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THE MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS

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Bargains in Coins, Medals, Tokens, Curios, Gems, Etc., Etc.

Silver Pennies, Edward II and Henry III, each	\$.35	10 Different Cut Gem Stones	.75
Edward VI Shilling, silver	1.25	Precious Pink Topaz Stones, small, each	.15
Elizabeth Shilling with Bust	1.00	Garnet Stone, cut and polished	.25
Elizabeth Dated 6 Pence, fine	.75	Fine Yellow Topaz Stone, faceted	.35
Elizabeth 3 Pence, dated	.75	Fine Cut Amethyst Stone	.25
James I Shilling with Bust	1.00	Chosroes II Persian Broad Silver Coin	.75
James I Six Pence, very good	.75	First American Copper Coin, 1536	.35
Charles I Shilling, very good	.75	First American Silver Coin, 1536	1.50
Charles I Six Pence	.50	Mite Bible, complete, 873 pages, 1/4 x 1 3/4 inches,	
Charles I Half Crown, king mounted	1.25	imported morocco cover, with magnifier in	
Elizabeth Milled Six Pence, 1562	1.00	case, perfect little book	1.25
Commonwealth Shilling	1.00	Old U.S. \$5, 1800, very fine, gold piece	18.50
Elizabeth 2 Pence, silver	.50	Half Dollar, before 1840, very good	.75
Henry VI Groat	.60	Dollar, before 1860, our selection	1.65
Edward IV Groat	.50	Five Different Gold Dollars, fine	10.75
Elizabeth Silver Penny, rare	.50	100 Different Coins from all over	2.00
Lincoln Bronze Medal	.15	Washington Cent, 1783	1.00
Trade Dollar, fine	1.25	Virginia Half Penny, new, 1773	.85
Lafayette Dollar, uncirculated	2.75	3c Nickel Coin, brilliant proof	.35
Gold Dollar, fine	2.15	Glass Coin, A.D. 800, fine Egyptian	.75
Gold Three Dollars, fine	6.00	Kopek of Peter the Great, very good	.35
Quarter Eagle, before 1840, fine	4.50	Ohio Civil War Scrip, 1862, 2 varieties	.20
Half Eagle, before 1840, fine	10.00	Hungarian Note, 1852, large, fine	.05
St. Gauden's \$20 with wire edge, 1907, very fine	35.00	Cowrie Money, mound money, 2 for	.10
Three Cents or Two Cent Piece, fine	.10	Largest Aluminum Medal, 1893, Columbus, 4 inches	1.50
Three Cents, silver, good	.15	diameter	
Eagle Cents, 4 for	.25	Leafshaped Irish Arrowhead, 10,000 years old	.50
White Cents, 1859-65, 5 for	.25	Lincoln Cent, S mint, 1910, uncirculated, red	.25
Mixed Coins, 50 for	.40	1863 War Newspaper, on wall paper	.75
Mixed Foreign Paper Money, per 100	.20	1796 Cent Book, by Gilbert	1.00
Old Brass Candlestick, 100 years old	2.00	Half Cent Book, by Gilbert, complete	1.00
Babylonian Cylinder Priests Stone Seal, fine and		Gutttag's Foreign Exchange Guide, cloth, 125 pages,	
very rare	10.00	new	.35
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Egyptian Scarab, in fine state	2.50	Woodin Sale Catalog Priced, gold coins	1.00
Babylonian Inscribed Tablet, fine, B.C. 2000	1.50	Aztec Spade Money, large, bronze	4.00
Babylonian Inscribed Spike, B.C. 2500	3.00	\$1 or \$2 C.S.A. Note, fine	.15
Egyptian Flint Knife, B.C. 6000	1.00	Mandat Territorial, large notes, France	.20
Egyptian Bronze Arrowhead, B.C. 300	1.50	\$50 C.S.A. Note, 1864, very fine	.20
Large Fossil Shark's Tooth	.35	10 Varieties Foreign Silver Coins	.75
Caananite Lamp, B.C. 600, fine	2.50	5 Varieties Foreign Silver Dollars	3.75
Roman Lamp, A.D. 150, very fine	2.25	Book on Collecting Coins, etc.	.25
C.S.A. \$100 Bill, very fine	.15	Book Money of the Bible, illustrated	.20
C.S.A. \$100 Bill, 1864, small size	.25	Booklet on the Scarab, its history	.10
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Handsome Art Medal, bronze	1.00	Japan Old Iron Sen, 125 years old	.10
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Liebmann, George, Washington Grove, Md. Publisher of Manual; valuations of dead, unmarketable bonds, etc. o34

AUTOGRAPHS

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ENTOMOLGY

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Studley, George, 159 Albemarle St., Rochester, N. Y. War Medalist. Send list and price each. n34
Westheimer, Eugene F., 326 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio. I Buy United States Fractional Currency. au53
Wisner, D. C., Numismatist, Hatfield, Pennsylvania. Paper Money. my35

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Tone, Mrs. R. M., 115 Avenue B, Billings, Mont. Dinosaur gizzard stones. Museum pieces. o43

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VOL. 39

No. 8

Hobbies

The Magazine for Collectors



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OCTOBER, 1934

Furnishing a Palace

A Heap o' Hobbies

Clocks

Circusiana

Wood Carvings

A Queen's Sampler

Either in "Runs" or "Singles"

Autographs

Prints

Rocks and Minerals

Curios

Oriental Art

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Furnishing a Palace

in miniature includes glorious adventures

A MINIATURE PALACE! What a vision of magnificence and grandeur, and what an assemblage of master craftsmanship such a title invokes!

But this vision is realized upon viewing a most amazing collection—a thirty-five room palace in miniature. It is the result of twenty-five years of collecting, adapting and of assembling by its owner, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson Larke of San Francisco.

"Mother Larke," as she is known by thousands of ex-service men of the U. S. Army, conceived the idea of building her tiny palace when she was a child living in Marquette, Michigan. Pine stumps were her first model rooms, grey lichen her floor coverings, twigs and birch bark made the furniture, fungus the brackets and shelves; wintergreen berries were apples and their lovely green leaves were potted plants. Acorns formed dishes and vases, and wonderful curved glass of mellowed amber or green made imposing windows. These were treasure trove salvaged from the debris of many a picnic party, and it was not until many years later that she discovered that her "borrowed sunshine" came through the glass of discarded beer bottles!

Through childhood, girlhood and young womanhood the idea persisted and grew, developing from just the urge to build something of beauty that would give lasting pleasure, and finally the conception of using this something as a means of raising money for child welfare. But this came years later. She married, and the cares of a young and increasingly large family crowded of necessity a mere hobby into the background for many years. Then came the World War, and, her family mostly "raised"

she found herself "Special Assistant to the Morale Officer," "Hostess of the Coast Defences," and "Special Welfare Agent of the U. S. Army." One of the quartermaster men built her a doll house of nine rooms, and in her spare moments in these imposing roles she entertained the children of the posts with the making of its miniature furnishings.

It soon outgrew its modest status as a doll house because about this time the Princess Lilliputt appeared in a dream, and through her tears told the distressing story of how she and her family had been living happily in "Gulliver's Travels" and how someone, closing the book too hastily, had blown them all out into space, leaving them homeless and destitute. Then knowing or hearing of Mother Larke's "welfare" work, she had turned to her for assistance with the request that she might use the "Doll House," temporarily. So from Mother Larke's extensive collection of old Chinese carvings in wood, jade and ivory, of Italian Mosaic, French gilt, Japanese bamboo and of gold and silver jewelry, the palace was planned and finally built.

A cabinetmaker whose hobby also was the making of miniature things was discovered and his services enlisted. Every day Mother Larke worked with the builder, planning, painting, decorating and directing the dear, somewhat bewildered old gentleman into the devious ways of making doorways out of photograph frames, dadoes out of old sandal wood fan sticks, and balconies from Chinese ear-spoons and toothpicks. Even a very ornate pair of Chinese back scratchers found their place as supports to the shrine in the Oriental room. In this room, also, a very deco-

orative border is made from part of a collection of old cloisonne hat pins. Just the tops were used, and the result most gratifying.

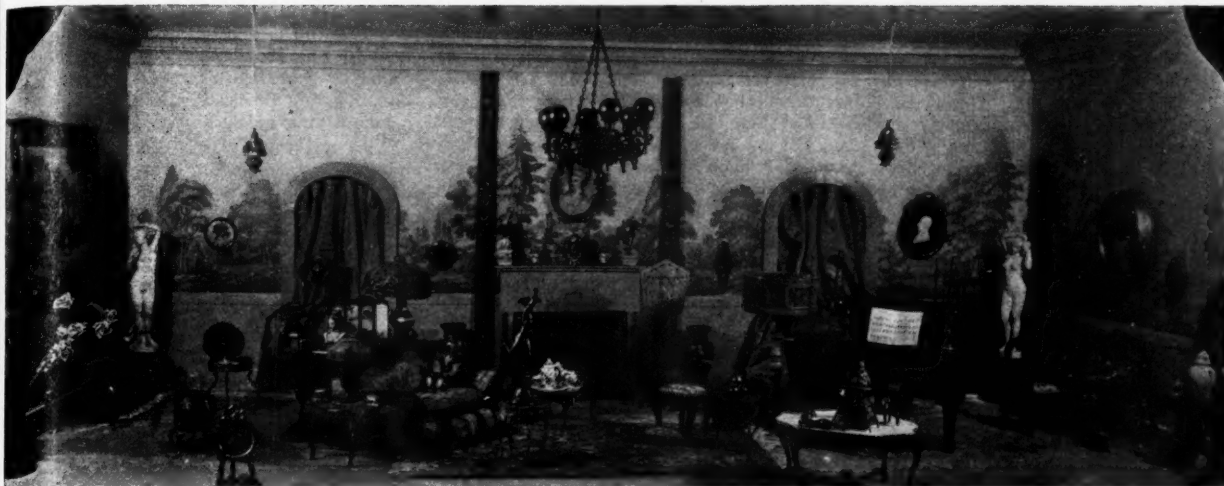
Trusting to the beautiful furnishings to give the required elegance to the "Palace" and still leave the interior as easy to inspect as open shelves, the walls, in most instances are plainly papered. The exceptions are: the bathroom with its elaborate under-sea decoration; the princess' room which has a wall covering of blue book cloth painted from Mother Larke's own garden; the music room which has panels of old French prints,—"the muses;" the drawing room which has an exquisite paper of scenes in colonial days.

This Palace is not a decorator's model. There are far too many objects to be shown and it is quite usual to hear some spectator say, "Why, if you just showed your miniatures it would be an exhibition in itself!" But then, they say the same thing about the rugs, the plants, the miniature dolls, the glassware and the china!

It is the adaptation of the different articles into objects of perfectly practical utility which charms and astonishes the beholder. For instance, a battered old card case of carved ivory, the detail of which is almost beyond belief, was sawed apart by Mother Larke. She laid the sections on a cardboard model of a fireplace, and added mellowed old piano keys to her meager supply of carved ivory. The result is one of the show pieces of the whole exhibition. She tiled whole floors, as well as the shower bath with one-twelfth inch square beads. A pole screen is made from one of the rims of an old pair of octagonal tortoise shell spectacles. This shield was mounted on a fine knitting needle which in turn was run through two rare old beads and into a hand carved

The den in miniature of a college boy. Note the miniature typewriter to the right.





The French room in Mrs. Larke's 35-room miniature palace.

wood base. A miniature copy of a Van Dyck painting of King Charles formed the decorative shield. A piece of metal from an old necklace makes a very appropriate finial.

The collection today is unique, and is the logical result of long years of collecting, planning and creating. In the same room with two cabinets of simply priceless little bibelots hangs a chandelier made of a triple fish-hook! It is decorated with tiny trailing vines of sheet metal painted in natural colors. The wee rosepink flowers are of miniature glass, from costume jewelry, and the "globes" are large pearl beads. The effect is unbelievably lovely, and the source is never noticed until it is explained during Mother Larke's lecture.

The rug in this room is a faithful copy of a sixteenth century mille fleurs garden carpet. It took two months to complete this piece, painted on velvet,—not as we know painted velvet,—but, rather dyed, as the paint is reduced to a liquid. The finished product is as soft and pliable as the original velvet.

There are many of these miniature rugs in the palace, each detail reproduced with absolute fidelity. Some are painted, some are woven, hooked or embroidered, but each one is made with the same faithfulness to detail which characterizes the whole exhibit.

Musical instruments in the Music Room include a piano, ivory and tortoise shell harp, gold trombones, horns, tambourines, clarinets, a violin-cello and a zither. Oh, yes, a mandolin, banjo and the guitar upon which a Spanish cavalier played that tune dear! Also, in a curio cabinet, there is a collection of a one-half inch musical instruments in gold.

In the Colonial Room there is a tiny gold ring set with a pigeon-blood ruby. It lies on the table by a minia-

ture painted on ivory. This miniature, a portrait of a stern old gentleman with much dignity, is about the size of a medium sized fingernail. It is signed with the artist's name and dated 1810. To help one view these exquisite little treasures there is a magnifying glass about the size of a small pea. It is enclosed in a rim of silver and has an ivory handle. On the wall, framed in gold, hangs a steel engraving of George Washington. This also is the size of a pea, and it is dated 1812. A wonderful set of "dresser" glassware keeps the bureau top immaculate. Powder jars, cologne bottles, ring tree and candlesticks and a photograph in a tiny silver frame all are to scale. On the rug is a mouse trap of solid gold set for the mouse which the family cat has just captured in the kitchen. But five infinitesimal white mice have escaped from their cage and are hovering around the trap, apparently lured by the cheese bait. Toby jugs, large and small warming pans, a sampler, gold scissors and spools of thread in a white horsehair sewing basket, a real quilt and replicas of the first hooked rugs used in this country are also seen in this room. An old horn chest which came "around the Horn" in 1849 lies at the foot of the four poster canopied bed.

A hurried trip through a street in Antwerp netted Mother Larke a Lilliputian man about one and one-half inches tall. He was a perfect little figure of fine Saxe porcelain, and remembering that "it is not good for man to be alone" she searched everywhere for a mate for him, but could not find one. Finally, after she had been home many months, an antique dealer telephoned her and told her that he had the mate for her lonely little gentleman. A lovely little lady of the eighteenth century. Now they stand on the mantel in the Colonial Room and beam at each other

all day long.

There are many more exquisite statues and figures in this collection. Chinese pottery figures of men, women and animals—perfect little ones of bisque from Germany; silver replicas of masterpieces in the Uffizi and Pitti Palaces in Florence; antique ivories from China. Loveliest of all are the life-sized statues that stand in the entrance hall. Of course "life-size" in this case is about five and one-half inches in height. There are also figures in glass, crystal, precious stones and brass. Each one has its place in its proper setting, even to the one Mother Larke modeled herself out of composition one evening while her husband read to her. After he dropped off to sleep, she cut a button off his vest and mounted the Dresden (?) lady on it.

On her visit to Egypt, in one of the native bazaars Mother Larke noticed some little charms. They were shaped like a sphinx. Instantly she thought, "What a wonderful pair of book-ends they would make!" But to her disgust, she discovered she had just enough money left to take her back to her hotel; where to add to her disappointment she was told her party had decided to leave early next morning. She told the manager that she wanted a dragoman to escort her to the native quarter where she had seen her little charms. Upon being told it wasn't safe for an American woman to go down there even with a dragoman, she considerably left the dragoman behind and set off with an ancient Jehu as her sole escort. After several battles with the stall keepers over her objection to paying ten or twenty times the value of the desired articles, a compromise was reached and from the original demand of \$2.50, American money, she finally arrived at the highly satisfactory price (to her, anyway) of three piastres (15 cents). She then was offered the customary cup of

black coffee which she was game enough to drink, although she feared it might be poisoned or doped since the battle had been so vociferous. She was presented with a good sized box of Turkish paste and sprayed with a very expensive perfume, which, alas, left tiny spots all over her coat. Any hobby rider will readily appreciate this incident.

The Oriental Room with its beautifully inlaid floor, its shrine and doorways of antique Chinese carving in gold and king fisher blue feathers is a gorgeous one. Here are carved ivory cabinets and carved Chinese tables in finest wood; more lovely miniature rugs painted on velvet in Chinese designs; and a woven Khiva Bokhara which makes one blink one's eyes it's so perfect. On one of the tables is what is probably the smallest piece of wood carving of its kind,—the Empress of China in her ceremonial chair with her tiny feet resting on two carved dogs. Its height is about one-half an inch. Everything in this room is rare and exquisitely beautiful from the pair of ornate Chinese silver lanterns to the center chandelier made of king-fisher feather ornaments and pearls. Hanging ornaments consist of baskets of jewelled flowers, gold enamel and carved ivory ornaments. Two stately enamel and silver settees with their ceremonial fans or screens occupy places of honor on both sides. There are a number of Oriental musical instruments in ivory and fine woods and some unforgettable embroideries in miniature, such as only an Oriental could make. There are also some wonderful old bowl-like beads, (Babylonian), which came from a tomb excavated in Abyssinia. These are reputed to be 3,000 years old.

Perhaps the loveliest room of the whole palace is the hall with its grand staircase. This was built separately by a master craftsman whose sympathy and understanding combined with a true sense of proportion produced a marvelous result. The

"spindles" of the staircase are tortoise shell from a rare old bird-cage, alternating with lace-like panels of carved ivory. The risers are of maple, and the treads and other parts are of fine old walnut. The newel-posts of enamel on copper were taken from a French cabinet. The main doors are made of six slabs of carved ivory. Insets in the smaller doors are also of ivory from bird cages.

There is a pair of gold grilles which keep the Lilliputian children from falling from the second floor. Originally these were the covering of an old plush opera glass case, while an elaborate balcony under the Gothic windows used to be a pewter jewel case. In this hall a very ornate ceiling wins for itself many an oh and ah.

There are many collections in this exhibition: shelves of miniature glassware,—many of them; tiny silver objects from everywhere; a collection of jewels, each with perfectly cut facets, although one needs a microscope to see them; dishes, all sorts, from the finest porcelains of France, Germany, Japan, England and Italy—are all to scale. Dwarfed birds fill a whole shelf all around the nursery wall. And animals! Noah hardly had more! Each room has its own breed of dog, even to the fat little pug in the Victorian room.

Of special interest is a silver toilet service. This consists of comb, brush, clothes-brush, glove stretchers, nail file, shoehorn, shoe buttoner, mirror and a "tiny wee" tooth brush. Also there is a marcel iron in silver. Kitchen utensils, apparently of aluminum, in reality are made of silver.

A choice collection of old porcelain Chinese bird seed cups make wonderful jardinières for ferns and "growing" trees and plants. There are whole cabinets filled with microscopic bone and ivory dishes. And there is a collection of needlebox Baxter

prints over which collectors of old prints enthuse. These are about one inch by one inch and three-quarters. Some of them show crowds of people, and they are readily seen through a magnifying glass.

Also noteworthy is a collection of miniature water colors over one hundred years old. They were painted by Royal Artists and are exquisitely lovely.

The miniatures alone, painted on ivory, porcelain and a very peculiar paper, also a "Tassie" gem of Napoleon in his youth, would well repay a visit to the palace. A remarkable example is a "snuffbox" Napoleon over the mantel in the drawing room.

A choice lot of dolls graces a cabinet in the Italian room. The largest one is one-half an inch in height; the smallest less than a quarter inch.

And baskets! There are baskets no larger than the head of a pin,—Indian baskets, Mexican baskets, South American, Portuguese, Chinese, and a wonderful one made of twisted paper.

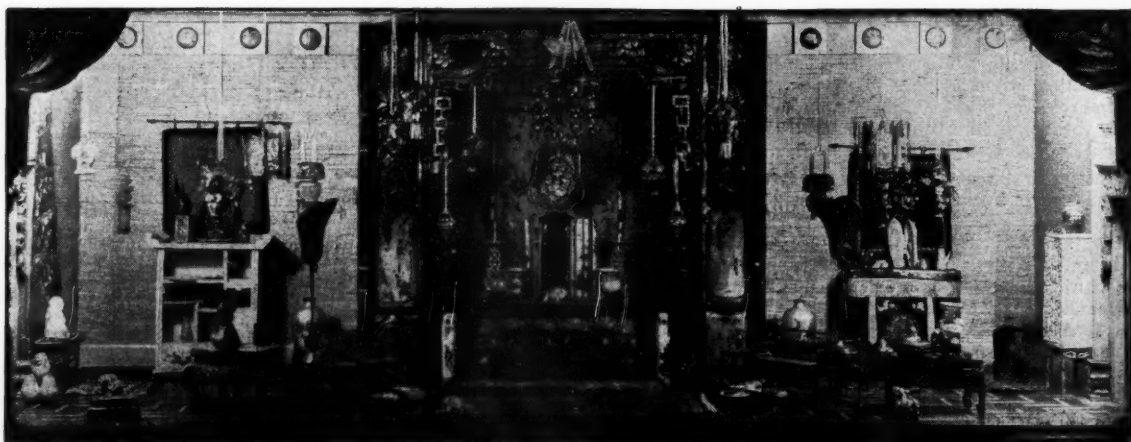
There are many swords, cutlasses and pistols to protect the palace,—even a collection of old pewter spears captured from a miniature Chinese pirates' junk. There is even a tiny cannon used as a paperweight which Mother Larke bought in Winchester, England, where one of her own sons was stationed during the war.

The largest room is 42" x 20" x 14", the smallest 10" x 20" x 14". The palace is built in sections, seven of them, assembled around a court with its fountain, garden, porches, wrought copper gate and fence.

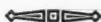
Every inch of the palace is open to inspection and its only fault is that one may not possibly see it all in one visit.

During Mother Larke's life time it is available to raise money for child welfare, and at her death it is willed to Golden Gate Park, to be a source of inspiration, education and everlasting joy throughout its existence.

The miniature Oriental room in Mrs. Larke's palace.



A Heap o' Hobbies



AS Eddie Guest would say it takes a heap o' hobbies to keep everyone satisfied. For instance, among stories of the month is one from Japan. It seems that in order to gratify the whim of the ruler, one of the most curious air express shipments ever made was received recently at Tokyo. Thousands of fireflies were contained in the shipment. Students in Southern Japan, where the bugs grow the biggest, had collected the large number of the bugs which were liberated in the gardens at the palace of the mikado.

JOHN BURROUGHS, son of Edgar Rice Burroughs who is the famous author of the Tarzan stories, has chosen a somewhat unusual though interesting vocation. He plans to model animals for museums and illustrate animals stories. Young Burroughs graduated last year from Pomona College, California. His prize piece which was produced for his senior honor project was a model of a saber-tooth tiger which was highly received by museums on the Coast.

THE problem of getting a new winter coat need not worry you if you pursue a hobby similar to that of Ada Gill Galeener, now of Los Angeles. Miss Galeener has had the strange hobby of collecting the skins of attlesnakes, lizards, and water moccasins. The hobby has not been without its compensations. From her collection she had made several unique garments, one of which is a coat with muff and hat to match.

RUSS COLOMBO, actor and musician, who was accidentally killed recently while examining the gun collection of a friend in Hollywood, collected cigarette cases. One of his prized pieces belonged to the late Czar of Russia and another served Count Tolstoi.

MORTON DOWNEY, actor, is one of the champion badge collectors of the country. Friends say that in almost every pocket he has one or more symbols of benefits and gifts of lodges. There are several hundred in his collection. Perhaps his hobby dates back to his early desire to be a policeman and sport a badge.

IT seems that the article in our September issue, "A Puzzling Collection," in which Martin Gardner told of his experiences collecting mechanical puzzles, stirred up others in whom puzzle collecting desires burn deeply. Among these is Jordan James who writes:

"I, too, have a puzzling collection,

though a bit different from Mr. Gardner's. I collect and save every conceivable type of crossword puzzle imaginable, from the smallest to the largest country in the world, and in almost every language. I have children's puzzles; puzzles with rhymed definitions; puzzles based on the day's news events; puzzles built around lessons, and puzzles bearing pictures. Some puzzles contain proverbs, others form different words when read backward. I even have a crossword puzzle for the blind. This hobby is most educational. I have learned more about Egyptian and Roman Gods through this hobby of mine than I did when studying ancient history in school for four years. I know thousands of terms pertaining to countless ologies and ics. I have learned names of countries, kings, presidents, rivers, etc. I have pored over lexicons and encyclopaedias. I have traced elusive terms through the multitudinous pages of unabridged dictionaries. I have enriched my vocabulary, and steadied my patience. I can think of words instantaneously to connect with other words.

"Aside from the pleasure which I have had in the pursuit of this hobby it has been highly remunerative to me. For now I make up my own puzzles which I sell to newspapers, magazines and syndicates."

A HOBBY that has possibilities from the standpoint of pleasure in the United States is collecting phonograph records. Several pursue this hobby with avidity in England. Another thing in favor of collecting these is the ease with which they can be obtained and the inexpensiveness of the hobby. If one lacks a phonograph that can be picked up for a song. The collector can specialize if he wishes and collect songs of only our national celebrities, humorous records, speeches, or classifications of similar choosing. Think of the fun that you will have some rainy night when the radio is bum and you bring out "Waltz Me Around Again Willie," and play it for your friends.

ONE good way to keep alive the history and tradition in a family is adopted by the Allen family, descendants of Ethan Allen, famous Revolutionary War general. The Allen family publishes a monthly newspaper and its distribution is confined to members of the family only. The number of copies sent out in a recent month was 500. The paper is called the Ethan Allen Family News and all of the subscribers must be descendants of Gen. Ethan Allen. All current news

which would be of interest to the Allen clan besides births, deaths, marriages, biographical and historical sketches are printed in this eight-page publication.

THOSE who viewed the collections at the Rochester, N. Y., Hobby Show recently were no doubt intrigued and awed by the display of hundreds of antique doorknobs displayed in one exhibit. These were gathered together by the late Mrs. David Hoyt and loaned to the exhibition, by a granddaughter of the late collector, Mrs. Gerald Dovell. The collection included every shape, size, and color of glass manufactured in America from earliest times to the present.

ISABEL ROBINS of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has several hobbies, but one in particular that many women folks no doubt envy. She collects all sorts of patterns of crocheting and keeps them filed away in scrapbooks when not in use. These patterns she adapts in table runners, dresser scarfs, pillow cases, bedspreads, and ad infinitum, until today she has, judging from a discussion of her hobby as fine a collection as there is in the country. Her hobby has lead her into contests given by thread companies where she has received high recognition.

She has piece after piece in her collection of what one might call the old timers—crocheted yokes for corset covers, relics of a bygone day, that will be interesting from a study of costuming a few years hence.

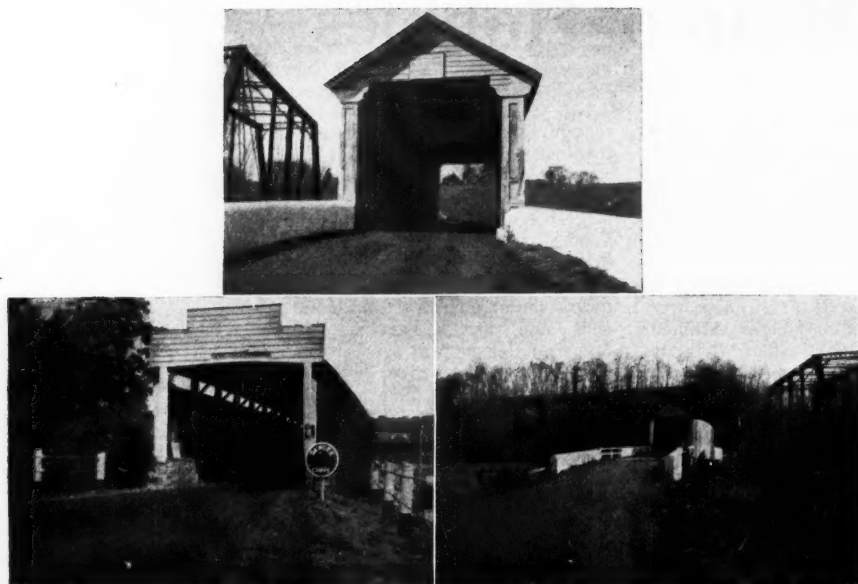
Miss Robins says that crocheting has had its ups and downs in history like everything else, and that its styles usually follow the trends of the times. She hopes, however, that the thread companies keep the artistic side of this work alive forever, with constantly increasing lovely patterns.

DR. EUGENIA VERA of Puerto Rico, whose hobby is kleidophilia or the science of the knowledge of the key contributes this about his hobby.

"The study of keys has never specially called the attention of antiquarians and collectors from the archaeological and artistic point of view that, unquestionably, it deserves, and, consequently, there are few experts who could guide the amateur or the investigator in their inquiries.

"The hobby of key-collecting is so original, that up to a short time ago, there was no word in any language to name it; we are indebted to Father Juan Rivera, of Humacao, Puerto Rico, for the words *kleidophilia* (from the Greek *kleis*, key and *philos*, lover) for the art or science of their knowledge, and *kleidophile* to name the person who studies and collects them.

"There is no doubt that each country and each epoch impresses certain characteristic forms and styles to the



Pictures of Covered Bridges from the collection of C. H. Thomas, Pennsylvania. These views show the Ashland, Del., bridge and the covered bridges between Quarryville, Penna., and Oxford, Penna.

conceptions of their art and the products of their industry, this being true, naturally, with keys as with any other object.

"Perhaps there is no more fertile field for the investigator and the collector than the study of keys and their evolution through the centuries.

"Let us hope for the advent of an investigator who, having time, patience and the necessary means, will be counted among the sciences—the real sciences."

SOUVENIR hunters were on hand recently when the estate of the late Lew Cody, film star, was auctioned off.

A picture of the former New York mayor, Jimmy Walker, brought \$2.50. Portraits of Clark Gable and the late Fatty Arbuckle were worth \$5 apiece to two purchasers. A picture of Gloria Swanson went for \$10 and a group of the three Barrymores, Lionel, John and Ethel, brought top price of \$12. An autographed picture of Rudy Vallee brought 60 cents. A group of portraits done by John Decker, with a group of famous persons as subjects were sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$12.00.

DO you prefer Spearmint, Peppermint, or Juicy Fruit? It matters not to Charles Larson of Chicago what the flavor of gum may be, he is interested only in the wrapper that the gum comes in and has a collection of 200 varieties. Many of his wrappers, he says, are odd, many have been obsolete for years. One wrapper reads: "Vote for for director of the poor." "Democratic

Candidate, your vote appreciated." Evidently the office seeker meant to please the feminine heart as well as the masculine. Mr. Larson wonders if the stick of gum will eventually replace the campaign cigar? Another wrapper from a stick of gum given with every pair of shoes for children reads, "Let's all have a chew for the shoe." Another thing that Mr. Larson points out in this gum lore is that one of our leading gum manufacturers gives a package of gum daily to their employees. The wrapper reads: "Employees chewing gum." Other wrappers are premium wrappers. Others bear the names of drug stores. The majority of the latest brands, Mr. Larson says, bear names that appeal to children. It seems according to this collector that there is more to this collecting of gum wrappers than one would imagine.

A WOMAN who has all the money in the world for pursuing a hobby collects tin soldiers. She is Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, wife of the young man who for years was widely heralded in the press as "the richest boy in the U. S. A." It was while Mrs. Brown was honeymooning with Mr. Brown in Europe in 1930-31 that she purchased her first tin soldiers. Now she has 3,000 of the tin figures, representing almost every important regiment in the world.

Abroad this hobby is much more popular than it is in the United States. There are several societies of collectors of toy soldiers in Germany. The members assemble regularly for interchange of specimens and discussion of their hobby.

The object in collecting these seems to be to have all of the little human figures, even to their guns and uniforms correct in detail. Naturally it follows that the collector of these must cultivate keen observation and artistic abilities, and know history.

THERE'S a great deal to be said in favor of some of the more inexpensive hobbies, such as that of poster collecting, and libraries and schools have used such collection to good advantage. Recently the Worcester, Mass., Public library, under the direction of its reference librarian, Miss Grace Moore, gathered together a large collection of travel posters, from railroads, steamship companies and travel bureaus, which she had displayed in the library. She did this to illustrate poster work not only from the standpoint of art but of the advertising methods that are used, as well as providing geography via the pictorial method. The collection took the child pictorially to famous spots in France, Switzerland, Italy, and many other foreign countries.

GEORGE GILLMAN of Janesville, Wisconsin, who makes miniatures as a hobby has recently presented a miniature fountain pen that writes to Jules Charbneau whose collection of miniatures was featured in a recent issue. The pen measures one and five-eighths inches long and one-eighth inch across at the top and holds less than a drop of ink. The trimmings and pen points are gold.

CLOCKS

let us collect these symbols of Father Time

AN OBJECT of necessity and decoration for the home, the clock has come down to us in countless forms and styles. When we retrace the steps of history we find that some form of time telling device was employed in the earliest history of civilization. Then it was the sundial, replicas and reproductions of which are numerous today in gardens. On cloudy days the ancients were out of luck, if they did not have an hourglass which was also in use at that time. A piece somewhat contemporaneous with the sundial, and hourglass, however, was the candle which by a process of notching told the hour of the day or night.

It was when man set about to divide up the day into parts that the great need for some mechanical device was felt and man set about to satisfy that need. Probably the first of these was the clepsydra, or water clock. It consisted at first of only a jar of water with a small hole at the bottom, which permitted the water to drip out at a steady uniform rate. The sinking of the water level indicated how many hours had passed since the vessel was last filled.

A Greek of Alexandria made an improvement on the jug idea about 140 B.C. He added a cogged wheel and a toothed rod, which moved as the water fell into the jar. On the cogged wheel he set what was probably the first hour hand ever made. It pointed to a crude dial on which the divisions of the day and night were marked.

Not until about the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries according to record were clocks made with any degree of perfection. One of the earliest of these clocks now may be seen in the cathedral at Wells, England. It was made about 1392.

However, the father of the present clock was John Harrison. It was he who invented the compensation pendulum. Later he added improvements in the way of metals that helped considerably.

Earliest clocks made in Colonial America had wooden works, and their structure was so laborious that it is small wonder that the colonists brought them from England and the Continent whenever they could.

The first man to gain fame in America as a clockmaker was Eli Terry of Connecticut. History records that he was frequently seen on a horse with clocks tucked in his saddlebags which he sold from shop to shop and house to house. He

charged \$40 each for his earliest models which had wooden movements, but when brass replaced the wood, lowered his price to five to six dollars apiece.

The next clockmaker of note was Seth Thomas who was Eli Terry's helper. Later he founded a clock factory which still bears his name. It is a long leap through time from the days of Eli Terry and Seth Thomas to the present time when mass production makes it possible to turn out several thousand per day in the average clock factory.

But in these years of interval some fascinating clocks have been made and the variety is countless. It is not surprising then that clock collecting is one of the leading hobbies and that an organization of clock collectors was recently formed in Boston for the promotion of interest in clocks and interchange of ideas. The club maintains a library in which is housed much rare and out-of-print material.

Probably the largest most varied collection in this country is that in New York University, which is known as the James Arthur collection. It is well on its way to a thousand, including watches. Daniel W. Hering is the curator.

The King of England is probably the most celebrated clock collector. His collection is said to comprise a thousand pieces.

Among the strange and unique departures in clock designing is one by M. Esclançon, director of the Paris Observatory. He employed a principle used in the talking-film and by the aid of a robot chronometer has his new clock design announce the hour, the minute and the second, by day and night, every ten seconds. Another strange invention is said to be a clock that is able with the aid of a little personal manipulation to serve tea.

Faces of clocks are as diverse as the sea of faces representing humanity. Specimens have been made of such unusual material as shoe pegs, dominoes, and human skulls.

Perhaps the most historic clock in the United States is the grandfather's clock in "Kenmore," in Fredericksburg, Va. It is the one by which Mary Washington taught her famous son, George, to tell the hour. Strange to say it still ticks away.

Natives in a certain part of China still use ancient methods to determine time. The age-old water clock, consisting of four large copper jars

standing on steps one above the other is used. Water in the top jar trickles through each of the other three. It takes exactly 12 hours for the water in the top jar to trickle into the lower one. This clock is centuries old.

Clocks do not seem to have found the hammer of the auctioneer during the depression like other pieces of art and utility. However one was sold several months ago in New York City by the National Galleries, Inc., and it brought \$960. It was an antique silver and marble one made in London in 1795 by Williams Pitts and Joseph Preedy.

Sandor Nagy, the last Hungarian member of parliament for Transylvania, who was the devoted confidant of Count Tisza, the Hungarian statesman, was also one of Hungary's best known collectors.

It became known when he died recently that he had left a valuable collection of more than 500 watches and clocks. Two hundred or more of these are key watches, decorated with miniatures, and there are several wooden clocks whose every wheel is of wood.

In the collection there is a small tower clock, in the shape of a bastion, the work of the famous Decovigny, the French clockmaker, dated 1724. A crucifix clock shows the time by a small ball at the top of the cross, while the works are at its base, and another specimen is a "saw-clock" standing at the top of a toothed pillar down which it gradually works its way.

The collection of English clocks in the Guildhall Museum, London, is insured for £10,000.

Charles Patrick, an Ohio collector, says there is a tombstone in Ledford Churchyard, Devon, England, which bears this unusual epitaph of a watchmaker:

Here lies in horizontal position the outside case of George Routleigh, watchmaker, whose abilities in that line were an honor to his profession. Integrity was the main spring and prudence the regulator of all the actions of his life. Human, generous and liberal his hand never stopped, till he had relieved distress. So sincerely regulated were all his movements that he never went wrong, except when set agoing, by people who did not know his key. Even then he was easily set right again. He had the art of disposing his time, so well that his hours glided away, in one continual round, of pleasure and delight, till an unlucky moment put a period to his existence. He departed this life November 14, 1802, ago 57. Wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his maker, and being thoroughly cleaned, repaired and set agoing in the world to come.

Circusiana

By CHARLES BERNARD

THE burning of the Morro Castle on the New Jersey coast, with its appalling loss of life, brings fresh memories of a disaster on the Mississippi river, to the veterans of the circus profession who were in active service 52 years ago. It was also an early morning fire and the cause an unsolved mystery.

At about daybreak on the morning of March 30, 1882, as the steamer Golden City was preparing to make a landing at the Anchor Line wharfboat, Memphis, Tenn., fire was discovered amidship, and in less than a half hour the boat sunk in deep water below the head of President's Island, and 200 yards from shore. It was estimated that at least fifty people lost their lives.

The W. H. Stowe Circus Company and equipment had been taken on at Vidalia, La., for transportation to Cairo, Ill., where the season tour was to begin. Among those drowned were W. H. Stowe, owner of the circus; his wife, known professionally as Lizzie Marcellus, and their two children, Birdie and Willie; also J. H. Conck, the proprietor of the side-show. Members of the show's business staff saved from drowning or burning as the boat sank, were Frank Stowe, press agent, and a cousin of the owner; Burt Stowe, equestrian director, a brother of W. H. Stowe; John H. Trewalla, general agent; Robert E. Ellbrick, treasurer; John Glenroy, animal-keeper; John Filbert, transportation boss; James Swift, stable boss; Prof. Ackerman, director of performing broncho horses and trained dogs; also "Shorty" and "Ned" who were Mrs. Stowe's grooms. Three pad-horses, a buffalo and a bear jumped overboard and swam to shore. Animals and horses lost included large lioness, a white deer, a cage of birds, cage of monkeys, a leopard, the "happy-family" cage, "Selim," a trick horse, a mule, three pad horses, and six work horses. The six canvasses and all paraphernalia was also lost.

Both W. H. Stowe and his wife had been prominently identified with circuses for a number of years and held a prominent place among the notable people of the profession; he was a son of John Stowe, who had been a circus owner prior to 1850, and was born and brought up in his father's circus. In 1870 and 1871 W.

H. Stowe was with the John Stowe and Miles Orton Circus, and in 1872 became a partner in his father's circus. In 1873 he was a clown with Stowe, Robbins & Co., then to Sam Cole's Dominion Circus, and in 1876 toured with Cook's English and American Circus. In 1877 he joined P. T. Barnum and was with that show two seasons, then went to the West Indies with John H. Murray's Circus and played a winter engagement with Orrin Brothers in Havana, Cuba, before an engagement with the New Orleans Circus Company which failed. He bought the outfit when it was sold at auction and organized what he named Stowe's Circus. The first performance was given in New Orleans February 20, 1881.

He went on rail for a tour of the South, went Northeast as far as Richmond, Va., when he exhibited May 8, 1881, then changed to wagon transportation. The tour continued on wagons until it reached Mobile, Ala. There Mr. Stowe chartered a steamer and gave exhibition in the towns on the Southern rivers. After completing the 1881 season, he remained in the South and had all plans for the 1882 season made and was on the way North for the opening, when the burning of the Golden City ended his promising career.

Mrs. W. H. Stowe, a native of New York state was born on a farm near Schenectady. She manifested a great interest in horses and showed unusual ability as a rider. In 1866 she was apprenticed to Dan Rice under whose training she developed into a dashing and skillful equestrienne. Her first appearance in New York City was with Dan Rice's Paris Pavilion Circus on Fourteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. She continued with Dan Rice until 1877, then was engaged for the P. T. Barnum Circus where she made a decided hit as an expert rider and was noted for her excellent wardrobe.

In the season of 1879, P. T. Barnum's Own Greatest Show on Earth, made a special advertising feature of "Celebrated specialists" and particularly stressed the presentation in his program of "Six Lady Riders" who headed the list of female equestriennes of the World. Miss Lizzie Marcellus was associated in this list of celebrities, with Miss Katie Stokes, recognized holder of the beauty medal and an expert rider; the famous "Queen of the Flaming Zone," Linda Jeal; Madame Dockrill, whose four horse act was a sensation; and Emma Lake, "America's Side-saddle Queen," on her Kentucky thoroughbred and it was in reality an offering of equestrienne stars which justified Lizzie Marcellus being placed in the list of World's most noted riders.

After the 1879 Barnum engagement, and her marriage to W. H. Stowe, she performed in the same companies with her husband and was a most helpful aid to him in all his undertakings up to the time of their death in the steamer disaster. Ten days after the burning of the Golden City, on April 9, Mrs. Stowe's body was recovered from the river near the sunken boat. There was no sign of its having been burned, and people supposed she had jumped overboard and was drowned. Birdie, the daughter, also drowned, was found at Lamb's Landing, 47 miles below Memphis, on April 13. She was identified by a diamond ear-ring, the mate of which was lost. Mrs. Stowe had on her person \$1600 worth of diamonds which were recovered and deposited in the State National Bank to be held for the relatives. Mrs. Stowe's body was shipped to relatives and buried in Albany Rural Cemetery, Albany, New York, where she was a highly respected member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Byways in Collecting

IF any are inclined to look with disdain on postcards they should consider that the earliest postcards are now museum pieces reposing under glass in the German Postal Museum. They were printed back in 1879 by Alfonso Adolph, a photographer who invented view postcards. He died recently after seeing his modest invention attain world popularity. All of our postcards are said to have had their origin in Germany.

For those who collect pictures of trees! Gnarled by age, an olive tree in the Garden of Gethsemane, at the foot of the Mount of Olives, in Palestine, is believed to have sprung from roots of trees that stood during the time of Christ, and thus is one of the oldest and most famous trees in the world.

Some one recently asked Albert Edward Wiggam, well known lecturer and writer: "Do you believe that everyone should have a hobby?" Mr. Wiggam answered:

"Yes. Hobbies are safety valves. A recent study of 100 prominent Americans revealed they all had hobbies."

Horses in the early days were highly respected. Excavations from a tomb in Egypt show that the royal blooded gentry of ancient Egypt adorned their horses with gold jewelry harness.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT

GOLD and TURQUOIS

in an Emperor's Collection

THE Chinese Imperial gold collection that has been in Chicago during the past summer has attracted the attention of all local and visiting connoisseurs who have marveled at the elegance of these unrivaled pieces.

The story of this collection began in A.D. 1783 when the great Emperor Chien Lung, who ruled over China from 1736 to 1795, and who was a contemporary of George Washington and a character not unlike Frederick the Great, was made the recipient of a set of gold objects consisting of altogether eighteen articles designed for use on the imperial desk. The presentation of these was made by a Manchu official of high rank, named Pao Tai, imperial envoy to Tibet. Each of the eighteen objects intended for use or decoration on the imperial desk is wrought from pure gold, the total weight of which amounts to 5,966 grams, and is inlaid with beautifully carved and polished plaques of turquoise and lapis lazuli.

The emperor died in 1799 and the collection remained in possession of the imperial house during the nineteenth century. Herbert J. Devine, in charge of the collection, satisfied our curiosity regarding how the collection came to this country.

"In 1900 when the Boxer uprising lured the armies of Europe to Peking, the Empress Dowager and the court took refuge in the ancient capital of China, Si-an fu, and lived there in exile for some time. According to a statement made by a member of the retinue, the gold set in question was regarded as of sufficient importance and value to be taken along with other treasures on this flight. Afterwards it was brought back to the palace of Peking, and in 1908 Prince Pu Yi, who now reigns as Emperor Kang Te over Manchukuo, fell heir to it. When the Republican Government withdrew its annuity from the young prince, he gradually became impoverished and was com-

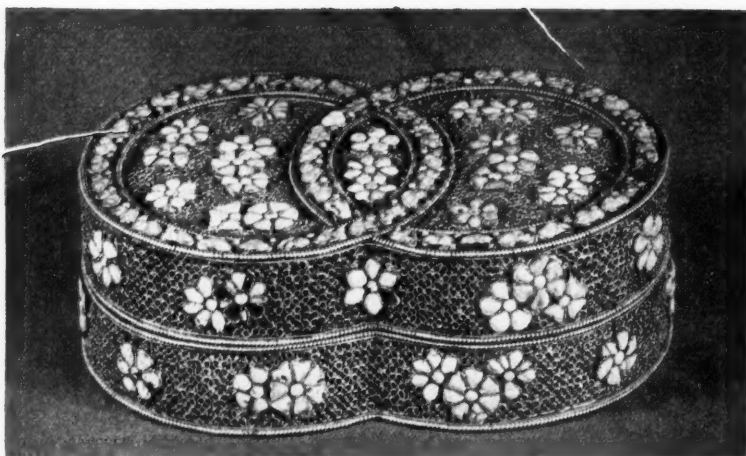
pelled to solicit loans from Chinese banks of Peking and Tientsin, placing with them numerous art treasures, among these the gold set, as collateral. Unfortunately he was unable to meet his obligations though several extensions on the loans were granted. Finally the banks were forced to foreclose and to dispose of the art treasures to collectors. The gold set was the first to be segregated from the other collections which included bronzes, jades, and court paraphernalia, and was sent to the United States. It is now in charge of the well-known art firm, Parish-Watson & Company of New York."

Dr. Berthold Laufer, late curator of the Field Museum, wrote a splendid descriptive history of the collection, hoping that the museum might be able to raise the funds to buy the collection and his efforts are being backed by several Chicago connoisseurs who want to see it placed in

PAPERWEIGHTS IN GOLD AND TURQUOIS

From the gold treasure collection of the Emperor Chien Lung of China. Paperweights of this style were employed because most of the documents were in scroll form.





CIRCULAR TWIN BOX IN GOLD AND TURQUOIS
From the gold treasure collection of the Emperor Chien Lung of China.

our famous museum here. We are able to reproduce a couple of the specimens which really don't do justice to this incomparable collection.

Two paperweights of gold, rectangular in shape. No. 6 rests on a solid gold plaque on which bats and clouds are engraved alternately (altogether six bats and seven clouds). On the upper surface, the center is occupied by an ornamental form of the character shou ("long life") carved from turquoise; three bats and clouds alternating are to the left and right. The two sides are each decorated with five bats. The wish expressed by these designs is: "May longevity be yours, and may the clouds or the sky be the limit of your happiness!"

The other paperweight, No. 7, rests on a gold plaque engraved with sprays of peonies and tendrils, and has a very unusual beaded design of geometrical character bordered by two bands of delicate key patterns. This gold filigree ground is overlaid by larger key patterns or meanders carved from turquoise in relief. With the application of this pattern Pao Tai intends to thank his majesty for favors received; for the meander has been from ancient times a symbol of thunder and clouds which send fertilizing rain and produce affluence and wealth to the farmer. The meander was called "thunder pattern" or "rain-cloud pattern." Rain was conceived as a favor conferred by Heaven or the Dragon on mankind. For this reason the meander was applied to objects in allusion to the acknowledgment of favors received. Moreover, there is a rebus involved. The meander was also styled hui wen, i.e., returning or revolving pattern, and hui means also "to respond, to return a favor." Pao Tai, therefore, intends to express the message, "Thanks to the imperial dragon for favors showered upon me in the past!"

The center of the upper surface is occupied by the character hi of ancient seal form, which signifies "joy."

No. 6. Length: 9¼ inches. Weight: 270 grams.

No. 7. Length: 9-3/16 inches. Weight: 285 grams.

A box designated in Chinese on the accompanying label as a "circular twin box." Such "twin boxes" were commonly made in lacquer, and twin vases in porcelain and jade also are known. This twin box is wrought from pure gold in open work, the unit of design being a quatrefoil. This background is overlaid both on the cover and the sides with elegant plum blossoms carved from turquoise, some single, others in pairs and clusters of three—a highly artistic principle. The concentric zones on the cover are filled with cloud patterns of turquoise. The surfaces of the cover form two interlaced circles, twins grown together as it were.

Length: 4-5/16 inches. Height: 1½ inches. Weight: 195 grams.

The collection is being exhibited by Parish-Watson & Company, Inc., of New York. The value of the exhibit is set at one million dollars and naturally museums all over the world have solicited the owners for temporary exhibits and many covet its possession. In addition the Chicago exhibit included a collection of Chinese jade and rare Persian objects of art.

Curiosa

HERE'S another item to turn the collectors of petrified objects green with envy. A petrified egg was found embedded in a rock by workers at Franklin Park, Boston, where they were constructing a tennis court.

The Business Angle

Just how far should a salesman go in discussing the hobbies of his prospect? The editor of "How to Sell," magazine analyzes this problem by answering a recent question that was asked his magazine. We quote:

Question: I've been advised to learn my prospects' hobbies and talk them, but when I do, I turn on a flow of talk that I can't stop or control. I'm outtalked and my prospect wanders away, unsold. Where am I wrong?—B. R.

Answer: Let me show you the secret of hobby-talking by quoting an experience of my own. I was trying to sell a Collection System to a tough prospect and had turned to his hobby, stamp collecting. Immediately, I saw myself being run away with in the new interest I had started. However, I watched for an opening, as a cat watches a mouse-hole. Suddenly my prospect remarked: "When business gets back on its feet, I'm investing my profits in stamps." Like a flash I came back with: "A mighty wise idea. Just think of the stamps you could buy with \$50 to \$500 extra income right now. Why, only yesterday Mr. Jones, of the Emporium, told me my System brought him in \$647 that he never thought he'd get." I sold that man, for I tied my talk right into his. Try that same plan. Whether you sell shoes or signs, and whether the prospect collects matchboxes or plays golf, somewhere in his chatter you'll find a lead. Grab that lead fast, then lead him painlessly into business again. Try it a few times and you'll get the idea. Practice makes perfect. Hobby-talk is darn good talk to make a prospect friendly and confidential. But make the transition back to business an easy, normal conversation. As an extra tip, invest in a good publication on Hobbies and learn to talk them all intelligently. Hobbysts will often give you leads to one another, for they're clannish. Play them right and cash in.—Joe.

Do You Know . . .

The source of the expression "blackmail"?

When marauding tribes overran England, they exacted money from the people for exempting their property from destruction. This tribute was called "Blackmal," because anything unlawful was black, and "mal" was the Saxon word for rent-tax. Later the word became "blackmail."

READ MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 60. — Edward Goldblatt, 433 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. op

EARLY AMERICA AND PIONEER LIFE

Emeralds

What we call emeralds is taken from a green stone known as "beryl." This stone has been found in the Ural Mountains of Russia, in Colombia, in North Carolina, and near the coast of the Red Sea. Like rubies, emeralds are seldom of large size. However, one was found in Colombia that weighed 1,350 carats. It was bought by an English duke. The true emerald excels the diamond in value.

Education from a Clam

Truth continues to be stranger than fiction. Prospects of Harold Olson of St. Charles, Ill., going to art school were dim until he found a clam in the Fox river which flows nearby. Inside the clam was a pearl which was appraised at \$1,000.

A Rock Garden

Earl R. Johnson, a motor car salesman of Marion, Ohio, finds respite from the daily grind by collecting rocks from all over the country for his rock garden back of his home. If he finds there are specimens which he cannot obtain personally he usually can find someone who can get them for him. He now has more than 30,000 separate shapes and sizes from approximately three-fourths of the states and a few foreign countries.

Copper

How many copper pennies would it take to make three and a half pounds of copper? Not so many that you could not hope to save them in a reasonable length of time; but what could you do with so much copper after you had saved it? Of course, you could take them to a store to buy something that you wanted, or deposit them in a savings bank. But you could do that with any coins, and your copper pennies might be used for something very special.

For instance, by using the latest kinds of machine the copper in the pennies could be stretched out into wire one-fourth as thick as a human hair, and from three and a half pounds enough could be made to reach across the continent. It could also be made into sheets and foils thinner than tissue paper.

Or, if you weren't interested in having your copper stretched all the

way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, you could put it to some more common use. You could have it made into telephone and electric power wires.

This useful metal, which most of us have seen most often in the form of pennies, was one of the first to be discovered and used by the human race. The American Indians made implements and ornaments of copper and bronze.

Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin and is harder than pure copper. It was so commonly used by the men who lived before the written history of the human race began, that an entire period of the prehistoric era is called the Bronze age.

So the next time you have a copper penny in your hand you may know you have something with a history as old as that of mankind, and something for which new uses are still being discovered.—The Portal.

Fireplace Idea

Here's a unique idea in fireplaces in which rocks figure. Stones from every state and from many places of historical or unusual interest in other part of the world have become a part of the "fireplace of states," on Lake Bemidji, in the heart of Minnesota's tourist region. The fireplace and the log cabin housing it is a project of the CWA made possible under a special appropriation of the Federal government. Stones used include one from Fort McHenry, the birthplace of The Star-Spangled Banner; one of the original flagstones from Mount Vernon, brought to this country from England by George Washington in 1785, and a large rock from the seat of the first representative assembly in British North America, sent by Halifax, N. S.

Another Stab at Age of "Mother Earth"

One of the most remarkable discoveries of recent years is the radioactive metal, uranium, which gradually changes into lead, says London Tit-Bits. The rate at which this process is carried out is well known, and it is invariable. By taking rocks which contain both uranium and lead and finding the proportion of each metal now existing in them, the length of time necessary to bring about the present state of affairs is not difficult

to calculate. Such a calculation shows that the earth must have been solid not far short of two thousand million years ago.

The paths of the earth around the sun and the moon around the earth are not what they were originally. Science can reconstruct them and discover the time needed to give them their present shapes.

All of these methods show that the age of the earth must be more than one thousand million years and less than four thousand million years. We shall, then, not be far wrong if we fix the earth's birthday at about two thousand million years ago.

CUT STONES of all kinds, including zircons, emeralds, sapphires, amethysts, Spanish topazes, lapis lazuli, Amazon stones and many other attractive gems. Floating opals in rings, tiepins, earrings, lavalliers, necklaces of all kinds, \$2.50 up. Cameos for rings and brooches, fine quality, cheap. New supply of bortz diamonds, cheap. Hand wrought sterling silver jewelry, also gold plated and solid gold with set of seed pearls around the stone, very attractive. Azconite, samarskite, Brazilian tourmaline crystals. Diamond scales and emeralds testers. Prices low. Direct Importer. — Ernest Meier, Rex House, 48 East End Ave., New York City. c1681

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NORMAN SEWARD

Bourke St., Melbourne, Australia

The Legend of Amber

By THEODORE RHINEAR

AMBER was obtained by the ancients from the shores of the Baltic Sea, where it is still found between Königsberg and Memel, in greater abundance than anywhere else in the world. It is a substance analogous to the vegetable resins, and, in all probability, derived from an extinct coniferous tree, although now appearing like coal, in connection with beds of which it is usually found, as a product of the mineral kingdom. On the shores of the Baltic it is partly cast up by the sea, partly obtained by means of nets, and partly dug out of a bed of bituminous wood. It is found elsewhere also in coal, and occasionally in diluvial deposits, as in the gravel near London; but it is very rare in Britain. It is obtained in small quantities from the coast of Sicily and the Adriatic, and is found in different parts of Europe, in Siberia, Greenland, etc. It sometimes encloses insects of species which no longer exist. Leaves have also been found enclosed in it. Specimens which contain insects or leaves being much valued, fictitious ones are often manufactured and imposed upon collectors. It occurs in round irregular lumps, grains, or drops; has a perfectly conchoidal fracture, is slightly brittle, emits an agreeable odor when rubbed, melts at 550 degrees Fahrenheit, and burns with a bright flame and pleasant smell. It is usually of a pale yellow color, sometimes reddish or brownish, is sometimes transparent, sometimes almost opaque.

An acid called succinic acid (named from the Latin *succinum*, amber) is obtained from it. Amber had formerly a high reputation as a medicine, but the virtues ascribed to it were almost entirely imaginary. Great quantities of amber are consumed in the Mohammedan worship at Mecca, and it is in great demand in the eastern countries where the followers of that prophet are congregated. The fact that amber becomes negatively electric by friction, and possesses this property in a high degree—which, indeed, was first observed in it, gave us the term electricity which is derived from *electron* the Greek name for amber.

The Greek fable of Phaeton, driving the horses of the sun, which ran away from him, and nearly burnt up the world by going too near it, is supposed by some commentators to refer to a disturbance of the heavenly bodies at some remote period. The American classical scholar, Anthon, in criticizing Aristotle's version of this fable states: "Aristotle states, upon the authority of some of the ancient writers, that, in the time of Phaeton, there fell from heaven flames that consumed several countries; and Eusebius places this deluge of fire in the same age with that of Deucalion. The most curious circumstance connected with the story of Phaeton, is the fact that the name Eridanus, of the river into which he is said to have fallen, belongs properly to the Rodaun, a small stream in the north of Europe, running near

Danzig. The poets fabled that the tears shed by Phaeton's sisters were converted into amber; and, what is very remarkable, there was no amber ever found in the vicinity of the Po; whereas the Phoenicians drew their main supply from the shores of the Baltic, and from the immediate vicinity of the true Eridanus itself. Was the scene, then, of the catastrophe of Phaeton laid in so northern a latitude? There is nothing at all absurd in this supposition, since an extraordinary heat might have prevailed for a certain time as well in a northern as in any other latitude. But, the difficulty seems to be to find physical proofs of such a phenomenon having once taken place. Perhaps an argument in favor of a very elevated temperature having once prevailed in the environs of the Baltic, may be drawn from the great quantities of amber that are found there. The best naturalists regard this fossil as a juice, which once flowed from a tree, and which, buried in the earth by some natural convulsion, would be impregnated with mineral vapors, and acquire a certain degree of consistency. As, however, the copal, the only kind of known gum which resembles amber, is brought to us from Africa and the East Indies, it would appear that the forests in which amber was produced, could not have existed in the vicinity of the Baltic, unless the temperature of the atmosphere in that quarter had been very elevated."

It is certainly not extravagant to suppose that the neighborhood of the Baltic was at one time remarkable for excessive heat. We believe that it is allowed by all geologists that Great Britain was a tropical country at some remote age, and that at another period it was arctic.

ROCKS and MINERALS

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED TO BUY—Iron meteorites.—Ray Losey, Blairstown, N. J. d304

FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL POLISHED PIECES — Washington Petrified Wood. Wide range of colors and types. Will add beauty and interest to any collection. Price range 50 cents up to \$50. Satisfaction always or your money back. — Chas. Simpson, Quincy, Wash. s12468

DINOSAUR GIZZARD STONES. Naturally polished, from Montana's famous cretaceous fields, \$3.00 each. Or will trade for fossils, minerals or Indian relics of equal value.—Mrs. Tone, 115 Ave. B, Billings, Mont. n12084

THIRTY DIFFERENT named minerals, nice, all \$1.25; 5 different nice fossils, history, all 20c; polished opal set, pretty, 20c; Australian opal, beauty, fine colors, 35c. Catalogue Free. Postage extra on above. — Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmv27

BOOKS ON precious stones and gems. List of rare, out of print material at reasonable prices on request.—Richard S. Wormser, 22 West 48 Street, New York City. o2002

CALIFORNIA MINERALS—Eleven full-sized cabinet specimens, showy, unusual, attractive, for two dollars. Postage paid, satisfaction guaranteed.—F. G. McIntosh, 841 Greenway Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. au12675

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BRILLIANT AGATES, jaspers, silicified wood for decorating fountains, bird baths, aquariums or gem cutting. Special offer. 25 samples (retail value \$2.50) for \$1.00 by insured mail. Money back if not satisfied. 25th year. Agents wanted.—Jake Eaton, 921 Marion, Centralia, Wash. my12069

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IRIDESCENT OBSIDIAN, Polka-Dot Agate, etc. 25c to \$1.00 pound.—P. L. Forbes, Stauffer, Oregon. jai2002

BEAUTIFUL water color reproductions of your favorite mineral specimens. 11x1 1/2 inches. Artistically mounted. \$2.00 each postpaid.—Arthur A. Grott, 236 Ninth Ave., New York, N. Y. jly12008

FOSSIL FERNS, flags, cones, etc., 25c to \$1.00 each. 6 assorted specimens, \$1.00. J. G. Wainwright, 216 Franklin St., Waukegan, Ill. n3651

TWELVE DIFFERENT Fluorescent Liquids showing practically entire visible spectrum. \$2.50 with Argon Bulb; \$2.00 without, postpaid.—Harley S. Gibbs, 313 Winston St., Pittsburgh, Pa. d3882

METAL Fluorescent Cabinet with five Argon Bulbs, complete, \$7.50. Fluorescent and other Minerals.—Bausman, 652 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Fluorescent Hay-lite, all sizes. — R. B. Ballew, Little Switzerland, N. C. d3451

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RARE MAMMALIAN FOSSILS—Special introductory selection, \$5. Orders filled for any amount. Correspondence invited.—Ted Galusha, Paleontologist, Hay Springs, Nebr. o1001

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Prints

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Valued Painting to University

Abraham Lincoln's favorite portrait of himself, painted by George Frederick Wright during the period between the martyred president's election and his inauguration, is to remain in Illinois. At present the painting which is called the "Butler" portrait, hangs in the Illinois Host Building at the Fair. At the close of the Fair it will be moved to the University of Chicago and will be added to the University's collection of Lincolniana. The purchase price of \$5,000, the university reports, has been under-written by an anonymous friend in the hope that a donor or donors may be found.

Mellon Buys Valuable Painting

A press dispatch from Paris recently stated that Andrew W. Mellon, former secretary of the United States treasury, has purchased for \$1,500,000 Raphael's painting "Alba Madonna." The report said that Mellon who recently arrived in Europe on a visit, bought the painting from the Soviet government. It formerly hung in the Hermitage Museum at Leningrad.

Mellon has, it is said, a superb Raphael collection. Critics say that the Alba Madonna is much superior to four other examples of Raphael in the museum. The picture gets its name because it once belonged to the Spanish Duke D'Alba. After passing into several hands it was bought in 1836 by the Czar for \$70,000. The picture portrays the Virgin Mary in a woodland setting, with the child Jesus on her knees, accepting a cross offered by St. John. It was painted by Raphael in Rome some time after 1508.

William Blake, the Artist

Laurence Binyon presented some historical facts regarding "Blake, the artist and writer," at a meeting some time ago before the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This may be of interest to students of Blake.

Mr. Binyon said in effect that history has consigned William Blake to the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century yet he, like prophets and seers

of all times, is singularly free from the shackles of any particular era. His message transcends the limitations of any medium and his place as artist and writer is with the prophets of both hemispheres rather than in a succession of artists voicing the highest religious ideals of their day.

Blake was an individualist and, like Dante, was an interpreter of the world beyond that of the five physical senses. In a prophetic way his vision was the complete negation of nineteenth century materialism which so permeated the world after his death in 1827. He spent himself joyously in translating his vision into forms humanly understandable. But his message fell on dull ears and despite the labor of scholars for more than a century it is still but faintly realized. It is fair to admit some obscurity in Blake's own thought yet no one in the western world prior to him had seen more clearly the purely mental nature of human experience.

As a commentator on Blake, Mr. Binyon has done much to extend an interest in his art and poetry.

"Never before has the man been so literally the author of his own book," Swinburne said of Blake. Poverty made it impossible for him to use the regular channels of publication. But the irresistible necessity for some means of issuing his writings was met through a truly Blakian experience—a revelation in a dream. No man ever had more faith in his visions than did Blake. That his real experience, his life, was that of the imagination, few would deny. "You have only to work up imagination to the state of vision, and the thing is done," he frequently said.

When a method of etching away the background of a plate on which he had written or drawn with a resistant varnish took definite form in a dream, the suggestion was nothing short of a mandate to him. He took the last farthing he had and purchased materials. From that time dates the publication of his works. He wrote the poems or prose discourses, designed the page, made the plate, printed the pages and colored them by hand, finally binding them into a book.

Without conscious intention Blake revived the art of the book. This was an indirect result, rather than direct effort to produce a beautiful book. His vision and its form of expression were inseparable. His style

was the inevitable result of his thinking, and of his earlier technical practice as an engraver. No analysis of style alone will reveal Blake. To him literary content and art forms are one. Line, color, and word combine as a single language to elucidate the full character of his rounded experience.

Among his earliest and happiest works are the "Songs of Innocence" and "Songs of Experience." In these, notably "The Lamb" and "The Tyger," Blake states clearly the thesis of his vision. Yet to explain it, to himself as well as to the world, he set forth his more monumental works, "The Book of Thel," "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell," "The First Book of Urizen," "America, a Prophecy," "Daughters of Albion," "The Book of Job," "Jerusalem," and others. His imagination pours forth in poetry, prose, and illustration—sometimes obscure and difficult to interpret. To him it was "the Human Imagination, ever expanding in the Bosom of God." Blake was driven on by an inner impulse to deliver himself of his revelation, to disclose what had come to him of "the Mind, in which every one is King and Priest in his own House," as he wrote in a last letter to George Cumberland on April 25, 1927.

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Describe carefully, be sure to include complete title, date, publisher, artist, size of actual picture and size of margins, and also a careful description of condition, and price wanted.

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WANTED—Currier Prints and other old prints, especially Sporting, Hunting, Fishing, Pioneer, Winter, Railroads, Ships, Early West, Early History or City Views. Early Railroad Posters, Autograph Letters and Documents, Hand Bills, etc. State full title, publisher, date, size, exact condition and price.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1284c

OLD PRINTS by Currier & Ives and others. Large and small folios. Clipper ships, rural scenes, temperance, sporting and historical subjects, especially presidents. Please describe fully size, condition, title and complete wording and quote prices. — Dwight D. Moore, 200 South Terrace, Boonton, N. J. au12006

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BAXTER'S CURRIERS and other old prints. Send stamp for lists.—Sturtevant's Antique and Curio Shop, 9320 Waters, Seattle, Wash. s12544

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, old engravings, etchings, pioneer, historical, portraits, birds, flowers, battles, scenic views, famous art works. "Best lines of business to enter" and Art List, 50c.—Universal Art Bureau, 1945 Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill. o1271

Benjamin West

Recent art comments in the *Kansas City Star* speak of the addition of a double portrait of Benjamin West, early American master, to the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Atkins Museum. It is the elaborately composed portrait of Mr. and Mrs. John Custance and is said to be one of the finest West paintings in the United States. It is signed and dated 1811.

Benjamin West was the first colonist to go to the old world to study art. He had been a precocious boy, at six years old making a likeness in red and black ink of a baby he had been set to watch. It was young Benjamin who learned from the Cherokee Indians how to grind colors and who clipped the hair from the back of a cat for brushes. At 18 he was painting portraits in Philadelphia. He was 28 years old when, in 1860, he managed the journey to Italy, where he remained three years learning the masters' works he found there.

London welcomed the romantic young American and he decided to remain there. But West sought an American bride, so he wrote to his father to come to England and bring with him Miss Shewell, to whom he was engaged. The story of the intercepted letter, the girl imprisoned by her brother, and the interference of Benjamin Franklin would do for a motion picture plot, particularly as Franklin and two colleagues got her out by means of a rope ladder and placed her on a waiting ship.

West's success in England surpassed even that of some of his English contemporaries. He was under contract to paint for George III and he produced a number of mythological and historical canvases, now outmoded, but received with wide acclaim at the time. It was West who first painted military figures in the actual uniforms they wore instead of the Greek or Roman garb in which historical personages had always been portrayed.

It was also West who founded the Royal Academy in England, with Sir Joshua Reynolds as first president. He painted few portraits and the one he produced of Mr. and Mrs. Custance is tintured with rather distracting classical ornament, but the composition is for all that rich, with a certain grandeur and nobility, and superb drapery. It is one of the most worthwhile canvases in the American group at the gallery.

"The Deer Hunt"

"The Deer Hunt," famous painting by Juan Bautista del Mazo has become the property recently of the famous Prado Museum of Madrid.

The painting was taken from Spain by Joseph Bonaparte and finally came into the possession of Charles Sedelmeyer of Paris, who sold it to a Munich art dealer, who in turn sold it to the museum.

Theatrical Coat

That the Chinese are artists in the decorating of silks and other textiles was again proved recently when a rare Chinese theatrical coat, dating from the nineteenth century was placed on display in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art at Kansas City, Missouri.

The lovely old gold color is the same as that shown in the exquisite single-color porcelains of the Kang H'si period. The all-over design and medallions of white wistaria with green leaves pattern is outlined in a course golden thread worked in the couching stitch.

From the elaborateness and excellent workmanship in the design it is believed that the coat was used by one of the actors in the Imperial Theater at Peiping.

A Fall Suggestion

Some find pleasure in collecting strange quirks of nature in woodland places and often have whole menageries of things they have picked up on the trail. For those inclined towards rocks and minerals consider the hobby of John Olmstead, retired Los Angeles contractor. Buffaloes, snakes, fish, dogs, gophers and rabbits, to say nothing of chickens, lizards and likenesses of comic supplement characters, all in stone, were gathered together a few years ago by Mr. Olmstead to form a rock garden. This unusual hobby had its start when Mr. Olmstead was forced to live in the desert because of ill health. He found most of his queer rock creatures there while recuperating. He built his rock garden near the highway, surrounded by a high wire fence over which rose vines trail. A large "welcome" sign was fashioned over the gate. A long arm, with a finger extending from the closed fist, points the way.

Perhaps there will be a suggestion in this that others who love the outdoors, and who are particularly fond of rock gardens can adopt for a hobby. It certainly has much in its favor from the standpoint of health and uniqueness, and does not strain the pocketbook at all, particularly if one lives near the great open spaces.

Autographs

Trailing the Elusive Signature

By

HENRY A. WIHNYK

HOOVER: The other day, while on one of my many explorations through the numerous "old book stores," for "finds" in autographs, I came across a rather interesting item. I have always considered (and still do) Herbert Hoover to be one of the hardest catches of present day celebrities; however, he once sent a card to a fellow collector, on which he wrote: "I am always willing to co-operate, even in handwriting—Herbert Hoover." The card was on sale for five dollars and I did have to admit that it was a bargain. I would like to know the price that the dealer paid for it—some collector must have been in need of ready cash! Hoover must have had his tongue in the side of his mouth and his fingers crossed, when he penned that card, for he, more than anyone else, must realize that his autograph is almost unobtainable.

QUESTIONS: I have been receiving so many questions about forming autograph collections, that I find myself unable to answer all personally. Hence, this "Question Box." In it I will try to answer questions of general interest. For a personal reply enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Q. I have seen many autograph collections framed and placed on walls. Is this advisable? Will the light fade the writing?

A. This is a good way to display a collection and most collectors like to exhibit their collections. In regard to fading, as long as the autograph is not in the direct rays of the sun there is little danger. I have kept many of my most prized items framed on the wall for about five years, and there has been no ill effects.

Q. I have a letter signed with the initials of the writer. Does it make any difference in the value of the letter?

A. Your item would be more valuable if the full signature had been used. However, your letter may be of more value than some other, by the same man, with a full signature, if the contents are of greater importance.

Q. In my collection I have an autograph of George Washington, but it is torn and faded. Does this hurt its value? Could you tell me of some way I could have it repaired?

A. The condition has something to do with the value. Contents, demand, rarity and condition are four of the "factors" which we must think of.

Using 100 percent as the total for the value of an autograph I would allot a certain amount to each "factor," as follows: Demand, 45 percent; contents, 40 percent; rarity, 10 percent; condition, 5 percent. It does seem a shame that the letter should have been permitted to get into the condition that it is in. I would advise, if it isn't in a very bad condition, to leave it alone, for while attempting to repair the item, it might be put into a worse condition. If you insist, however, on having it repaired, take it to any reputable bookbinder; a good one will be capable of repairing the tear. I know of no successful method of restoring the faded writing. Retouching, or retracing the faded handwriting is not advisable. "Far better a badly faded letter than a retraced one," says the foremost dealer of New York.

* * *

Q. I have a letter, of George Bernard Shaw, written in pencil. Does the fact that he didn't use ink lessen its value?

A. Pencil writing is apt to be more durable than ink, for ink fades and pencil does not, but the pencil writing is easily blurred and erased, unless it is protected by some "fixative"—this "fixative" is a colorless liquid which is sprayed over the pencil lines to prevent their destruction. For some reason, however, letters and manuscripts written in ink have always been considered more valuable, by collectors; the only explanation that I can offer is ink is less likely to be found in traced or forged items. See the above schedule, in the last question, in order to place a "value" on your letter—consider the pencil writing under the "factor-condition."

SCOTT: On November 22, 1932 there blazed across the headlines of every newspaper in New York City (perhaps the whole country) "Morgan's Prized Scott Manuscript Stolen at Exhibit." This manuscript, "Guy Mannering," which was the first Scott manuscript acquired by the Morgan library, was on display, with many others, in "Avery Hall," a building on the campus of Columbia University. It was disclosed at this time (November 22, 1932) that a secret investigation had been going on since October 24 of the same year and that up to the time of the announcement of the theft no progress had been achieved.

There were many "features" written about this "crime" and I think that it would be more advisable to quote from one of these, for my mind is a bit hazy concerning all of the facts. The quotation is from "The World-Telegram:"

"A large room, occupying the ground floor of Avery Hall, which is one of the central buildings on the Columbia campus, is the scene. It may be entered through a lobby in which is an elevator with a circular staircase winding around the shaft. The only guard during the exhibition was the elevator operator, who frequently rode the lift to the upper floors.

"Miss Winifred Fehrenkamp, librarian of Avery Hall, was in nominal charge of the displays, but she spent most of her time in her office upstairs. The building was frequented by scores of students, attending architecture classes in the upstairs classrooms, and by members of the faculty. The exhibition room was open to the public several hours a day and had an average daily attendance of twenty-five.

"The displays were in oblong cases, with wooden bottoms and glass tops and sides resting on the top of book shelves which contain reference books. Each case was divided into twelve compartments, and each compartment had an individual lock. Items exhibited were from the collections of Mr. Morgan, Owen D. Young, George Argents, H. Pforsheimer, Morris L. Parrish and others. They were labeled "The Sir Walter Scott Centenary Exhibition" and formed one of the most extensive on display in the world. The exhibition had been advertised and the portion of the "Guy Mannering" manuscript had been mentioned as being the first manuscript acquired by the late J. P. Morgan, the basis of his collection. This item was in a case clearly visible to anyone in the room.

(Continued on following page.)

WANTED TO PURCHASE — Autographed photographs—President Andrew Johnson and W. G. Harding; also bank checks, J. Adams, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Cleveland, Hoover, Coolidge, F. D. Roosevelt; also want presidential autographed free franked envelopes.—Edward Stern, 87 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. n3861

GRANT'S MESSAGE (A.L.S.) to Porter announcing the capitulation of Vicksburg for sale.—M. K. Magner, Morris, Ill. op

"On the morning of Monday, October 24, Miss Fehrenkamp passed the "Mannering" case and noted that the compartment was empty. She notified Roger Howson, chief librarian of the University, the only other person to have a key to the compartment, beside herself. They found it locked, and were unable to unlock it, and decided that the lock had been opened by an ill-fitting key and closed again.

"Because no theft of collectors' items had ever occurred at Columbia, and because such items are difficult to dispose of, the exhibition had been left unguarded. The windows were locked and none had been forced. Miss Fehrenkamp and Mr. Howson decided that the thief had entered through the lobby, as a casual visitor.

"If I had been doing it I should have taken the Waverly manuscript or the Ivanhoe manuscript, which were right beside the Mannering fragment, and which were complete in themselves," Mr. Howson said. Investigators recognized, however, that a thief who expected to deal with Mr. Morgan for return of the manuscript might have selected the one which had the greatest personal significance—the Mannering manuscript, the basis of the Morgan collection.

"The other two thirds of the manuscript were in the Morgan library, beyond the reach of the thief."

I have given all of the known facts. I do think that many were kept secret, for those, in charge of the investigation, did not want the thief to get "cold feet" and destroy the valuable manuscript. Nothing more was said, in regard to this matter, and a few weeks ago I decided to find out what actually did happen and what the outcome was. There seemed to be a veil over everything pertaining to the theft and I wanted to break through this. I wrote letters to the librarians of "Avery Hall" and the Morgan library, asking many questions regarding the stolen manuscript. A prompt reply was received from both places. Mr. Howson, of Columbia University, said, "This manuscript was returned to the Morgan library on Good Friday in the spring of 1933—R. Howson." Ada Thurston, of the Morgan library wrote, "We are happy to inform you that the Scott manuscript had been returned to this library and there is no information as to its whereabouts during the time in which it was missing. Regretting that we are not able to furnish any particulars such as you desire, I am, Very truly yours, Ada Thurston."

If only that manuscript had the power of speech, I am certain that the tale, it would tell, would be interesting.

A Grant Letter



4.30 PM. 4.63

Admiral Porter,

The enemy
has accepted in the
main my terms of
Capitulation and will
surrender the city, works,
& Garrison at 10 PM.
The firing now going
on arises from this offer-
cession.

W. C. Grant
Major-General
C. M. Wagner

Mr. Morris K. Wagner, of Morris, Ill., has recently found this interesting memento of Grant's campaign at Vicksburg, among the effects of his father, W. C. Wagner, a Presbyterian minister, who was Grant's signal officer during the latter part of the siege. At the time First Lieutenant Wagner signalled this message from a tower in the city to the fleet on the Mississippi River below, he obtained the signal flag left behind by the Confederate officer who had occupied the post before the surrender.

This flag is also in the possession of Mr. Wagner.—R. McP.Cabeen.

CURIOS

Teeth from a Spring

Three teeth, each weighing eight pounds, vertebrae and other skeleton bones of a prehistoric mastodon, have been discovered on the farm of William Wolfrum, eight miles southeast of Concordia, Mo., where a spring is being enlarged, says a dispatch from that city.

A Queer Business

Probably one of the queerest businesses in the world is one engaged in by one G. Rouilly of London. He has human skeletons for sale and hire, a business which he has followed since he was a small boy. His London shop is no different in appearance from other shops it seems, and most people do not know about it. Mr. Rouilly caters chiefly to medical students and others professionally interested in anatomy. He has to get his stock outside Europe, however, since the law of the country forbids the supply of anything of this kind within the country. Most of his specimens come chiefly from Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy.

Young Interpretation

The *Warsaw, Mo., Enterprise* is authority for this:

John W. Allen is quite a collector of rare rocks and incidentally is interested in mining. Last week Mr. Allen's granddaughter, Elaine, age two and one-half years, took an intelligence test for children at the Warrensburg college. The question was asked what eggs and rocks were for. And Miss Elaine replied: "Eggs to eat and rocks for my grandpa."

Treasure Chests

Mrs. Harry Vairin-Snead, Noroton, Conn., is said to be the only woman of any country to have a collection of treasure chests made by herself from world famous originals. Besides being a collector of art objects, she makes lace, rugs, jewels, paints, writes and composes music and poetry.

A Royal Curio

One of the unusual curios in Russia is a miniature of a Russian Cos-

sack guard. It is made of precious Ural stones and sapphires and is valued at more than \$5,000. It once graced a czar's palace, later falling into the hands of another royal collector of that country, and lately placed on exhibition in the United States.

To Be a House Wrecker

House wreckers it seems have the edge on others when it comes to being able to find unusual curios. Every wrecker is a veritable explorer. What forgotten attics do not reveals, closets, and enclosed walls do. Old newspapers are probably as often as not in the limelight with money a close second. Fine old dishes and stamps bid for high honors. Probably one of the most unusual relics ever reported was a pair of antique artificial limbs, apparently forgotten years before the house was demolished.

Relics of Gold Days

George Remsburg of Porterville, Calif., writes that when H. M. Pinson, and Nill and Ardis Walker screened the dirt from beneath an old miner's cabin at Kernville, Calif., recently, they found the following relics of the days when that place was a booming mining center. Almost a pint of Chinese coins made of brass, a silver coin minted by the East India company, United States coins bearing dates as early as 1847, several small gold nuggets, a Chinese weighing stick inlaid with brass, a jade bracelet, several shot flasks and a powder horn, an edition of the San Francisco Report containing an account of the Sharky-Corbett fights and a resume of a speech made by William Jennings Bryan.

Questions and Answers

Question: We have had in our family for a number of years a violin with the following labeled inside, "Jacobus Stainer in Absam prope Denipontum, 1668." Can you give us information?

Answer: Jacobus Stainer was born in Absam, near Innsbruck, 1621-1683. He is the father of the German violin. In his day his violins were sold at about \$15. Shortly after his death some of them brought as much as \$4,000. A fine, genuine Stainer Vio-

lin is nowadays a very rare thing. Stainer labels were handwritten, not printed.

CURIO MART

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

CURIOS, ALL KIND—Relics, weapons, anything you collect. Bargain prices. Illustrated catalogue free.—Museum Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmy63

BUTTERFLIES, MOTHS, sale and exchange. — Frederick Lemmer, 39 Park Place, Irvington, N. J. t6432

FINE SHELLS—New lists just out and more will be issued this Fall. Many thousand named kinds, 6c stamps. — Walter Webb, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y. ttc

CABINETS FOR COLLECTORS—\$4 of them. 24" front, 20" high, 20" deep; 6 drawers. \$3 each, 6 for \$15 or entire lot for \$60. One big cabinet, 38 drawers, walnut, for \$45. Real bargains for dealer. — Walter Webb, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y. oc

READ MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 60. — Edward Goldblatt, 433 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. op

RARE CACTUS! Four named varieties from the deserts of the Southwestern United States, \$1.00, postpaid. — Cramp-ton's Trading Post, Nursery Dept., Delhi, California. olp

Pair Chinese Ebony Chop Sticks...\$.15
Pair Chinese Bamboo Chop Sticks... .10
Chinese Back Scratcher Bone Hand .15
3 Packages Chinese Water Flowers which open up when placed in water15

All of the Above Sent Postpaid for 50 Cents

FROM THE WORLD FAMOUS
Ye Olde Curiosity Shop
Established 1899

Colman Dock Seattle, Wash.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST ttc

SPECIMENS WANTED

1. Will buy METEORITES of any size or character. Would appreciate information or references as to falls or owners of specimens.

2. Native (natural) IRON—not iron ore, but the actual metal itself. Interested in any piece or mass of metallic iron, found on surface or plowed up, if believed to be of natural origin.

S. H. PERRY

Adrian

Michigan

Wood Carvings

Curious Carvings in Seeds and Sticks

By PAUL SCOTT

ONE of the chief pastimes of the early American farmer was whittling. After the fall crops were harvested, and the livestock corralled in the barns for winter, "Old Silas" spent many a cold drizzly night sitting near a hot iron stove in the nearest village store (and combination post office). A profound political speech interrupted by an occasional aim for the "spittoon," or a reach for the cracker barrel was always in vogue. But all the time this master oration was being rendered, old Si had a sharp pocket knife and a steady hand in operation on a kindling stick. As these sessions increased the products of that knife improved.

At first, the process was merely a whittling away of small shavings of wood from the kindling till another stick was needed. But, after several nights of political argumentation, the pocket knife began to cut curves and grooves in the village postmaster's kindling wood. Finally, along toward early spring, old Si had practiced sufficiently with his blade to cut a

ball or two within a "cage" of wood.

All the "old timers" of the eastern and particularly the Middle Western rural districts recall the long chains of links and "marbles in a cage" cut from a single stand of kindling. It was a real art to carve the marbles perfectly round by inserting the knife-blade between the "bars" of the "cage," making it impossible to remove them without breaking the narrow bars. Such a chain was often worn by a haughty "village belle" who proudly displayed her granddad's masterpiece.

According to an old adage, "practice makes perfect," and, in the art of whittling, there came a time when Silas diverted his talent toward carving nut shells and fruit seeds, cutting exact images of animals, baskets, etc. One collection of carvings has a tiny basket created from a cherry seed, and which is just large enough to contain a single grain of wheat. This cute little curio was carved by an Indiana farmer back in 1858.

A California carver once succeeded, after several attempts, to produce a perfect miniature pig—cut from an apricot seed. This little lifelike animal makes a most interesting addition to the collector's carved group.

One of the most difficult objects to carve (owing to its exceedingly hard texture) is the black walnut shell. Numbered among this collector's specimens are two baskets beautifully carved from black walnuts.

Another one of these specimens is a homemade, improvised daguerreotype case hand hewn from a small clip of chestnut wood, and worn as a watch charm. On the obverse side of this unusual object is a patriotic emblem, comprising an American eagle spread over the American shield which overlaps crossed cannons. "Old Glory" is carved on the left of the shield, while a musket (with fixed bayonet), bugle and sword appear on the right of the shield. Placed in the reverse side of this chestnut charm is a tiny gilt-framed tintype of a lovely girl who undoubtedly was the sweetheart of the young Yankee oldier who created this attractive carving. This charm was worn by the soldier during the entire period of the Civil War, and bears evidence of a few "battle scars."

Occasionally, even today, I meet some old wood whittler who can still

carve the "marbles in a cage" or a "chain of kindling," but their numbers are fast diminishing. Soon the clever skill of curious carvings in seeds and sticks will be forever a lost art.

A Map

A wooden map of Arkansas in which every county is cut from a different piece of Arkansas wood and put together with the accuracy of mosaic work, has been made by T. M. Barker of Elm Springs, Arkansas, a wood carver who has also made a box of wood mosaic containing 586 pieces.

Variety

Among the things of real value in the woodcarving line which Dr. Adrian Woodall of Kansas has made are a plowboy, a chautauqua platform lecturer, a village doctor, a town loafer asleep in his chair, a prairie schooner of the pioneer days, a preacher, a merchant, a stoop-shouldered old woman and two argumentative veterans of the Civil War fighting old battles all over again. Mr. Woodall early started his hobby because weak eyes kept him from running and playing with the other children. Thus his earliest ambition was to own a pocket knife, and from the early age of eight he whittled whenever he could find a few moments to spare.

Developing Talent

Russell V. Mills, 18-year old wood carver of Worcester, Mass., who has followed this hobby for about two years is gaining quite a bit of local recognition for his good work. His latest productions, "Indian on the Warpath" and "Atlas" have drawn praise from local persons who have viewed the pieces.

"My Girl Friend"

A girl carved from solid mahogany made her debut recently at the adult education exhibit at New York University. Charles Novak who started wood sculpture only a year ago made the figure.

Two months of diligent work in the four-hour afternoon classes of the adult school were required to turn out the statuette to which Novak refers as "my girl friend." He said he entered the school without any experience whatever. He modestly attributed his success to the patience of his instructors.

Novak began to study sculpture when he found the electrical business was not "what it was lit up to be."



Chains of carvings made from kindling wood.

A QUEEN'S SAMPLER

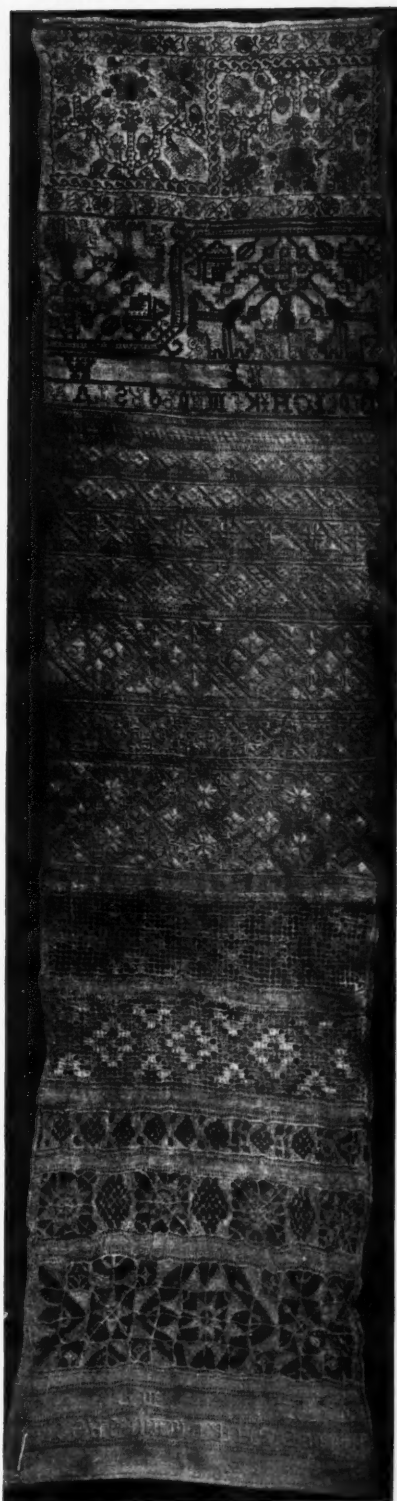


(*Her Garden
of a Thousand Memories*)

TRADITION claims that this sampler was given to Robert Beal, Queen Elizabeth's secretary of privy council, by Mary Queen of Scots when she divided her last few jewels, money and keepsakes prior to her execution. In more recent history (1850) it was used by an instructor of the Dame School in Independence, Missouri, to teach the little girl students the art of beautiful stitching and embroidery.

Saved probably from destruction by the sheer beauty of the needlework with which it is ornamented, the four-century old sampler, is owned today by Mrs. W. L. C. Palmer, Independence, Mo. The fine workmanship and the story handed down about the sampler has lead Mrs. Palmer into the highways and byways of history concerning Mary Queen of Scots. She found in her researches that Queen Mary, was one of the most indefatigable of royal needle women, and that while in captivity through those long, unhappy nineteen years, she was constantly writing to her friends on the continent for linen materials and silks, for embroidery work. She begged for embroidery, and bright colors to enliven the gloom of her prison days.

Among her accounts is this item: "Two ells of Holland linen, six coverchiefs, a dozen of handkerchiefs, a dozen knitted collars, 4,000 pins and a ball of soap." Among other objects for her work table, Mary received several packets of silks of all shades of colors. The best authenticated as well as the most curious of all the numerous specimens attributed to the skillful and industrious fingers of Mary Stuart is the ancient worked tapestry which covers a folding screen in the possession of the earl of Morton, at Dalmahoy house; family tradition declares it to be the identical work with which Mary beguiled some of the many hours she was doomed to spend within the walls of Lochleven castle, and left unfinished at her hasty retreat. She embroidered also for her beloved Aunt Marguerite in France many pieces adorned with Reines Marguerites



A Garden of a Thousand Memories.

(Queen Marguerites). The Marguerite design is quite prominent in the sampler which she gave to Robert Beal.

In the expense account of Queen Elizabeth of York, the wife of King Henry VII, of England, is an item: "purchased an ell of Flemish linen for shillings and pence, for a sampler." Queen Elizabeth of York was a sister of the two little princes who were murdered in the Tower, and the grandmother of Mary, Queen of Scots. She died in 1503; probably this sampler is embroidered on that identical piece of linen, since it is one yard long and nine inches wide. It is believed according to the traditional story that Mary Stuart and her four Maries worked on this sampler, as did Shakespeare's Helena and Hermia in *Midsummer Night's Dream*:

O, is all forgot?

All school days' friendship, childhood innocence?

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,

Have with our needles created both one flower,

Both on one sampler, sitting on one cushion,

Both working of one song, both in one key,

As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds

Had been incorporate.

It is significant also that one of the women who sewed on this sampler signed her initials—"M. F." perhaps Mary Fleming, the favorite maid of honor of Mary, Queen of Scots.

The earliest samplers were undated. The only possible record of the year in which the Independence sampler was made is in the letter that looks like a capital "m" on the line following the initials. It is argued that the central part of the "m" might be a "v," making a Roman numeral monogram that would stand for 1500. If that interpretation is put on the letter, the sampler is older than Mary Queen of Scots.

When the capital S is turned wrong side to, as in Mrs. Palmer's sampler it is called a Stuart S, for the Stuarts made their initials both ways.

Most of the old samplers are in public or private collections. A few are owned by the descendants of those who made them.

Catherine de Medicis, Queen of France, was much interested in needlework and had her daughter and Mary, Queen of Scots, who was educated with the royal children of France, embroider regularly each afternoon under the direction of teachers brought from Venice.

Either in "Runs" or "Singles" They Satisfy

By E. DALTON COLLINS

AS was truthfully remarked in the article on "Old Newspapers" in the September HOBBIES, there is great pleasure in poring over news columns of a century or more ago. In "The Story of the Times" published a few years back, the author notes "As we turn over the files of successive years we notice that while the news and comment are more varied and interesting the advertisement columns are too like our own to excite special attention. They lack the archaic flavor of the early numbers and recall no old customs. There are no offers of rewards for the arrest of highwaymen or footpads; no advertisements of auction by candle; no country lodgings to be let in villages that are now miles within the London County Council area. The phrasing also of the advertiser has changed. It is no longer elegant and stilted but direct and matter-of-fact. The very terseness and economy of words while it doubtless serves the turn of the advertiser, and brings custom for his wares, is less attractive to students in search of the odd or remarkable."

Inasmuch as newspaper publishing did not reach its majority until the middle 19th century, files of almost any established journal, either in existence today or "out of the running" will evidence right before your eyes history in the making. This is an experience that no historian, no matter how capable, can give you. The article, buried in yellowed files, may not be accurate in all details, but the mere mention of the event, contemporary comment, etc., before your eyes, with the thought that men of a

long-dead era read too, is a thrill that is hard to beat.

If a collector of old newspapers is fortunate enough to build up what is called "runs," he is indeed fortunate. "Runs," i. e., a consecutive file of any length, with at least one year preferable, are becoming increasingly rare. Odd numbers are fairly common, but even at that, they bring a fair price. It is estimated that old newspapers are being consigned to fires, dumps and unknowing junkmen at the rate of hundreds a year. In thirty years time, they (the survivors) will be worth their weight in gold, literally.

The writer has been collecting old newspapers for years, and has found by experience, that it is wise to pick up both "singles" and "runs." By pursuing this policy, he has been able to accumulate quite a batch. It is necessary to maintain an intensive correspondence with all possible outlets not sneering at "singles" or even papers well past the 1800 period. Of course, the ideal collection will include representative journals either in runs or singles prior to the 19th century. In commencing your collection, do not be afraid to pay as much as a dollar for, say, a copy of "The American Mercury" of the early 1800 vintage. It takes money, this old newspaper collecting, but the money is well invested. Old newspapers have the edge on stamps in one particular: they are more scarce.

Being a citizen of Hartford, Conn., the writer has been lucky enough to obtain ancient "Courants,"* a paper which still exists today. Among them, is a copy of the issue on the death of Washington. Other items in his collection are complete files of French

journals during and after the French Revolution; English weekly journals of the early and middle 1800s; odd lots and "singles" of various American papers from 1770 to 1880; each decade is well represented. He also procured after much dickering, a copy of the only War Bulletin known to have been published during the War of 1812, and very rare in the Old Book field. The file is a complete "run."

Another prerequisite for collecting newspapers is space. You cannot consistently accumulate old files and folios in a 2 x 4 room, where they will be prey to fire and theft. They should be kept in insulated boxes and cataloged systematically. A perpetual inventory should be kept. This detail, while apparently distasteful, is necessary, and you will be repaid for your trouble. Insure your collection as soon as it reaches the value of \$50.

Another tip which may be taken for what it is worth: bind your papers as soon as you have any quantity. The writer bought up a disorderly, untidy file of "New York Herald" for the year 1865 and was despairing of ever getting them in shape. By dint of spending five or six evenings, he unfolded each issue, one by one, and had the binder flatten them, after putting them in chronological order. The final bound run, trimmed and with a serviceable cover-board, was as clean and neat as you please. But for awhile, the batch of Herald, as received, looked hopeless. If you are binding up old early American or English journals, do not have the deckle edges trimmed off. These preserve the archaic flavor of the file, and allow for analysis to prove genuineness by clipping for test by chemists.

**Oldest existing paper in the U. S.*

"Hand Me Down My Walking Cane"

By GEORGE REMSBURG

E. D. PHILLIPS, a well known Kansas City educator, has made a remarkable collection of canes, one of the best in the country.

* * *

W. J. Higgins, of Los Angeles, has assembled a collection of more than 1,000 canes. He is 72 years of age and has devoted more than half a century to his hobby. Despite his age he never uses a walking-stick and is still actively collecting.

* * *

A correspondent of the Horton (Kansas Headlight, writes: "Perhaps what might be and yet is not a relic is owned by John Brownlee. It is a specimen of a cane. It is a curiosity and queer one, I say. It is iron all covered with solid leather braided in

fancy style clear to the top. The lip has an iron thimble and that keeps the leather in place. The handle has a braided loop so as to hold on to. It perhaps is the only one I ever saw just like it. I have seen similar ones made of horn that were just as pretty but none made out of braided leather."

* * *

Jerry Elsaman, of Peru, Ind., owns a cane which is made from woods that grew in twenty-six different states of the Union. A brother, who is a lumberman, collected the wood specimens from which it is made.

* * *

Barriguda wood is four times lighter than cork and a cane made from it can be sent by mail for one cent, it is claimed.

John R. Lawrence, of Waukegan, Ill., has in his collection a cane cut by Dr. John W. Graves, of Lowell, Mass., from a hickory sapling at the tomb of George Washington, at Mt. Vernon, on May 18, 1850.

* * *

Leopold A. Irsik, a pioneer resident and former mayor and postmaster of Everest, Kansas, who died recently at the age of seventy-six years, was the possessor of an interesting collection of canes.

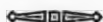
* * *

Bruno Lessing, the writer, is reputed to have the largest and finest collection of canes in America. He has gathered them on all parts of the globe. Perhaps the most prized is a stick of pink ivory from South Africa. The pink ivory is from a tree whose full growth is not attained under 150 years.

STAMP COLLECTORS' DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS

JOTTINGS OF THE MONTH



AFTER experimenting with a stamp program over Station WJZ, and receiving 142,000 replies to "Captain Tim" Healy's dissertation on stamp collecting, the Proctor and Gamble soap manufacturing company, announced a hook-up with the National Broadcasting Company, beginning October 2. Proctor and Gamble plans to give away albums, stamps and badges to children who comply with the rules of the club. H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, received an initial order for \$42,000 worth of stamps to be given away during the programs.

* * *

At the time of the national convention of the S. P. A. in Philadelphia, the publisher was in the midst of supervising rehabilitation of the Hobby Museum which adjoins the publishing plant of HOBBIES. Thus his contemplated trip to the Quaker City for the S. P. A. and Prencancel Society conclaves did not materialize. To have left Chicago at that time would have meant the laying off carpenters and other help who could ill afford the time off, besides retarding the rehabilitation work.

Remembering the good fellowship that prevailed at Fond du Lac last year the publisher regretted missing the conclaves in the city of Brotherly Love whence comes reports of well attended and smooth running meetings.

Bids for making HOBBIES official organ of the S. P. A. were submitted in writing to the executive board prior to the convention, and were officially accepted at the convention. The roster of officers, department managers and committees for the period of 1934-36 remains practically the same. The executive body for the 1934-36 period is comprised of:

President—Frank M. Coppock, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vice President—R. J. Broderick, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Secretary—Frank L. Coes, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Treasurer—Claude B. Millar, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Board of directors in addition to the foregoing includes Dr. D. G. Bray, Dr. N. P. McGay, Francis H. Brailard, Col. B. B. Wilcox, N. R. Hoover, and Helen Hussey.

The Society voted to go to St. Louis next year as the guests of Mound City Branch, No. 26. This central location was well chosen and should give the society good attendance figures for its forty-first annual convention.

* * *

The national conventions will be widely separated in 1935 with the S. P. A. going to St. Louis and the A. P. S. to Washington, D. C. The executive body of the A. P. S. is likewise the same as last year with Roscoe Martin of Forestville, N. Y., at the presidential helm. During the national convention of the A. P. S. in Atlantic City representatives of the post office department from Washington, D. C., were on hand to run off 240,000 souvenir sheets of Mount Rainier stamps, especially marked with "American Philatelic Society," which were sold to philatelists and their representatives. Sale of stamps at the branch post office totaled \$17,000 on the first day.

* * *

A rare one-cent copy of a 1924 issue bearing the portrait of Benjamin Franklin was purchased for \$257 at the auction of Hugh C. Barr, Inc., New York City, recently. The existence of this stamp, printed by the rotary press, and perforated eleven all around, was unknown until several years after its issue. No unused copies of the stamp are known and only about a dozen used copies have been found.

* * *

The issuance on October 2 and 8 of the seven-cent Acadia and ten-

cent Smoky Mountain Pictorials, respectively, will complete the National Parks issue. These will wind up the schedule of new issues for 1934 also.

The Acadia stamp was to be placed on first-day sale at the Bar Harbor, Me., and Washington, D. C. post offices on October 2. The initial order calls for a printing of 15,000,000 of these stamps.

The Smoky Mountain issue will be placed on first-day sale at the Gatlinburg, Tenn., and Washington, D. C. postoffices on October 8. Twenty million are to comprise the initial printing of this stamp.

* * *

According to press accounts from Texas correspondents sometimes cause postmasters to tear their hair. It seems that there are three centers in the state—in Shelby, Limestone, and Lamb counties. There are also two Centervilles, one in Dallas county and another in Leon county, and to make things still more interesting for the postal clerks, a Center City, Center Point, Centerline and Center Mill.

* * *

The *New York American* has announced the appointment of Justin L. Bacharach to editorship of its stamp column.

* * *

The Arcade Stamp & Coin Company of Cleveland, Ohio has moved to new and larger quarters in the Euclid Arcade Building, No. 34. The new store is 60 feet deep and contains 1,100 square feet of floor space. There are several private booths for the exhibition of sales books.

* * *

The University of Minnesota is offering a new course in stamp collection. The course which is optional is planned to cover seventeen weeks. Gerald Burgess, well known philatelist of the Twin Cities has been designated as the professor in charge.

Robert L. Smith Bickford, publisher of Rome, Ga., announces that he will soon bring forth an edition, "Can You Believe," under the editorship of Wilfried Myers. The book sells for 15 cents per copy, and contains according to Mr. Bickford's announcement short pertinent facts of unusual interest relating to stamps.

* * *

A. Walbek of Coconut Grove, Fla., sends us a sketch of an unusual post card. In the corner it bears a black stamp with this inscription, "1869—six (6) cents." The instructions on the card are quaint. At the top is this: "Write the message on the other side—leave space for reply." There is then a blank space about one and a half inches high. Then these instructions appear, "Write the first address below—the other above this line." While at the side appears, "Erase first address before re-mailing."

Has anyone ever seen a similar card? And why the six cent stamp?

* * *

Austin F. Roberts of the California Stamp Exchange, Pasadena, Calif., announces that C. W. Fletcher has entered the firm as a partner.

* * *

Collectors who wish copies of the \$1 duck hunter's license stamp may purchase as many as they wish. Only one certificate will be required of an applicant. The stamp may be found in any postoffice in any town having a population of 2,500 or more.

Proceeds from this stamp are to be used by the Federal Government to increase the supply of waterfowl. Of the total proceeds, 90 per cent will be spent in buying or leasing and administering marsh and water areas to be set aside forever as migratory waterfowl sanctuaries. The first of these refuges will be set up along the flight lines from the breeding grounds to the Gulf Coast. The remaining ten per cent will be used in issuing the stamps and administering the Act.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS			
MINT—UNHINGED—FINE			
No. 27	....\$ .16	No. 43	....\$ .18
No. 28	.... .14	No. 44	.... 1.75
No. 29	.... .17	No. 50	.... .10
No. 30	.... .22	No. 51	.... .08
No. 31	.... .32	No. 52	.... .50
No. 37	.... .02	No. 53	.... .17
No. 38	.... .04	No. 54	.... .50
No. 39	.... .07	No. 55	.... .45
No. 40	.... .08	No. 56	.... .75
No. 41	.... .05	No. 57	.... 1.25
No. 42	.... .18	No. 64	.... .14

Pleasant add return postage on order less than \$1.00

R. A. LYNCH
P. O. Box 56 Peoria, Ill. 853

The Christmas seal for 1934 will picture the well known little red school house at Saranac Lake, N. Y., from which the great sanitarium there has developed.

* * *

Wilson, Straley, Kansas City, Mo., collector writes:

"Postmaster Graham of Kansas City, Mo., has opened a special philatelic window at the main post office. This service is much appreciated by the local stamp collectors. In our rounds we find that all the stamp clerks at the stations, as well as the main office, are very courteous and accommodating, and put forth every endeavor to satisfy the wants of the philatelic minded people."

Mr. Straley wants to get this off his chest, too. Says he:

"The new parks issue of stamps are very attractive, but the slambang perforation makes them undesirable specimens to mount in one's album. The writer examined the stocks both at the Main Postoffice and Central Station in Kansas City, Mo., and failed to find any well-centered copies. Being a printer ourselves, we appreciate the difficulty encountered when perforating gummed stock, but with the equipment and modern devices the department could, we venture, overcome obstacles and put out a more desirable product. Other countries do. Why not the United States?"

LINCOLN AS A POSTMASTER

BENJAMIN P. THOMAS in his book "Lincoln's New Salem," just off the press gives the most intimate description of Lincoln's postmastership that has yet been printed. In part he says: "But he was looking for a chance to become something more than a laborer; and on May 7, 1833, his ambition was gratified to some extent when he was appointed postmaster at New Salem, succeeding Samuel Hill. His explanation of his securing the position under President Jackson when he was 'an avowed Clay man,' was that the office was 'too insignificant to make his politics an objection.' He retained the position until the removal of the office to Petersburg on May 30, 1836.

"According to one story, Lincoln's appointment was the result of a petition circulated by the New Salem women. Irked at the treatment accorded them by Hill, who neglected the distribution of mail while he sold liquor to the men, they petitioned the Post Office Department for his removal. Herridon did not know whether Lincoln solicited the appointment or whether it came to him without effort on his part. Upon appointment, Lincoln, like other postmasters, was required to furnish bond of \$500. Nelson Alley and Alexander Trent were his bondsmen.

"New Salem was on a mail route which ran from Springfield through Sangamontown, Athens, New Salem, Havana, Lewistown, Jackson Grove, Canton and Knox Courthouse (Knoxville) to Warren Courthouse (Monmouth), a distance of about 125 miles. The mail was scheduled to leave Springfield Saturday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Warren Courthouse Monday at 8 P. M. On the return trip it left Warren Courthouse at six A. M. on Tuesday and arrived in Springfield at

ten P. M. on Thursday, if on time. It was carried on horseback by Harvey L. Ross, whose father, Ossian Ross, of Havana, held the contract for the route. After the stage line was established, the mail was carried by it.

"Postal rates varied with the distance traversed and the number of pages in a letter. A single sheet cost six cents for the first thirty miles, ten cents for thirty to eighty miles, twelve and a half cents for eighty to 150 miles, eighteen and three-quarter cents for 150 to 400 miles, and twenty-five cents for more than 400 miles. Two sheets cost twice as much, three sheets three times as much, and so on. Neither stamps nor envelopes were used.²⁶

Letters were simply folded and sealed, and the postage charge was written in the upper right hand corner on the outside. Postage was aid by the addressee.

"The high rates on letters elicited numerous complaints. To conserve space people frequently covered a sheet, then turned it sideways and wrote across what they had already written, sometimes following this by writing obliquely across the page. Postmasters had difficulty in determining the number of sheets in a folded and sealed letter; and if the receiver questioned the rate charged he could open the letter in the postmaster's presence and have the error, if any, corrected.

"As postmaster, Lincoln was exempt from militia and jury duties, was permitted to send and receive personal letters free, and to receive one newspaper daily without charge. The law provided, however, that 'if

NOTE 26: Stamps were introduced by the Post Office Department in 1847, but did not come into general use until 1855.

any person frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of the office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars." A letter of September 17, 1835, from Mathew S. Marsh to George M. Marsh, his brother, throws light on Lincoln's conduct of his office. 'The Post Master (Mr. Lincoln), wrote Marsh, 'is very careless about leaving his office open and unlocked during the day—half the time I go in and get my papers, etc., without anyone being there as was the case yesterday. The letter was only marked twenty-five and even if he had been there and known it was double, he would not have charged me any more - - luckily he is a very clever fellow and a particular friend of mine. If he is there when I carry this to the office - - I will get him to 'Frank' it. . . . ' Lincoln was there, and did frank, it thereby making himself liable to a ten dollar fine; for on the outside of the letter, in Lincoln's hand, is written: "Free, A. Lincoln, P. M. New Salem, Ill., Sept 22."

"A note from Lincoln to George Spears also reveals his indifference to postal regulations. 'At your request,' wrote Lincoln, 'I send you a receipt for the postage on your paper - - I am somewhat surprised at your request—I will however comply with it—The law requires Newspaper postage to be paid in advance and now that I have waited a full year you choose to wound my feelings by insinuating that unless you get a receipt I will probably make you pay it again - - '

"The postal law required every postmaster to maintain an office (in which one or more persons shall attend on every day on which a mail shall arrive.' By the time that Lincoln became postmaster he had terminated his connection with the Lincoln-Berry store, and there is doubt as to whether his office was ever located there. Possibly it was for awhile. Later it was in Hill's store. According to Harvey Ross, Lincoln kept his receipts in a wooden chest under the counter in an old blue sock.

"Lincoln gave general satisfaction in his administration of the office. He was always anxious to please and accommodate. When he thought that someone was especially anxious to receive a letter, he would walk several miles, if necessary, to deliver it. Herndon recalled that 'Mr. Lincoln used to tell me that when he had a call to go to the country to survey a piece of land, he placed inside his hat all the letters belonging to people in the neighborhood and distributed them along the way.' The practice of carrying papers and letters in his hat became a habit with him.

"As postmaster, Lincoln could read all the newspapers that came to New Salem. At this time he formed the habit of newspaper reading which he continued through life, and through which, in part, he learned to interpret public opinion. His position also enabled him to become acquainted with almost every settler in that part of the country and made more formidable his subsequent candidacies for the Legislature.

"Financially the job was not much help to him. His remuneration depended upon the receipts of his office, which were small. More than a year after the New Salem office was discontinued, and after he had moved to Springfield, he turned over the balance of his receipts to William Carpenter, the Springfield postmaster. Carpenter's account book contains the following entry under date of June 14, 1837: 'For Cash recd of A. Lincoln late P. M. New Salem \$248.63.' We do not know how long this sum had been accumulating; but if it was the receipts of the office for a year, Lincoln's commissions for that year would have totaled about seventy-five or eighty dollars. If it represented the total receipts of the office for the three years of Lincoln's tenure, his commissions were about twenty-five or thirty dollars a year.

"The *Sangamo Journal* of April 9, 1834, published the receipts of some of the Illinois post offices for 1833. The Jacksonville office took in \$956. That at Springfield received \$681. The Chicago office received \$369; that at Beardstown \$187; Peoria, \$136; Pekin, \$178; Vandalia, \$426. On the New Salem route the Havana office took in \$54; Knoxville, \$36; Lewistown, \$130. No figures are given for the New Salem office, but in comparison with these figures the estimate of twenty-five or thirty dollars a year as Lincoln's remuneration seems more likely to be correct.

"The position of postmaster was not confining, and Lincoln supplemented his commissions by doing all sorts of odd jobs, such as splitting rails, helping at the mill, harvesting and tending store for Hill. In December, 1834, he succeeded Doctor Allen as local agent for the *Sangamo Journal*. On election days he often made a dollar by serving as clerk, and sometimes returned the pool book to the courthouse in Springfield, for which service he was paid \$2.50."

Midwest Auction

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, home of real philatelic activity, announces an annual midwest auction which if it lives up to philatelic rule in the state should attract attention far beyond



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To mount large photos, posters, maps, charts, or drawings use the new Senior NuAce Corner. Comes in black, white, gray, green, red, sepia, and ivory, 40 to the pkg.; gold and silver, 24 to the pkg.

Regular or Junior style corners, same colors as above, 100 to the pkg.; gold and silver, 60 to the pkg. Famous Transparent corners, 80 to the pkg.

Only 10c pkg. at dealers' or 5 & 10c stores in U. S., or send us 10c (Canada 15c) for pkg. and samples. my35

ACE ART CO.

6 Gould St.

Reading, Mass.

the bounds of Wisconsin. There happens to be at present in the possession of the members of the Roosevelt Branch of the S. P. A. at Fond du Lac three collections of more than usual, interest and value. Two of these come from estates and must be turned into cash. The third collection being offered for sale is the prize winning collection of the Rev. C. M. Starkweather. Wherever entered in exhibits Mr. Starkweather's displays have always been decorated with ribbons. The collection is well mounted, and includes hundreds of first day covers, a large collection of Bureau Prints uniquely mounted, Wisconsin precancels, including the finest and largest of Washington Bicentennials precanceled from Wisconsin post offices. An outstanding item is a stampless cover from Lake Mills, W. T. of the year 1848.

Anyone is invited to enter lots for sale in this auction, but material must be in hands of auctioneer by October 20. Items for sale will be on display November 16 and 17. On November 17, the Roosevelt Branch will put on a bourse with free table room for all without reservations, At 6:20 P. M. there will be an informal luncheon. The auction will begin at eight o'clock, continuing until everything has been sold. Stamp clubs are asked to send sealed mystery mixtures to be sold for their benefit. Rev. C. M. Starkweather, 814 Michigan Avenue, Fond du Lac, Wis., is managing the auction, and interested persons may communicate with him.

BARGAIN — LOOK!

25 Soviet Russia; 25 Imperial Russia; 25 French Colonies; 25 Portuguese Colonies; 25 Czechoslovakia; all different; many unused. **Everything 50 cents. FREE!** With each order we include complete set 1931 Charkhari pictorial issue catalogued (1934) at \$1.14.

COSMIC STAMP CO.

Box 25

Chicago, Ill.

MARKET NOTES AND NEWS

By THOMAS ELVIN

THIS new column which will be a regular monthly feature of **HOBBIES** in the future, is intended to summarize the philatelic market in the United States and abroad into a compact compendium for the collector, dealer and speculator. No attempt will be made to offer a complete account of market conditions. In computing the value of a stamp as quoted in this column, I am deliberately disregarding its catalogue quotation, and basing my notes on the actual market value. The reader should accept all predictions as to possible rises in certain stamps, at face value, as I cannot guarantee any definite market trend. The contents of this column are gleaned from many philatelic sources, and is a general summary of information collected from the outstanding market channels of America and Europe.

A good example of philatelic "perpetual motion" can be found in the issues of Italy and her colonies. In spite of a regular, almost ceaseless, flow of new issues appearing from the presses of this country, the prices have held up rather remarkably. These stamps have proven very popular with most collectors; but there are a goodly number of our fraternal brothers who loudly debate the efforts of this country to set an all time record of new issues. Fortunately the large majority of these stamps are well designed, and printed with care as to centering and perforation (paging Mr. Farley!) The prices on most of the late Italian adhesives hover fairly near their face value, except in a few rare instances of small

printings. For the most part, there is a sufficient supply of current issues, so that the collector with average means can acquire them. There is a great deal of speculation centered on the Airmail issues of Italy and Colonies, especially the 100 Lire Dante and the later Balbo Issues. In general, the stamps of Italy and Colonies are considered good property on the market, with an increasing demand for postally used copies as well as mint issues.

A collector recently asked me about the future value of the special imperforate U. S. sheets which Uncle Sam has deemed fitting to issue of late. There have now been five of these miniature sheets issued by our government. Owing to the large amount printed of the one and three cent Chicago stamps, they will not advance in price with any great rapidity. The Byrd issue may in time prove a good sound investment, as will the Mt. Rainier, but it will be some time. The White Plains issue having seven years start on the other sheets will be the best investment. But generally speaking, none of them will ever reach any great proportions, because of the large number of sheets "stowed away" by collectors who have been bitten by the speculative "bug."

While on the subject of U. S. Issues here are some practically current issues that will eventually increase beyond all expected hopes. The 8c olive airmail will all too soon fade from the public eye; the 7c and 8c bicentennial, especially in quantity are even now in large demand; the 3c Stuart endwise coil and the 6c side-wise coil will undoubtedly prove popular in the near future. These items for the collector with fond hopes for other late issues, especially the ones addicted to the miniature-sheet collecting mania.

A bulletin from London informs me that the leading Auction Houses notice a large increase in collector-interest for Hong-Kong, Egypt, and, strange-to-say, United States Issues. The ratio of exchange between this country and England now makes it possible for many English collectors to buy profitably over here, whereas we unfortunately cannot to any large degree. The Apex Exhibition in England of this past summer has done, more than anything else, to increase decidedly the interest and demand for Airmails in that country, as well as in many other European cities. Did you notice that a native collector, John Aspinwall, walked off with the Grand Trophy? Possibly this has something to do with the present popularity of aerophilately in Britain.

Although many columnists note a scarcity of the present Parks issues in quantity, they will eventually come through the market in much greater numbers. The 4c, 7c, 8c, and 9c will be the best items to speculate in. I believe that this issue will probably stay on the post office shelves longer than any previous commemorative issue; the majority of the post office clerks do not find favor with them, because of large size, confusing colors of several of the issues, and the general bulkiness of the stamps. Suggestion: As soon as you get opportunity lay away a few sheets of the 7c National Park issue in good condition.

Dealers in United States stamps exclusively either have, or will shortly, issue new price lists on stamps of this country. On careful examination of most of the new lists. I find many stamps quoted above the so-called "Standard" catalogue; also other single stamps that are now priced low, but will very soon advance from 50 to 200 per cent. There are a few that the reader might try to acquire; many of these now selling at low prices prevalent earlier this year: Mint copies of No. 48 (5c orange brown, Type 2); Used of No. 121 (30c bi-colored); Watch the American Bank-Note Issues Nos. 219-245, though not given very much thought of late, they are showing remarkable advances, especially the Columbian high values; and by all means keep your eyes, ears and pocketbooks open for the Trans-Mississippi's and Pan Americans especially in perfect mint condition.

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The proposed new issues from Old Mexico are fast becoming the "talk of the town." Any kind of town; and any kind of talk. All accounts as to proposed numbers and quantities issued should be taken with a grain of salt; two grains, in fact.

A large number of counterfeit stamps have been appearing in New York of late. As to whether these stamps were forged in that city cannot be determined. The unwary collector can easily be fooled by the excellent quality of many of these imitations. Many of the Dominican Republic issues have been forged, and many of these with fraudulent postmarks; various issues of Persia, including the famous "Silver" set have been counterfeited to such an extent that it is hard to tell an original from any one of these. It seems apparent that the forgers of stamps are not "specializing" in early classic issues, as they have in the past; instead they are now forging practically any and everything. Congruent with counterfeiting is a note which I received from Hungary to the effect that the art of removing cancellations (especially from U. S. stamps) has reached enormous proportions in Europe. Fortunately, few of these find their way back to America; not having seen any of them I cannot offer any help towards possible identification.

Those who have been associated with collectors for many years, are usually ready to agree that all collectors have the right to collect what they please. Some collect stamps because of the unlimited research possibilities; but there is another side of collecting where the collector is interested solely in the financial side of philately. Those of us who have collected for long and short periods without ever giving thought to the dollar side of the subject, will continue to do so, and what I say here will not deflect them from the even tenor of their way. The present generation of collectors has oft been told that stamps are not money-makers, and that the money spent towards a collection should be considered as money spent for fun. In the past most of our recruiting efforts have been centered on selling the entertainment side of philately. We therefore broadened the scope of appeal to include possible collectors with this view in mind. Those who say that stamps are good investments are right in stating so; but this should be modified to say that some stamps are good investments. One of the purposes of this column now, and in the future, will be to provide information helpful to this type of collector. The reader should bear in mind that all assertions printed here are the result of the world market trend, and not the

thought of any individual. Future columns will carry general market information in addition to listings of good investment possibilities. I will be glad to answer any questions along this line, but please do not ask me to state the actual market value on any stamp or stamps. I especially welcome letters relating to specialized markets, and will do my best to assist you in finding either a market to buy or sell specialized philatelic subjects. Write me in care of HOBBIES Magazine.

Philadelphia Ledger Exhibit Winners

The cup awarded the club in the Philadelphia District winning the most prizes through its members was captured by the Philadelphia Stamp Club from the Lansdowne Stamp Club the former holders. This show, the second sponsored by the Philadelphia Evening Ledger was held in conjunction with the Annual Conventions of the S. P. A. and the Precancel Society.

Members of the Philadelphia Stamp Club winning awards were:

Class A-1, U. S., 19th Cent.: Charles Gramm, Cranford, N. J., second; Justin Bacharach, third.

Class A-2, U. S., 20th Cent.: Lauren Tremper, third.

Class A-3, U. S. Commemoratives: Justin Bacharach, first; J. Ernst Wagner, second.

Class B-1, European General: Dr. Eugene Lindauer, first.

Class C-1, U. S. Possessions, George C. McNabb, second.

Class C-2, British Colonies: C. Brinkley Turner, first.

Class C-3, Other Colonies: Carl Young, second.

Class G, Airmail Covers: George S. Hill, second.

Class H, Foreign Special Groups: George S. Hill, third.

Class I, Foreign Specialized Postmarks: C. Brinkley Turner, first; George S. Hill, second.

Class J, Original Works in Philately: Justin L. Bacharach, first.

Class Ke, Precancels: Max Casper, second.

Class Kj, Precancels: Lauren Tremper, second.

Junior Class C, Specialized Foreign: Albert Turner, third.

The Junior Trophy, formerly held by the Chester Stamp Club was annexed by the Record Club of Philadelphia. The Collectors' Club won the plaque for the best general representation outside the Philadelphia Metropolitan District. Penn Precancel Club took the plaque for the precancel division. Among the minor clubs represented in the show were the Dresden Society Local and the Philadelphia, Branch 30, A. P. S.

—George S. Hill.

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Condition

By P. H. JOHNSON

Suggestions for the New Collector

NOW that the stamp collectors have taken their vacations and are again opening their albums to try to fill up the vacant spaces, a few words upon condition is indicated.

As Manager of the Rosemount Stamp Exchange, we have had much trouble on this state of stamp, to the sorrow of many members.

The subject of condition or actual state of postage stamps is one of prime importance. It is no exaggeration to say that skilled collectors will today refuse to look at stamps that are not perfect copies, and that only in the case of extreme rarities will imperfect specimens be permitted a place in their albums. As a natural result of this, the remark has been made that, as the budding philatelist will own no extreme rarities, neither should he possess any decrepit examples. A collection of stamps should be essentially a thing of beauty, and the inclusion in it of unsightly items deliberately defeats one of the principal pleas for the existence of our hobby.

From the outset of his philatelic career the young collector should bear the fact in mind; suitably arranged in an appropriate album, his stamps, used or unused, should be, each and every one, a model of its kind, clean, bright of color, and without blemish, as nearly approaching "mint" as fancy demands. Some collectors of course want used only. Then see that it is a cancellation that can be recognized and not merely a smudge, or a hard-to-be-seen line or two to be discerned. This is the modern philatelist's ideal, and if ever you come to inspect a number of high-class collections, you may well be astonished to find how extensively and completely it is attained.

A used stamp is one that has done postal duty, but collectors want to know just where it was used and not a stamp that has been smudged.

An unused stamp is a stamp that has not passed through the post.

A mint stamp is one that has not

passed through the post and has the original gum on its back. As a rule catalogues give the unused prices, while a mint copy is of more value.

If at any time you are tempted to acquire a damaged stamp for inclusion in your collection you should remember that except in the case of a great rarity, such a specimen is really worthless, and that no matter what the catalogue quotation may be stamps having one or more corners missing, or which have lost some of the teeth of the perforations, dirty or much faded specimens, or such as are heavily postmarked, all these are to be avoided. In certain instances, where such a stamp is not a common one, it may be permissible to accept the stamp pending the obtaining, as soon as possible, of a more perfect copy. The same remark applies to stamps that have been perforated, or punctured, as some describe it, with the initials of a business firm, which stamps, when bearing the design of a human face, I have heard comically referred to as "tattooed." But every one of these imperfect stamps should be entertained in your album only as a mere temporary tenant. It is indeed wise for the collector to look upon each imperfect stamp as being an eyesore in his collection.

Another point to be taken into account as regards condition is that a stamp should be well centered, which means that a stamp should show a margin of equal width on all of its four sides. A stamp that has a wider margin at one edge of its printed surface than at another edge, is said to be badly centered, and so suffers in condition. There are, though, certain stamps that derive added interest from the fact that the issues to which they belong were notoriously badly centered, and these stamps are thus distinguished by want of condition in this respect. In other instances, however, bad centering is a feature to be shunned, because it greatly detracts from the appearance of even a really handsome specimen.

The condition of one's stamps being, as it is, such a vital consideration, it is in every way advisable always to handle the stamps by means of special tweezers or stamp tongs, instead of touching them with the fingers. The finger tips are always to some extent slightly moist, and even at the most careful touch, contact with them tends to grease and blur the stamps, which likewise run the risk of creasing by means of clumsy fingers. A small amount of practice will make anyone deft with the manipulation of tongs. An equally im-

portant function of these useful little instruments is that of enabling us to clean our stamps properly, an operation in which it will repay the collector to make himself an expert.

Before a stamp is inserted in the album it should be closely examined and cleaned of any paper that may be adhering to its under surface. To effect this cleaning the stamp should be floated face upward, in cold water, until the backing to be removed has become soaked, when the superfluous paper may be peeled off by means of the tweezers. Both in the soaking and in the peeling you should observe the utmost care, or your stamp may be ruined, and always the paper to be removed should be peeled away from the stamp, and not the stamp being peeled from the paper. The back of the stamp having thus been smoothly cleaned, the stamp, while still damp, should be placed between clean white blotting paper and left to dry, pressed flat under a weight, when its appearance ready for insertion in the album should be excellent. During all these operations you should treat the stamp very tenderly, making especially sure that you do not injure any of the perforations. When the backing proves unusually obstinate, warm water may be used.

To thwart the machinations of wrongdoers who might seek to remove the obliterations from used stamps, and sell or use such stamps over again as new ones, some stamps are printed in fugitive or double fugitive inks, which will run if the stamps be damped. These stamps should never be floated in water, but should, instead be placed face downwards on dry blotting paper, and their backs gently painted, not scrubbed, with a camel hair artist brush dipped in tepid water. Taking pains that no water finds its way under the stamp, this painting should be repeated until the backing is softened and can be removed with the tweezers, either in one piece or piecemeal. In any instance, indeed, where the backing to be removed consists only of pieces of old stamp mounts, this safer process is to be preferred to that of actual floating. Probably the best known and most disastrous example of stamps readily spoiled by the application of moisture is that of the bi-colored earlier Russian issues. To prevent the fraud of stamp cleaning after use, these stamps were coated with a preparation of oxide of zinc, and the effect of moisture on this is practically to dissolve the design, which was a forerunner of the fugitive ink expedient.

Fugitive Ink is such as will run, fade or wash off, should any attempt be made to remove the cancellation of a stamp. Double Fugitive Ink, which is either purple, green or black in color, is still more sensitive; so much

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so that if used in conjunction with chalk-surfaced paper, it renders futile any attempt to remove without detection even pen and ink cancellations.

As already indicated, one's principal care in cleaning a stamp of paper should be to remove all the backing without detaching the least particle of the stamp itself. Failure to effect this is a frequent cause of want of condition, for it results in the stamp

becoming thinned, and rendered more or less transparent in the parts where its substance has thus been denuded. Thinned stamps are worthless, and the fact that at first sight they may appear to be perfect is one that only earns for them increased discredit in the eyes of discriminating collectors.

Don't attempt to clean dirty stamps. Even an expert can't always be successful. So don't take them, they are too great a risk.

Stamps in Old Bank Files

The person who is just beginning to collect stamps may find suggestions in an article that appeared recently in the American Bankers Associated Journal. No doubt the stories of interesting finds related with bank finds is legion. Quoting:

"Bank files are a happy hunting ground for the stamp collector, especially in these days when the increasing value of early American stamps has sent philatelists rummaging through all likely sources of rare items.

"Rich finds have rewarded the searches of collectors, amateur and professional, who have had access to the dusty correspondence and archives accumulated by the older banks. To the good fortune of philately, filing systems in the middle Eighteen Hundreds were informal, and many banks, particularly those in smaller communities, preserved envelopes as well as letters. Banks, in fact, have acquired a reputation as one of the most fruitful hiding places of old stamps, although the field has been rather well worked.

"Bankers who are collectors have, of course, made the most of opportunities lurking in the record rooms of their own institutions. However, all bank officers and employees are not devoted to the hobby, and many sheaves of old letters, deeds and mortgages bearing prized bits of portraiture await discovery by one who knows their worth.

"Stamp collecting had a striking revival during the depression. The increase of leisure and a search for diversion from business worries seem to have rekindled the hobby instinct, sending men and women back to the albums of their youth with freshened interest. Prices for United States stamps increased as demand quickened, and although quotations did not quite reach the levels of several years ago, values were on the whole so well maintained or expanded that stamps have been called a depression-proof investment.

"Not infrequently unsuspecting bank officials have gladly disposed of bundles of old paper for a nominal consideration, only to find, somewhat

to their chagrin, that the purchaser was a shrewd business man who had made a handsome profit.

"Occasionally a bank will make its files available, for philatelic researches, as a friendly gesture to a local collector. For instance, a small bank with a long history in one of the eastern states turned over its letters to a man who was allowed to take all the old envelopes he wanted. The harvest he gathered was worth about \$35,000.

"The David S. Kennedy correspondence, well known to philately, offers another example of potential values on musty bank letters and documents. Kennedy was New York agent of the Royal Bank of Canada about the middle of the last century and for years carried on a regular correspondence with his home office. Kennedy's part of this extensive file was saved by himself and then by his descendants. Some years ago a member of the family, in a house-cleaning mood, gave the letter to the butler for disposal. This servant had the papers boxed for the ashman when an interior decorator noticed the crates. On his suggestion that old stamps were valuable the butler promptly looked up a stamp dealer who paid him about a hundred dollars for the lot.

"The butler was doubtless disgusted when he learned—if he did—that he had sold \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of stamps for the proverbial song."

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It Seems to Me

By FRANK L. COES
Secretary S. P. A.

AT the Philadelphia Ledger-Branch 30 S. P. A. show some argument arose about relative value. I contended (still do) that this show of Z80 odd frames, wholly without any of the high priced "classics" reposing in single pride alone in reserved frames, was far better as a cross section of average collecting than anything since the 1926 New York show.

One new argument in favor of the rarities was "the boys should see them to know what to look for when they dig into old trunks for old stuff."

And the answer was "Why worry—any picture will do as well for them to study, because they are not likely to find Brattleboros, or New Havens, nor Annapolis nor even 5-cent 1847 nowadays, and the presence of these high hat-high priced and much touted classics is a deterrent because the press, the onlookers, the non collectors only see price, or value in their presence."

Which leads me to this. Discouragement is the easiest thing to instill in the mind of the beginner who has a very small, very definitely limited fund for his stamps.

I mentioned this to the *Philadelphia Ledger* representative and to his boss, only to discover that the *Ledger* was soft pedalling on big values. That they thought of possible theft, or hijacking first is nothing to their discredit. Later they seemed to absorb the angle of possible discouragement.

I say possible discouragement because I have found that sometimes this deterring influence is discounted by a mere lapse of time. The beginner puts his book away for a while, and later the urge brings it out because he has either forgotten or deliberately ignored the material he knows he cannot ever own. The older collector is less easily wooed back to agreement with this fact, but he comes back if he is a real collector.

It is all right to say the ones who stay discouraged "never would be collectors." But why disgust or discourage any one by thoughtless and continual sawing on the single string of excessive values.

Yes, Mr. Hind paid a lot for the

British Guiana. And we know there are no more, so we don't hunt. But the same thing does not apply to Brattleboros and that class and but few of us are placed where we can either give the time, go to the places, or indulge in the pastime of searching for great rarities.

In fact I was tempted to say to the first man "Why mislead them into thinking they can find such things?"

Maybe I am getting more insight into the minds of floor critics. Or maybe I am just tired of argument.

Strange, Rev. Cech of La Crosse, Wisconsin, again showed his "Litany" frames, and during the last year I think that this effort, plus the double page in the *Scott Monthly* last year has brought me a hundred letters or more. To him is thus given the honor of initiating a new and religious flavor to selected items from all over the world, arranged in very attractive form.

One of our departmental managers presented me with a remarkable souvenir, and at the same time propounded a question that may have far reaching interest.

This, a post card, mailed in Pontiac, Michigan, to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, bears a receiving post mark on which Fond du Lac is spelled "Fondulac."

The Department Manager asks, "How many misspelled postmarks are known?" and I elaborate it with this query: "Does anyone know of other misspellings in post office names which have actually been used?"

Remember this is not an error in the movable type which indicate the date, but an error in the original town name, which must have been made by the runner stamp maker, passed by the proof reader, and remained unnoticed by the postmaster in Fond du Lac until some wise collector got busy and accumulated a few of the impressions before notifying the office of the fact. I understand it was in use only a few hours.

While it is a commentary on the failure to detect an error in manufacture, a teacher friend points out that there was an excuse, since phonetically it sounds as if properly spelled.

Ordinarily we look for official errors in the stamps themselves, and these are small things comparatively (except of course inverted centers on bi-colored stamps).

But here is a chance for collectors to tell of the other known post mark errors of spelling.

Before stamps, there were many styles of abbreviation, like "Mdd" and

"Ms" for the now current "Mass." (Massachusetts) and doubtless some misspellings in the old post marks. But these were more or less allowable because spelling was not so universally correct in the early 19th century. I seem to recall a post mark (Pokepse) for Poughkeepsie, and most any one (even now) would forgive that, even without the omitted apostrophes. It is supposed it was intended for "Po'ke'ps'e" but no one can tell now.

A delightful way to learn the old time spellings, view the long "s" of our great greats, and generally transport ourselves back into the beginnings of the 1800's.

And still I can't tell our manager where there are other misspellings of canceller names. Chance for every one here. Tell your story.

* * *

I see my old college chum and his lady man Friday are after me. Doris tells me several countries can be pretty well filled "without excessive cost." Of course they can, and many more. But—I originally picked up the statement that "Sarawak could be completed without great cost." Now this is quibbling over definitions.

Nothing is ever "completed" while there is a vacant space or two (or more). Nothing. I venture to say that Danzig, Lichtenstein, Denmark and a lot more can be "nearly completed" at small outlay. I did not say that. It is a question of complete or incomplete, at moderate cost or (when the elusive items are added) much cost.

When a dealer, having bought a large collection as a background for his stock, writes a "reader" that that special geographical division "can be completed at moderate outlay" both the publisher and the dealer should check up the catalog (plural) with their adjectives.

For example, to put the mud right back in Doris' eye, she could start from scratch and complete Danzig "nearly," with a modest outlay, but if she has to buy say (Scott, 30c-30t—32—43—44 etc.) the "nearly complete at modest (or moderate) outlay" again becomes a question of adjectives. Modest-Moderate and the "complete" qualified by "nearly."

Like Tommy's frog, it "ain't got no tail, almost."

To put all this another way. Completion always "takes the joy out of collecting," and we can recall that Mr. Hind sold his U. S. (or offered it) so we are told, because he had "got as far as he could go."

I contend it is wrong to tell youthful collectors they can complete anything. Just as long as the Bureau press system is functioning, today's "completeness" (if it were possible) would be jeopardized by tomorrow's new issue.

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But failing completeness, the real urge is to attain as near that as is possible without hocking the watch scarf pin (some people still wear them) and the sigret ring. Mayhap such completeness was contemplated? But if so, why not say so?

* * *

It seems that manual training "projects" are precooked by some committee in power, far in advance of use. Back in 1932 Col. McKelvy tried to get some Educational Board in Washington, D. C. to add to the school manual projects a "self made blank album."

The effort fell flat. Likely because not presented by a trade concern with material to sell, or that would stock it for the school boards. (Beats all how paternalistic these motions have become).

Here there is a chance for artistic

work to add materially to the enjoyment of a self collected country by the simple means of a self made receptacle for the stamp issues. Perhaps this will strike a chord of interest in some school teacher. If it does, I suggest a little inquiry.

I saw recently an album, loose leafed, leather bound (suede calf) hand lettered inside and tooled on the cover. A credit to any collection. Cost \$2.76 plus the labor. Necessity is more than the "mother of invention." It is the grand-daddy of artistic effort and adaptability of cheap materials to fail, use.

The color scheme? Grey pages, dark slate leather, rawhide for tying, white or gold ink letter on the pages. Gilt on the cover. Who says the kid can't do things "off their own bat"? Better not, for they are more clever than you oldsters think. Both mentally and in manual ability.

Club News

Ohio

The Sandusky Stamp Club held its ninety-fourth meeting recently, and elected officers as follows for the coming year. Frank Gilcher, Pres.; R. H. Bauman, Wm. Youse and Dr. F. J. Lebliec, Vice-Presidents; Carl Schmidt, Secretary and Treasurer; Jos. Weske, Auctioneer; Jos. Corso, Librarian, E. B. Lorenzen, Publicity.

The club also passed the following resolution: "We, the Sandusky Stamp Club, Sandusky, Ohio, respectfully protest the issuance of imperforate sheets or panels of any of the U. S. Commemorative issues or any other issues unless these sheets are issued to the general public at the face value."

Illinois

Harold R. Langer, an Ottawa attorney, was elected president of the La Salle County Stamp Club recently to succeed John Hanifen, who declined to accept reelection. Other officers elected for the ensuing term were: Secretary-treasurer, Frank P. Moncelle, Peru; vice-president in charge of Ottawa unit, J. R. Beffel; secretary of Ottawa unit, Miss Vera B. Ham; vice-president in charge of La Salle unit, U. Roy Sewrey; secretary La Salle unit, Clinton Hattenhauer; vice-president in charge of Streator unit, Charles Defenbaugh; secretary Streator unit, William Jones. One of the innovations of the October meeting will be a prize for the oldest catalog exhibited, the oldest piece of stamp literature and the oldest stamp displayed. Another interesting piece of business transacted by the club was consideration of

forming a separate branch for coin collectors.

The Hawthorne Stamp Club of the Western Electric Company, Chicago, accompanied their guest speaker of a recent meeting, Elmer Stuart, to the Chicago Philatelic Society of which Mr. Stuart is president. The Chicago Philatelic Society had previously arranged for the reception of their visitors by designating that evening as Hawthorne Stamp Club night. Thomas C. E. Hunter and Dr. Iver Johnson, were masters of ceremony. J. P. Rux, president of the visiting club, responded with thanks.

Pennsylvania

The September and Fall "Get-together" meeting of the Record Stamp Club, Philadelphia distinguished itself by having a Mr. Emmertt, thought to be the oldest stamp collector in the United States, on its speakers' program. Another innovation of this meeting was an admission charge of one small packet of stamps which was collected and turned over to the "Shut in" committee.

The Stamp Collectors of Monroe County, Pa., met at the American Legion Home in East Stroudsburg, August 26, and organized the Monroe Country Philatelic Society. Temporary officers were elected to serve until the New Year. Meetings will be held the second and fourth Fridays of each month at the Security Trust building, 600 Main Street, Stroudsburg. The club already has a membership of fifty persons.

Nebraska

The Omaha Philatelic Society an-

nounces the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Exhibition and Convention to be held in that city from October 8 to 14.

California

The Santa Monica Stamp Club has scheduled its Third Annual Stamp Exhibit for October 1 to 7. Two hundred and twenty-five large frames and one hundred smaller ones will be employed to handle the exhibit, restricted to members only. Southern California collectors look upon this event as a classic in that part of the state.

New Jersey

The New Jersey State Stamp Exhibition, featuring the Fourth Exhibition of the New Jersey Philatelic Federation is scheduled for October 11 to 14 at the Mosque Theatre Building in Newark. Henry E. Miller is the managing director.

New York

The New York Precancel Club scheduled one of its famous debates recently: "Resolved, that the cause of precancels is better served by the building of a general collection rather than a specialized collection." This is written a little too early to have the result.

Iowa

The Des Moines Philatelic Society scheduled election of officers for a recent meeting. Features of a recent meeting were talks by members on various methods of mounting and writing up collections, and a spirited auction conducted by L. F. Holmes of 19th and 20th century U. S. stamps.

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NEWS FROM "THE NATION'S CAPITOL"

Announcement

Dear Readers: Mr. Lightner has given me the appointment of Washington correspondent for **HOBBIES**, and I will appreciate your co-operation in making "News from our Nation's Capitol" the most complete possible. I will always try to include official bulletins, plate number series, amount of sales, stamps available at the Philatelic Agency and club gossip. If there is anything else that you would like to have discussed in this column, I will be glad to hear of it, and will answer all inquiries upon receipt of stamped addressed envelope.—Milton H. Cullen, 1309—13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Printing and Engraving Exhibits

Two handsome exhibition frames were made up for the Philatelic Conventions of the S. P. A. and the A. P. S. in Philadelphia and Atlantic City respectively. One of the frames is given over entirely to Air Mails, and the stamp shown in the center, is a die proof of the famous "24-cent invert of 1918." This frame contains copies of each airmail stamp issued by the United States. The other frame is beautiful beyond description,

containing issues of every stamp made by the bureau since 1894, the first issues. In this frame is also shown a picture of the New Post Office Department Building, and in each of the four corners can be seen copies of the new Migratory Bird Hunting Tax Stamps. Much credit is due the President, the Postmaster General and the third Assistant Postmaster General, under whose supervision these artistic frames were arranged.

Plate numbers on the 16c Air Mail Special Delivery Stamp are 21312, 21313, 21314 and 21315. August 30—First Day sales on this stamp in Chicago totaled 112,000 stamps, and 43,000 covers. Next day sales Washington which was exclusive first day sale for the capitol (stamps were available at other Post Offices September 1st) totaled 18,000 stamps and 8,042 covers mailed. New plate numbers on three-cent Wisconsin Tercenary are 21242-21245. Plate numbers on the nine-cent Glacier Parks Stamps are 21316-21317-21318-21319; six-cent Crater Lake 21320-21321-21322-21323.

S. P. A. for Collectors

One of the highlights of the S. P. A. convention in Philadelphia was the passage of a resolution introduced by Frederick R. Rice, president of the Collector's Club of Washington, Branch S. P. A. This resolution was originally introduced in the Collector's Club of Washington, where it also passed unanimously. Copy of the resolution as passed by both the Washington club and by the National Society follows:

"In taking cognizance of the propaganda now being published in an effort to influence the Postoffice to issue new stamps, solely in Washington, D. C., or to make Washington one of the first-day cities on every issue, the S. P. A. desires to place itself on record as opposed to any changes which would divert attention from the section or sections of the country which the particular commemorative stamp honors."

Sixteen-Cent Special Airmail

The Stamp Collectors Club of Washington went on record recently commending the President for his design of this stamp and passed the resolution that it was the most beautiful stamp both in design and color ever produced by the United States Government.

By MILTON H. CULLEN

Mount Rainier Three-Cent Imperforate

The imperforate sheets of six 3-cent Mount Rainier stamps will not be on sale at the various post offices throughout the country, but can only be obtained from the Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hamilton Leaves Washington

Philately in Washington has lost for the time being the services of Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Hamilton. Army duty is taking him to one of the territorial possessions of the United States, and his resignation from the presidency of the Washington Philatelic Society has been received by the board of governors. An acknowledged expert in the field, especially with regard to the stamps of Mexico, Col. Hamilton for years has been one of the most constructive forces in Capitol philatelic circles. William C. Bond, superintendent, Library of Congress, will serve out the balance of Col. Hamilton's term.

Washington boasts of the following clubs. Out of town visitors always welcome.

The Washington Airmail Society, meeting place, 1085 National Press Bldg. Monday evenings at eight.

The Collector's Club of Washington, meeting place, Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts., N. W. Tuesday evenings at eight.

The Washington Stamp Club of the Air, broadcast every Tuesday evening at 8:30 from Station WOL by Mr. Albert F. Kunze, leader.

The Washington Philatelic Society, meeting place, Hotel Carlton, Sixteenth St., Wednesday evenings at eight.

The Internal Revenue Bureau Philatelic Group, meets in room 2338, Internal Revenue Bldg., Monday afternoons at 4:30.

A Precancel Club is under way in Washington under supervision of Charles W. Burnham.

Good News

The Philatelic Agency is installing at this time, five new windows for the convenience of philatelists, and these will be ready soon. This should be of interest particularly to out-of-town visitors. The office is open daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., except Saturday when it closes at 12 P. M.

Washington clubs are already active, formulating plans for entertaining the national convention of the A.

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P. S. next year. The Philatelic Agency, will also assist in making this convention very interesting.

Parks Issues

Quoting an extract from the recent speech of Robert E. Fellers, given before the Washington Collector's Club: "The Postoffice Department has received a great deal of criticism and complaint on the perforations that were being handed out at the Philatelic Agency." This situation, Mr. Fellers explained, would be cleared up very shortly, as the sorting would be done at the Bureau of Engraving instead of at the Philatelic Agency and he also explained that one of the great reasons that the centering of the National Park Issues was so badly executed, was due to the rush in which they were produced. This he hoped would not happen on the balance of the issues.

Washington Philatelists

The following Washingtonians have been inducted into National Affairs recently as follows: F. B. Leech has been elected President of the American Airmail Society. A. H. Whitney, James F. Casey, Jr. and H. H. Marsh of Collector's Club Branch 5, have been appointed as members of the board of appeals of the S. P. A. by Dr. Frank M. Coppock, Jr. of Cincinnati, president of the Society of Philatelic Americans.

Popularity Increases for Park Issues

The National Park Stamps are being supplied to postoffices by the Postoffice Department as quickly as production in Bureau of Engraving and Printing permits. Stamps ordered printed in this series of ten values total 355,000,000 to be divided as follows: 1-cent, 2-cent, and 3-cent 75,000,000 each; 5-cent 35,000,000; 4-cent, 6-cent, 7-cent, 8-cent and 9-cent, 15,000,000 each and 10-cent, 20,000,000.

Schoolboy Proposes New Series of Stamps

William Schrader, a fourteen year old school boy has proposed a series of postage stamps celebrating the natural and architectural beauties of the Nation's Capitol. Young Schrader suggests an entirely new series to be authorized, the values to run from 1-cent to 5-cents, and the subjects to include such views and buildings as the Capitol, the White House, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, Arlington Bridge, Arlington Amphitheatre, Library of Congress, the new Postoffice Building, the Department of Commerce Building, the Treasury

Department Building, the Pan American Union Building, National Red Cross Building, Continental Hall, Folger Shakespeare Library, the Na-

tional Academy of Sciences, the Senate Office Building, the House Office Buildings, and the Supreme Court Buildings.

Mint Stamps Available at Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C.

COMMEMORATIVE		AIR MAIL	
Scott's No.			
702-2c Red Cross	1931	1306-10c blue	1926
717-2c Arbor Day	1932	1307-15c sepi	1926
726-3c Oglethorpe	1933	1308-20c green	1927
727-3c Proclamation of Peace	1933	1310-5c red and blue	1928
728-1c Century of Progress	1933	1315-5c purple (rotary)	1931
729-3c Century of Progress	1933	1316-8c olive green (rotary)	1932
732-3c N.R.A.	1933	6c orange	1934
730-1c Century of Prog. (sheets of 25)		16c blue air mail special delivery	1934
731-3c Century of Prog. (sheets of 25)			
50c Zeppelin	1933	SPECIAL HANDLING	
3c Little America	1933	1464-10c green	1928
5c Kosciuszko	1933	1465-15c green	1928
3c Little America (sheets of 6)		1466-20c green	1928
3c Maryland	1934	1467-25c green	1928
3c Mothers 1934 (flat plate)	1934	SPECIAL DELIVERY	
3c Mothers 1934 (rotary)	1934	1904-10c ultramarine (rotary)	1927
3c Wisconsin Tercentenary	1934	1905-15c orange (rotary)	1931
1c Yosemite Nat'l Park	1934	1903-20c black, motor truck	1925
2c Grand Canyon	1934	ISSUE OF 1922-23	
3c Mt. Rainier		571-\$1.00 violet brown, Lincoln Memorial	
5c Yellowstone Park	1934	572-\$2.00 light blue, Capitol	
9c Glacier Park	1934	573-\$5.00 blue and red, America	
3c Mt. Rainier (sheets of 6)	1934		
6c Crater Lake Nat'l Park	1934		

Bureau of Engraving and Printing Plate Numbers

Issued July 1934

Plate No.	Denomination and Class.	Series.	Subject.
21254	to 61-2c National Park (Grand Canyon)	1934	200 Flat
21262	to 65-3c National Park (Mt. Rainier)	1934	200 Flat
21274	to 77-3c National Park (Mt. Rainier)	1934	200 Flat
21278	to 81-5c National Park (Yellowstone)	1934	200 Flat
21270	to 73-1c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1922	400 Curved
21296	to 89-1c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1922	400 Curved
21292	to 97-1c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1922	400 Curved
21266	to 69-3c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1932	400 Curved
21282	to 85-3c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1932	400 Curved
21290	to 91-3c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1932	400 Curved
21298	to 99-3c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1932	400 Curved
21300	to 01-3c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1932	400 Curved
129223	to 24-3c Canal Zone	1934	400 Flat
129199	to 202-\$1 Fed. Migratory Bird Hunting	1934	100 Flat

The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers sent to press during the month of July, 1934:

Plate No.	Denomination and Class.	Series.	Sub. ject.	Date sent to press
21246	1c National Park Vig. Yosemite	1934	200	July 6
21247	1c National Park Vig. Yosemite	1934	200	July 6
21248	1c National Park Vig. Yosemite	1934	200	July 7
21249	1c National Park Vig. Yosemite	1934	200	July 9
21250	1c National Park Vig. Yosemite	1934	200	July 14
21251	1c National Park Vig. Yosemite	1934	200	July 14
21252	1c National Park Vig. Yosemite	1934	200	July 14
21253	1c National Park Vig. Yosemite	1934	200	July 14
21254	2c National Park Grand Canyon	1934	200	July 13
21255	2c National Park Grand Canyon	1934	200	July 13
21256	2c National Park Grand Canyon	1934	200	July 13
21257	2c National Park Grand Canyon	1934	200	July 10
21258	2c National Park Grand Canyon	1934	200	July 27
21259	2c National Park Grand Canyon	1934	200	July 27
21260	2c National Park Grand Canyon	1934	200	July 27
21261	2c National Park Grand Canyon	1934	200	July 27
21086	3c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1932	170	July 13
21087	3c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1932	170	July 13
21242	3c Wisc. Tercenten'y Vignette Land. at Green Bay 1634.	1934	200	July 5
21243	3c Wisc. Tercenten'y Vignette Land. at Green Bay 1634.	1934	200	July 5
21244	3c Wisc. Tercenten'y Vignette Land. at Green Bay 1634.	1934	200	July 5
21245	3c Wisc. Tercenten'y Vignette Land. at Green Bay 1634.	1934	200	July 5
21262	3c National Park Vig. Mt. Rainier	1934	200	July 19
21263	3c National Park Vig. Mt. Rainier	1934	200	July 19
21264	3c National Park Vig. Mt. Rainier	1934	200	July 19
21265	3c National Park Vig. Mt. Rainier	1934	200	July 19
21274	3c National Park Vig. Mt. Rainier	1934	200	July 30
21275	3c National Park Vig. Mt. Rainier	1934	200	July 30
21276	3c National Park Vig. Mt. Rainier	1934	200	July 30
21277	3c National Park Vig. Mt. Rainier	1934	200	July 30
21278	5c National Park Vig. Yellowstone	1934	200	July 23
21279	5c National Park Vig. Yellowstone	1934	200	July 24
21280	5c National Park Vig. Yellowstone	1934	200	July 23
21281	5c National Park Vig. Yellowstone	1934	200	July 25
21236	6c Air Mail Vig. Wings	1934	200	July 16
21237	6c Air Mail Vig. Wings	1934	200	July 16
20128	8c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1922	400	July 11
20129	8c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1922	400	July 11
19506	10c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1922	400	July 10
19507	10c Ordinary Postage Stamp	1922	400	July 10

WARNING TO POSTMASTERS

Third Assistant Postmaster General C. B. Eilenberger has issued a warning to all postmasters to refrain from precanceling the commemorative issues of postage stamps brought to them by collectors, such stamps being intended for use for philatelic purposes.

Air Mail News and Notes

Interviewing an Air Mail Fan By

KING HOSTICK

**An interesting few minutes in Springfield, Ill.,
with a collector about his collection**

IT has been my good fortune to have looked over a number times, what I think to be one of the finest air mail collections in this country. Many outstanding collectors have had the same opportunity to go through this collection and have stated that it is the finest they have had the pleasure of seeing. Its reputation is well known throughout philatelic circles in the United States. There is no doubt that its place is in one of the larger museums where it could be seen and truly appreciated by all. Along with this collection, Mr. Steiger, the owner, also has many autographed photographs of famous flyers. All are neatly framed and cover the entire wall of the collector's "den" in Springfield, Ill.

Names of many of the more famous personages of both today and yesterday are linked and woven into this marvelous exhibit. It cannot be examined in a few hours. To assimilate properly its full content, would take several days.

Preparing this story on air mail collecting takes me back to the time when, as a small boy I first became fascinated with the science of flight. I recall the days of 1911 and 1912 and how I had read about aeroplanes in the papers and heard folks talk of them, but to this time had never seen one. When Kearney, Korn and Fish, a flying trio, came to Springfield for exhibition flights during the Illinois State Fair of 1912, I spent a great deal of my time around the planes and watched their many thrilling flights. Atwood was then a famous flyer as was Rogers with his "Vin Fiz," and as these men and many others came through Springfield, I usually made it a point to see them and thus my interest in aircraft mounted.

In 1926, when Springfield received word from Washington that she was to be placed on Contract Air Mail Route 2, William H. Conkling, then Postmaster in Springfield and a great aviation enthusiast himself, knowing of my interest in philately and aviation, called me in and asked for suggestions which would give Springfield a boost in her new enterprise. My suggestions were used and we covered the philatelic press of the United States with the news of the addition

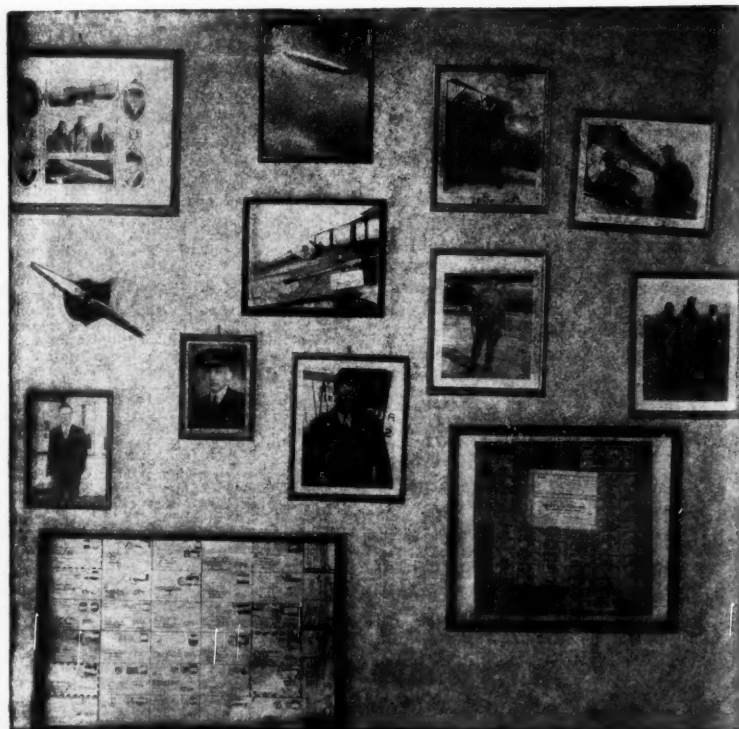
to "Uncle Sam's" then small but rapidly increasing airlines. This together with local publicity and a personal canvass to our industries, resulted in Springfield having the largest single shipment of Air Mail in the world, up that time. Even now, eight years later, such a shipment would be considered a handsome cargo, and one that even the larger cities would well be proud of shipping out.

The first flight from Springfield was scheduled for April 15, 1926 and a few weeks before this time Col. Charles Lindbergh, affectionately known to us as "Slim," flew to Springfield a number of times to help put aviation over and I had the pleasure of meeting and knowing him on these occasions.

In the years following, I became acquainted with many of the pilots and learned to like them very much

for they were an interesting lot. Being so close to aviation and airmail caused me to dispose of my boyhood collection of stamps and to devote my time to collecting airmail letters or covers as they are commonly known to the collector. Since that time, it has been my good fortune to build a collection of which I am very proud, but proud chiefly of so many personal contacts which I formed along with my collection.

Many times I have had a hobbyist say, "I collect only pioneer covers or official covers," while others say that they go in for Dedications. This is all very good, but a true collection, in my humble opinion, is one that covers the entire scope of aviation, which is the basis of this wonderful hobby and one class of covers depict only one part of the development of aviation and, therefore, is far from a



A corner of Mr. Steiger's "den." The entire four walls of the room are covered with pictures just as interesting as these. It is interesting to note the personally signed Lindbergh picture on the side.

true survey of the subject. However, this is just my opinion and may not carry much weight with my neighbor collector.

"Mr. Hostick, are there some questions you would like to ask on collecting?"

"Yes, when or just how long have you been interested in collecting?"

"Since childhood."

"When did you first become interested in air mail covers?"

"The time when the Z. R. 3, later known as the Los Angeles, flew to the United States. My final decision was made in 1926 to collect nothing but air mails. It so happened that Springfield was to be placed on C. A. M. No. 2 on April 15 of that year and I was very active in seeing to it that Springfield made a real showing on the first flight and a number of special flights thereafter. It was also during this period that I met Col. Lindbergh, Phil Love, and Tommy Nelson, who later crashed and was killed in Cleveland, Ohio. During the years 1926 to 1930, I met all of the pilots on this route, and we had many good times together."

"Have you ever flown? If so, with whom?"

"Yes, quite a number of time. My first flight was with Col. Lindbergh."

"What do you think of the future of air mail covers?"

"It is my honest opinion that all with a good standing will be very rare as more collectors enter this field. There will be a greater demand for all covers and there will not be, by any means, enough to go around."

"What comprises your collection?"

"It was my idea from the first that if I wanted to build a good collection, it must be represented by some of each kind. So, I have C. A. M's, M. A. M's, Pilots' Autographs, Autographs of noted persons from all over the world on first flights, C. A. M's, and these incidentally, are autographed by the pilots who flew them as well as the noted persons. I have also representatives of Canadian Government Flights, Zeppelins, Trans-Continental and a great many others, including many historical covers."

"Which section of covers do you like the best?"

"The Historicals."

"Why?"

"Because they give the true story of the development of aviation."

"Do you ever show your collection?"

"Yes, quite often."

"Which of the covers are liked better by those who view them?"

"Most folks, not collectors, I have noticed, enjoy looking over the famous autographs."

"How do you account for their interest being mainly in the autographs?"

"I cannot answer this question ex-

actly, but I think it is because they have heard so much about most of these persons that they enjoy seeing such names written by their owners."

"Which autographs do you admire most?"

"Strange to say, I enjoy them all. If one would stop to realize what an education there is connected with each signature and what there is to learn and admire in the signatures of such persons as Earhart, Lindbergh, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Taft, De Pinedo, Horris and Hillig, Edison, Gatty and Post, McCormack, Amy Johnson, Galli-Curci, Schumann-Heink, Settle, Lipton, Hinkler, Marconi, Damrosch, Mc Graw, Tilden, Tunney, Dempsey and a host of others, all of whom have had worldwide publicity! Yet, few persons could tell you what contributed most to make these names famous. It is an education unto itself! No wonder people like to see these original signatures and to think of the owners and their achievements."

"Have you ever exhibited your collection in competition?"

"Yes, in 1930 in Cleveland, Ohio."

"How did it fare?"

"Real well, I think. It was given three awards."

"Have you ever had any offers made for its purchase?"

"Yes."

"Would you mind stating the offered price?"

"I would rather not, but I can assure you it was a very handsome offer."

"What is your estimation of collecting?"

"It is one of the finest hobbies in the world for you make so many wonderful contacts through your collecting. All collectors meet on a common ground and there is no distinction between them, if one is a true collector."

A. A. M. S. Convention

The convention of the A. A. M. S. at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, from August 30 to September 1, seemed to portray in its exhibit the entire history of air mail, in this country and abroad. One collector had his frames arranged to show the development of the air mail service in the U. S. In frame No. 2 near the entrance to the exhibition hall "The First Airmail Stamp Ever Issued—Nashville, Tenn., June 18, 1877," appeared near the name of L. W. Charlat, owner. Among the interesting Zeppelin material exhibited was the vast collection of Oscar L. Mayer, comprising Zeppelin stamps and covers, also pictures of the ship in flight. There were several relics of crash flights on display with partly burned letters telling the gruesome stories of air mail disasters. One of particular interest was from

the ill-fated "Knut Rockne air plane tragedy." In other frames were "pilot signed first flight." Probably the most extensive, and one that has taken several prizes at home and abroad was exhibited by Dr. Radasch.

Interesting side lights in air mail collecting were also displayed. Pictures of well known flight tickets to early aeronautics contests were displayed in one frame while not so far away were old newspaper cartoons of early airmail attempts.

Souvenir programs such as one advertising "Big Convention and Street Circus, McLeansboro, Ill.," showed that these air mail fans neglect no part of the history of aircraft.

One of the features of the A. A. M. S. convention was a special demonstration air flight for the benefit of members and friends. The new 16-cent special delivery air mail stamp was first placed on sale at a special branch of the post office placed in the hotel as a courtesy to the society. Postmaster Ernest J. Kruetgen sold to L. B. Gatchell, president of the society, the first of the new stamps. Then followed a long line of other purchasers.

Francis B. Leech, Washington collector of pioneer flight covers, was inducted as president for the ensuing year.

Several trophies were awarded. The Chicago Airmail Society Trophy went to Frank A. Constanzo, Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, for his crash covers. The Cleveland Air Mail Society Trophy was awarded to Oscar L. Mayer, for his Zeppelin posts.

Mint Air Mail Stamps

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Stamp Activities Abroad

● An announcement from Peru states that it is making preparations to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city of Lima by a special set, to be ready early next year.

● The new Austrian issue of eighteen varieties recently announced is to supplant other postage being used in that country.

● Tannou Touva, a republic of the United Socialistic Soviet States of Russia, located in North Mongolia, has been especially kind to collectors who like oddly shaped stamps. This

country has brought out two new issues in odd shapes during the last few weeks. The sets comprise nine values. They were issued primarily to appeal to the collectors of odd shaped stamps, and it is doubtful if many of the series will ever be used for regular postage purposes.

● The Detroit, Mich., *Free Press* contains an interesting commentary in a recent editorial column anent Great Britain's announcement of a new issue. The *Free Press* states in part:

"The announcement of a new issue of postage stamps in Great Britain is news indeed in the philatelic world. The three-half-penny issue placed on sale recently is the second in a quarter of a century.

"Other countries may change their stamps with dizzying frequency, but Great Britain is as conservative postally as politically. One reason for this is the practice of ornamenting British stamps with the head of the reigning sovereign, which leaves little room for change during a reign, as compared with that enjoyed by countries which use their postage stamps to advertise their tourist appeal."

● To help celebrate its Colonial Exposition which is being held this year Portugal has issued three special stamps. The stamp shows a picture of an African native woman. The values are 25c brown, 40c red and 60c dark blue.

● Since the issuance of a stamp by Canada to pay tribute to the sixteenth century French explorer, Jacques Cartier, who started out 400 years ago across the Atlantic and who was the first white man to sail up the St. Lawrence River, France has also issued a stamp in the explorer's memory. The stamp is oblong in shape, is printed in blue and bears a large drawing of Cartier's head against a background of the Atlantic ocean containing two sailing ships of the type

in which Columbus used in coming to America. It bears the dates 1534 and 1934, and its face value is 1.50 francs.

● Tibet, which hasn't done much for philatelists in the way of issues for twenty-one years, has announced a new set of five values, locally printed. For those making travel books of stamps from interesting and remote places the Tibetan stamps have much to offer. Tibet is located in Central Asia, has a total area of 800,000 square miles and a population of 4,000,000. It is known as the highest country in the world, very poor, bleak, desolate and sparsely inhabited. The population in some sections is largely roving. Children seem to be very precious in that country and great ceremonies attend their birth and naming. Few have family names and a local astrologer usually affixes a title such as Knowledge, Wisdom, Sunshine or whatever he considers suitable.

● On June 30 of this year Hitler ordered all stamps bearing Ebert's portrait withdrawn from sale, as the first President had been a member of a political party opposed to Nazi policies.

● During the latter part of July a special postage stamp was placed on sale at all postoffices in the Irish Free State to commemorate the Jubilee of the Gaelic Athletic Association. Face value 2d, and the color is an attractive green. "S. E." in monogram is the watermark. This is Ireland's sixth commemorative stamp. Commemorative stamps for sports have been particularly in favor abroad during 1934. In April the Philippines issued a set of three particular stamps in connection with the tenth Far Eastern Olympic Games meeting in Manila. These stamps were designed to illustrate the American national games of baseball, basketball and tennis.

Recently Jugo-Slavia indulged in two special series in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the national athletic association designated "Sokols." Italy issued football stamps on the occasion of the finals in the international contests that were played in Rome this year.

The next world Olympiad which will be held in Berlin, Germany next year will be celebrated with another

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TURIN, ITALY mh

special issue, which is being planned now. The grand total of Olympic varieties now rests at forty-one.

● A report from Bueckeburg, Germany, states that Hugh Schwaneberger, widely known philatelist and publisher of numerous stamp catalogs, died on September 14. Mr. Schwaneberger was 81.

● Italy joins the ranks of stamp issuing countries by releasing recently a set that pays tribute to Luigi Galvani, pioneer in electrical research, whose name is remembered particularly because of its association with galvanic battery. This set contains two denominations of 30 and 75 centesimi. A second group made up of 16 adhesives is in celebration of the centenary of the issuing of the first Italian military medal of valor, which came about through a proclamation by King Carl Albert on March 26, 1833.

The "Hind" Collection

The British Colonial portion of the "Hind" collection having been successfully realized, Messrs. H. R. Harmer have now received instructions from F. M. J. Hind, Esq., to sell by auction the whole of the Foreign Collections.

Probably six sales will be necessary and it is hoped to complete the disposal of the balance of the collection by July, 1935. As before, sales will be of two to four days duration, and the various countries will be grouped geographically, Colonies in each case being offered with the parent country.

The first sale will commence on October 22, when in a three-day auction the wonderful collections of France and French Colonies will be sold. Monsieur A. Brun, the leading Paris Expert, has expertized and described the whole collection. All doubtful stamps have been removed.

On November 26-28 the second sale will take place, when the stamps of the Northern European Countries and Possessions (excluding France and Colonies) will be offered.

The third sale will probably take place about the end of January, when the Southern Europeans (except Spain) will be sold.

The collections of Spain and Colonies will be offered in a separate sale at a later date, and the overseas countries suitably grouped, will probably follow during April and June. Full details will be announced later.

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Lucerne, Switzerland mye

Tin Can Island Covers

A news item from the Matson Line News Bureau in San Francisco states: "Practically all philatelists' covers forwarded on the Matson South Seas Exploration Cruise Liner City of Los Angeles last June for cancellation at Niuafo'ou (Tin Can Island) have been returned to America on board the Oceanic liner Monterey, now in San Francisco.

"A comparatively small number of covers still awaits return; another small quantity which collectors failed to send in accordance with published instructions—they sending them apparently through regular mail sources—Matson Line is advised by Niuafo'ou cannot be returned.

"The Matson Line has received a letter from W. G. Quensell, postmaster at Niuafo'ou, in the Tongan Islands, in which he asks that attention of collectors be brought to the fact that he is holding some 60 covers which have come to him through regular mail sources and which he cannot return for the following reasons:

1—Part of them were received with American stamps affixed, which cannot be used in Tonga, nor can they be exchanged for Tongan stamps.

"2—A number of them have arrived with no addresses of the senders.

"3—A few included American currency, which he, located on his outlying island, has no way of exchanging for British money. These latter he is making an effort to return at his own expense, but it is working a hardship on him financially, for it costs him as much as 25 cent American money per cover to get some of these straightened out for proper return to collectors.

"Quensell offered in his letter no solution for his problem, but generally speaking, the Matson Line advises that Fiji currency, which is a brand of New Zealand money but carries a slightly higher rate of exchange, is used in the Tongan Monarchy. Probably, therefore, collectors who wish to cooperate with the Tongan postmaster should arrange through banks to enclose actual Fijian currency rather than American dollars, for purchase of their stamps."

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It will pay you to see our approval books of British Colonials. We are continually breaking up fine old collections, and good stamps only are included in our books (no 1c and 2c stuff). Our prices are reasonable. Hundreds of U.S.A. clients are seeing our books regularly. Why not you? A good bank or business reference is absolutely essential. It saves time if you enclose the reference in your letter.

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THE MITCHELL-HOOVER CATALOG

Reviewed by ADOLPH GUNESCH

SPRINGFIELD
MASS.

THE best catalog ever published—change in size to allow a better layout—better paper—printing and binding, and what's more, fewer errors.

There are very few real price changes. The Sheboygan 2c coin made a jump from \$12.50 to \$30.00, which means it is getting closer to its value. The Liberty coils went up: 1c from \$15.00 to \$20.00, the 1½c from \$75.00 to \$85.00. In my opinion, if the 1c is worth \$20.00, the 1½c should be priced at least ten times as much, or \$200.00, but even that figure would not bring any on the market. Not more than a dozen copies are known to exist, and many a collector is waiting for his copy. Both Tonawandas 1½c went up. The sheet stamp is now priced at \$7.50, and the coil at \$8.00. The price on the sheet stamp is about right if it is an average copy, but the coil is worth a lot more. In fact, I consider this a scarcer item than the Sheboygan 2c coil, although two pairs are known to exist on the Tonawanda, but none of the Sheboygan coil.

Another item way out of line of its scarcity is the Birmingham 5c 10x10. Same is now priced at \$2.00 for a single, and \$10.00 for block of four. \$10.00 for a single would not be too much. Pawtucket, R. I. 1½c B-2, should also be in the \$10.00 class. It is one item that appears on all want lists of collectors who started during the last three years. As a matter of fact, there are today, at least fifty old types, both sheet stamps and coils that should catalog from \$5.00 to \$10.00, considering their scarcity and demand. They gradually will get there I am sure. Many of them already are selling at several times catalog, especially in fine condition. Which are the RARE ones? It usually is not customary for a dealer to give out such information, especially if his stock is low on certain items, but I always have worked for the good of the hobby—and sincerely believe that only through the co-operation of collectors and dealers alike, can a real catalog be produced that will show the actual value of the scarcer items. A check-up will prove that all of the following items are out of line with the rest of the catalog prices.

All Birmingham 10x10, especially 5c and 10c, and 1c, 5c and 8c compound. The 1c and 2c coils are worth more.

Little Rock B-102 1½c coil, is priced too low.

Los Angeles 1c B-51, 3c B-104 coil, for some reason or other is kept down in price, but is scarcer than the 4c.

San Francisco 1c B-57 was reduced in former edition, when it should have been raised.

Denver 1c B-51 and 9c B-60 last mentioned, is worth several times present price.

Bridgeport 10x10 1½c, 2c and 3c are way too low. 1½c B-52 could stand another boost. 1c B-101 coil is worth at least \$2, and catalogs only 30c.

New Haven B-51 at four times catalog is not too much. 2c B-53 is also too low.

Atlanta 7c B-8, \$3 is more in line than 30c. The 8c and 9c 10x10 should also be raised considerably. The same applies to 7c and 9c compound.

Batavia 1½c 10x10. Way back at the 1928 P.S.S. convention in Chicago, we saw plenty of them, but they are all resting in collections. \$5 for a good copy is not too much.

Indianapolis 3c 10x10 is the best in this set, but not according to the catalog. The 1c compound is just as good as a Houston 1c compound. The 2c is not far off better. Another good one is the 7c Kokomo 1½c 10x10. I cannot forget that way back in 1926, I had part of a sheet—broke some into singles and sold all of them at 5c each to Brown Harding collectors. I believe this is another \$10.00 stamp, even though it catalogs only \$2.00. The B-52 is worth more, too.

Muncie 1½c and 2c 10x10, and 1c compound are way too low. The 1½c coil is RARE.

Davenport 3c 10x10 will be worth while watching. The 1c compound could be raised ten times present price, while 1½c compound is worth at least \$1.00.

Des Moines 5c compound catalogs only 5c and is worth 50c.

Sioux City 1½c compound is twenty times scarcer than the 1c 10x10. Both 1½c need adjustment upwards.

Waterloo, both 1c and 1½c compound, are under priced, especially the 1½c.

Atchison 1½c coil is one of the most underpriced coils, almost as scarce as a 1½c Bloomfield coil.

Girard are all too low, especially the 1½c compound.

Wichita 1c compound and 1c coil should be adjusted upwards.

New Orleans 6c 10x10 is another \$5.00 stamp. Closely followed by the 7c. The 1c and 2c compound should be adjusted upwards and it would not hurt the 6c and 9c.

Portland, Me., both ordinary and coils have long been under priced.

Baltimore 7c 10x10 is scarcer than the 9c. So is the 8c. In the compound set, it is again the 7c.

Lynn 1c 10x10 should be adjusted.

Salem 1c coil is worth more.

Springfield 1c compound is still too low.

Worcester 1c is the best in the set.

Battle Creek 1c compound is several times scarcer than the 1c 10x10. The 3c compound is too low.

Detroit 2c compound is the best in the set.

Kalamazoo 1c 10x10 is at least five times scarcer than the 1½c.

Saginaw, both 1½c need further adjustments.

Duluth 1c compound. There was no need for reducing this stamp in price. None of them are around, at least not in good condition.

St. Paul 3c compound doubled its price, not at \$5.00, but cannot help but think it is another Batavia compound. The 7c compound is worth almost as much as the 3c. The 4c is too low. Amongst the 10x10 set, the 1c is out of line, worth as much as a 7c.

Kansas City 10c compound is another one reduced in previous catalog without reason.

St. Louis 1c compound is worth five times present price. The 2c coil is another \$5.00 stamp.

Hastings 1c compound is kept at 8c, while the B-11 1c catalogs 10c. It is a joke—\$1 wouldn't be too much for this stamp, and half of that for the 1½c.

Lincoln 1½c compound is worth ten times present price. The 1c 10x10 could be doubled without question.

Omaha compounds. The 3c, 5c, 6c and 8c are out of line. All of them are worth more than the 7c.

Bloomfield 1½c B-2 coil brings more than present catalog. This is one stamp that belongs in the \$10.00 class.

Newark. The 5c compound is the scarcest in the lot, followed closely by the 3c.

Trenton 3c 10x10 is another stamp that should have been in the \$5.00 class long ago. The 1½c 10x10 is also worth more than the present price, especially in fine condition.

Albany coils should regain that lost territory before long.

Binghamton. One of the most underpriced items is the 1c compound. It belongs in the same class with the 1c Houston compound. The 8c is also worth

more. The 4c, 6c and 9c are worth watching. The 2c coil is out of line with the others.

Brooklyn 8c 10x10 is too low at 30c.

Buffalo. Here we have the 3c compound, and the 6c 10x10, which are worth a lot more than the present valuation.

Garden City 1c B101 coil, all copies are clipped, and a stamp in good condition is worth at least \$1.00.

New York City 10c coil B-111 is almost as scarce as the 2c.

North Tonawanda 1c compound is a lot scarcer than the Lansing 1c compound, which catalogs \$10.00. The 1½c compound in good condition should bring what the 1c now catalogs.

Rochester. Another scarce 1c compound B-51. \$2.00 for this stamp is not too much.

Syracuse. Once more the 1c compound, although not as scarce as the Rochester. It is worth more than 25c. The 2c coil is as good a stamp as the 2c St. Louis, if not better.

Cincinnati 9c and 1c compound could stand a good raise. Why the low price on the 2c coil?

Cleveland 7c 10x10 is still too low. The 4c is worth many times the present price. The 1c coil belongs in the \$5.00 class. The 3c and 4c compound are a lot scarcer than the 2c. The 9c is just as scarce as the 6c.

Columbus. Among the 10x10, there are several underpriced ones, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c, given in order, are just as scarce as the 4c, if not scarcer. The 2c compound belongs in the \$10.00 class. The 8c is worth more than the 4c and 6c. The same applies to the 10c.

Dayton 2c 10x10 is the scarcest in the lot. The 4c is too low. The 3c coil is almost as good as the 4c Cleveland coil.

Marion coils are sold out long ago from the P. O. The prices on 1½c and 2c should be adjusted upwards.

Springfield 2c 10x10 is a greatly underpriced stamp.

Toledo 10x10 4c and 5c are worth more than the 3c. In the compound set, the 4c is the best.

Oklahoma City 1½c 10x10 is better than the 2c. The 1c compound falls in the class with Houston compound.

Portland, Ore. Here we have the 1½c compound which is just as good as the Houston 1c compound. The 1c compound is not far behind.

Altoona 1½c B-2 in fine condition is worth more.

Harrisburg 1c 10x10. Some day we will see this one in the \$5.00 class. The 1c and 1½c compound are better than the 3c.

Philadelphia. No attention has been paid to the 5c and 6c 10x10, almost as good as the 7c. No good copies can be found on the 7c compound, even at double the present price.

Pittsburgh both 4c and 6c 10x10 are a lot better than the compounds, same denominations.

Scranton. This is one city that will have most of the \$5.00 and \$10.00 stamps in the near future. The 3c, 7c and 9c are just as good as the 1½c 10x10. The 1½c compound is a lot scarcer than the 10x10 and belongs in the \$5.00 class. Closely followed by the 3c compound.

Warren 1½c 10x10 is rather low. Providence 10x10 need adjustment. 2c is the scarcest in the lot, followed by the 3c, 5c and 10c, all scarcer than the 1½c.

Memphis. What I said about Scranton applies here, too. The 3c 10x10 is now worth \$10.00. The 2c and 5c are worth more. In the compound set the 9c is the scarcest. Closely followed by are the 2c, 3c and 8c. Every one belongs in the \$5.00 class.

Nashville 5c 10x10 is just as scarce as the 7c, which catalogs 27 times more than

DETROIT MICH.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

oc

the 5c. In the compound group the 2c and 10c are out of line.

Dallas. This city is one of the hardest nuts to crack for any beginner. Outside a few 4c and 10c, you never see any of the 10x10 set. Any of these are worth from \$1.00 to \$10.00, but find out which. The compound stands out by itself, closely followed by 1c, 1½c, 8c and 9c.

Fort Worth 1½c compound is another \$5.00 stamp, closely followed by the 2c.

Houston is another city with scarce items worth more. The 6c, 7c and 9c belong in the \$5.00 class. The 3c and 5c are just as scarce as the 8c. The 1c compound belongs in the \$10.00 class. Here we also have a rare coil, the 1c B-101 worth about \$2.00.

Waco coils are worth more. None on hand.

Salt Lake City. In the 10x10 series, the 1c, 1½c, 2c, 3c and 7c fall in the \$5.00 class. The 10c is very much underpriced. The 5c is better than the 6c. The 1c and 1½c compound are about as scarce as the Houston 1c compound.

Wheeling. Both the 1½c B-2 and 1c B-51 fall in the \$5.00 class.

Milwaukee 6c 10x10 is worth about five times its present price. Same applies to the 5c compound. The 8c is just as good as the 9c.

Sheboygan B-2 1½c is worth about \$2.00 in fine condition.

Some of you who read this may doubt my word. Why not save this write-up for future reference—and see who is right. Perhaps if you read the paragraph below, reprinted from the Tulsa (Okla.) World, you may change your mind.

"It behooves precancel collectors, and especially those seeking Bureau Prints, to step lively, for some of the big dealers are busy seeking control of the supply so that the 1936 and 1937 catalog may include Bureau Prints. This is not official, but comes from sources close to the catalog makers, and should not be ignored. A Bureau Print is as much a special stamp as a new commemorative, being printed with the town's name at the government printing office, and therefore should be regarded as a separate issue."
—Paul S. Hendrick in Tulsa (Okla.) World, July 22, 1934.

As we go to press Hoover Brothers, publishers, favor us with their new Precancel Stamp Catalogue for the states of Mississippi and Minnesota. These are available to the trade at 60 cents and \$1 respectively.

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and co-operation to
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dealers. JOIN NOW!

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Bureau Print Coil Pairs

By CLEM J. BOETTER

We have received many letters about our coil pair column since we inaugurated it a few months ago. However, but very few of you collectors have sent in your listings. Come on now, sit down and tell us about your collection, sending along a list of what is missing on both old and new type pairs. Send it in right away, so it will be included in our next issue.

To date we are sure that there are no known pairs of the Bloomfield B-102 or the Sheboygan B-103. We are skeptical about the two Libertys, and the Garden City B-101 pairs. We have heard rumors that these pairs exist, but we would like them to be shown. The Tonawanda B-102 is a scarce baby as a single, but a real honey in a pair. So far, only one pair has come to light. Any others?

At the recent P. S. S. Convention in Philadelphia the cup donated by our secretary, Adolph Gunesch, was won by Moriz Bernstein of the Quaker City, for his coil pair exhibit. I do not know what Mr. Bernstein's

frame consisted of nor what pairs he has in his collection. We may be able to give you this information in our next issue, that is, if we can get it from Mr. Bernstein. There are still 306 old type pairs listed in the new catalog, but the number of new type pairs has increased to 515, with seventeen more seen, or on order at the present time. Listings follow:

OLD TYPES

	Plain.	Gap.	Line.	Gap.
Ralph Hedges	301	298	292	254
N. Foerster	298	281	247	115
Dr. H. I. Davenport	285	234	222	123
B. L. Turner	242	147	124	20
Chas. Huscher	227	142	102	5
Hanson C. Miller	224	64	37	1
Geo. J. Hajny	133	61	28	2
E. J. Newcomer	299	...	...	...
E. A. Soden	299	...	...	...
W. H. Field	299	...	...	...
Clem J. Boetter	296	...	...	...
J. G. Scott	294	...	...	...
H. O. Nouss	293	...	...	...
Noel Chadwick	281	...	...	...
C. C. Fisher	274	...	...	...

NEW TYPES

	Plain.	Gap.	Line.	Gap.
Ralph Hedges	490	475	461	381
N. Foerster	459	384	352	143
Dr. H. I. Davenport	418	320	288	148
Hanson C. Miller	390	168	90	13
Chas. Huscher	388	291	249	...

B. L. Turner	359	258	149	2
Geo. J. Hajny	291	109	131	81
W. H. Field	495	...	...	...
E. J. Newcomer	466	...	...	...
J. G. Scott	457	...	...	...
Dr. W. R. Neumarker	456	...	...	...
H. O. Nouss	427	...	...	...
C. C. Fisher	396	...	...	...
Noel Chadwick	388	...	...	...
Clem J. Boetter	360	...	...	...

Canadian Air Mail Stamps

Ian C. Morgan, Quebec, Canada, President of the International Air Mail Society, has recently published a "Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Air Mail Stamps," illustrated and printed on de luxe tinted paper, which contains a detailed listing and description of all Canadian air mail stamps, official and semi-official, with notes on varieties. Price, 50 cents postpaid.

New Issue

The Canadian Postoffice announced recently that regular airmail service between Rouyn, Quebec, and Kewagama, Quebec would be inaugurated on or about October 2. Special cachets were provided for this event.

No name of a living person appeared upon a United States postage stamp until the 1927 Lindbergh airmail stamp was issued.

Stamp Exhibition at 1934 Chicago Hobby Show

We will have a big stamp exhibition at the Chicago Hobby Show in a separate room off the main hall near the entrance.

WE EXPECT 300 TO 400 FRAMES

Silver cups will be given as prizes for the Best U. S. and the Best Exhibit Outside of U. S. Ribbon prizes will be given for first, second, third and honorable mention classifications as follows: U. S.; British Colonials; Miscellaneous; Foreign; Airmails; and Historical Cachets.

Entry Fee: \$2.00 including frame rental. \$1.00 for those who have their own frame. 25 admission tickets will be furnished free with each entry.

NOTE: There will be an insurance man on the floor who will make a small charge for insurance during the show. There will be no charge of any kind for guards and watchmen during the exposition.

Address All Communications to:

O. C. LIGHTNER, Managing Director, Chicago Hobby Show

2810 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

STOLEN

If you have merchandise stolen be sure to report it to this department. This service has been inaugurated for the benefit of our readers, and notices of this kind are printed free of charge to subscribers. Stolen material will always find its way to another dealer or collector. It probably may be recovered in this manner.

Stolen from 517 S. Main St., Tulsa, Okla., August 21. One large Rapkin stock book; U. S. singles, M and used; airs, dues, revenues and coils and imperfs in pairs—about 23,000 stamps. One Scott's Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book No. 1, 40 pages of mint blox, mostly from 1909 to date, heavy in commemoratives since 1922, many 7c Nebraska and 9c Kansas. One National Album priced up, used as counter book, mostly mint, including possessions, but no revenues or envelopes—about 850 varieties. One 300 variety collections in Scott's Abridged; 1,500 variety collections in American Album; quantities of large blox and part sheets of late issues, including one sheet of No. 558. Nothing rare or outstanding and weak before 1873; if intact, you would note the total absence of 4c Columbians, while the 3c, 5c, 8c, 10c and 15c Columbians; 4c Trans-Mississippi and the 5c values of Jamestown, Pilgrims, Lexington, Walloons, 3c Victory, etc. Range from 35 to 100 copies each. 20 sets Panama-Pacific perforated 10; Agriculture, P. O.; Treasurer; complete sets, strong in first issue revenues and 1898 issues. Reward: Phone or wire collect. Phone 2-47 2. F. G. Wilson, Tulsa Book Shop, 517 S. Main St., Tulsa, Okla.

Comment on Sixteen-Cent Special

Clinton B. Eilenberger, acting postmaster general, who officiated at the start of the big flat bed presses on which the new 16-cent combination special delivery-air mail was printed, presented the first sheet to Jesse Donaldson, acting second assistant postmaster general, with the following announcement:

"It is particularly a pleasure to attend this ceremony incident to the first press run of the new special delivery-air mail postage stamp.

"As indicated by its name, this stamp is intended to serve a double purpose. A letter bearing one of these stamps will receive preferential treatment from the time it is collected and dispatched by airplane until delivery is effected by special messenger at destination.

"This special delivery-air mail stamp is, therefore, unique in that it will not only be of interest to philatelists and a valued addition to their collections, but it will also mark a departure from the general run of stamps because of its usefulness from a practical standpoint.

"The central subject reproduces the great seal of the United States of America, which very properly denotes the majesty of the air mail service. It is of the 16-cent denom-

ination, its beauty is pronounced, and it is particularly gratifying to my bureau to participate in the authorization of its issuance."

In response to this Donaldson, said: "With approximately 29,000 miles of air mail routes giving service to forty-six states and practically every large city in the United States, and with a rate of 6 cents per ounce or fraction thereof, the air mail service offers a means of communication to the public unexcelled by any other country.

"The air mail with the added facilities of this new air mail-special delivery stamp will be the first in arrival, first in delivery, first opened and first answered."

Coming Exhibitions

The Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh, Pa., will open its annual open house and exhibition on October 27, continuing through the 28th. Plans for the exhibition include a large number of frames, a dealers' bourse, auction and motor trip around Pittsburgh for guests. The committee in charge is comprised of George C. Wright, chairman; Wilton B. Hartman, O. E. De Sio, J. P. Eaker, T. L. Beiber, Mrs. R. R. Dickson, and Harry E. Huber.

The Allentown, Pa., Philatelic Society announces that their annual stamp exhibit will be held from November 7 to 17.

Preparations are being made for a rousing philatelic event at the Wiltcomb Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., from November 2 to 4, under the auspices of the San Francisco Stamp Society, the Pacific Philatelic Society, the Golden Gate Precancel Society and the Philatelic Club of Los Angeles. Preparations are being made for a display of approximately 450 frames. Announcements state that reservations for exhibition space are being made all along the Pacific for the event.

Briefs

68 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

To date there have been only four commemorative issues among U. S. envelope stamps, the centennial issue of 1876, the Columbian issue of 1893, the sesquicentennial two-cent of 1926 and the Washington bicentennial issue of 1932.

Roy Williams of Eau Claire, Wis., was recently pictured in the newspapers of the country with the nine-foot American Flag he made of postage stamps. After discovering that no one had ever made such a flag, Williams began collecting the stickers with a view to the creation of such a banner. More than 20,000 stamps were used.

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We pay thousands of dollars annually for stamps of the United States and British North America, and for collections of foreign stamps. We buy accumulations, dealer's stocks, collections, old stamps on letters . . . We make appraisals for estates.

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453a22	60207
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Madagascar, 147-51-63, 1930-31, 6 Var.....10c
Ecuador, 304-05-06-08, 1930, 4 Var.....10c
Salvador, 146 to 157, 1896, 12 Var.....30c
Salvador, 101 to 103, 1894, 3 Var.....20c
Reunion (new), 1c to 10c, 1933, 5 Var.....05c
Montenegro, No. 25 to 36, 1896, 12 Var.....20c
Russia, No. 605 to 610, 1914-18, 6 Var.....10c
Philippine, Far East Champ Games, 1934, 3 Var.....20c

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Foreign Stamps by countries on approval. References. x

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Naval Covers and Cancellations



Conducted by RICHARD A. HARDIE

18 Roseville, St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Not Exactly Naval News

This little discussion might be termed space filler by some, but I assure you that it is not appearing because of lack of newsy items on our hobby. I merely felt that possibly my comment on a certain, much talked of matter would be timely.

If you naval collectors have recently read my brother naval journalists comments in brother and sister philatelic publications, you will recall all that has been said in connection with plagiarism in the naval writing world.

I have read, and you too, perhaps, the comments of other naval department conductors pro and con, one stating that he thinks it an outrage to have his department news, and tips, etc., copied in other naval department, without due credit. Now we all have a right to our own opinion, but why be so harsh with it—life is short enough. Why not help make it run smoothly instead of injecting bumps in its merry road? Personally if any other columnist in any other publication of philately copied any articles, news item, or anything my humble pen has produced, I might feel flattered. There is no secret in obtaining naval news. Here is my system:

I have agents (I call them agents merely as a matter of formality, in reality they are correspondents) aboard numerous of Uncle Sam's war ships; at most all Naval ports, stops and yards; in Washington, D. C. (where a great deal of the naval orders emanate); and last, but not least, my readers who send in items regularly and faithfully without thought of anything but to be of assistance to readers of HOBBIES and followers of our great hobby. When news breaks my regular agents get in touch with me as soon and as fast as possible, occasionally by wire or phone. Regardless of important and flash news reports these agents send me a report of all various naval movements in and around their vicinities. Whenever time permits I verify all vital news before publication, but as a rule time for verification on flash news is impossible. Rather than keep such news from my readers, even when it is doubtful, I include it in my reports,—but with the notation that it is not certain and that readers should use their own judgment on action on same. Seventy-five per cent of the time the news proves to

be a reality and therefore readers of my department who took the gamble are in on it. I do not know if this method is exactly the best, but I haven't had any kicks as yet. That, dear readers, is my system of gathering the material you read in this department each month.

But as far as this argument about plagiarism goes, I can't see it at all. Look at it broadminded and logically. Take this for example, say I published a notice that I had just received before publication from my correspondent aboard the USS Arctic that that vessel was to be de-commissioned on such and such a date. Two thousand naval collector readers of HOBBIES would read it. Alright now say two of my brother naval writers copied the announcement for their departments. The number of naval collectors reading each of the publications re-published in ran about one thousand five hundred. Can you see the point? If I would have made the notation that the announcement was exclusive with me and squawked about others copying my material why ten chances to one my brother writers would never have copied it. If not then three thousand naval collectors would not have known of the event until too late. After all what are we striving for—unity and coordination or rivalry and antagonism? We are all working for a common goal in our hobby so why bring up any other traits that tend to lower the high standards of philately in general.

I could cite other incidents in connection with this matter but I do not wish to take up too much valuable space. However, I solicit comments from readers of this article.

Naval News

From our mutual good friend Jerry Thompson, 3464 West School Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, comes word that he is to sponsor a long series of naval cachets. My good friend Leslie J. Hall, Navy mail clerk aboard the USS Ranger (the great aircraft carrier) is co-operating. The series will honor the births and deaths of our presidents. Jerry points out that this will be very fitting in view of the fact that all our presidents were, during their terms in office, commander-in-chief's of the Navy. All the covers will be mailed aboard the USS Ranger and, of course, appropriate markings in the killer will be furnished with every cachet.

Here are briefly, the rules you must follow. All covers must be in by the first of October, or thirty-five in by that time and the remaining twenty-five in by April 15, 1935. Send no covers to the ship for this series,—send to Jerry Thompson. There will be no charge; forwarding charges will be paid by Mr. Thompson. Do not request admiral's autographs or anything of that sort. And, absolutely no postage dues will be accepted,—weigh your package before mailing. Mr. Hall, Navy mail clerk aboard the USS Ranger, is a naval collector beginner and any extra cover that you may care to send him for his cooperation will, I am sure, be appreciated.

This cachet series sounds good and should, I think, meet with much acclaim and make an interesting addition to anyone's collection.

* * *

On the return voyage of the USS Northampton to the West Coast this Fall a beautiful cachet will be applied to all covers mailed enroute. Get about five covers to Leo Miller, Navy mail clerk, care of Postmaster, New York City, N. Y., as soon as possible.

* * *

During October, Camille Lacombe, 1800 W. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y., will sponsor three more fine covers in connection with the USS Texas. Send only three cents postage for each cover wanted as the cachets are to be printed on envelopes furnished by him. One cent postage for forwarding covers is also required.

* * *

Next year will possibly find the giant aircraft carrier USS Langley being de-commissioned and replaced with a new modern carrier at the same time. Also the cruisers USS Omaha and the USS Milwaukee will be de-commissioned and replaced by new vessels. Aside from these already definite replacements twelve light 1500 ton destroyers, three heavy 1850 ton destroyers and six submarines will also be built during the next year.

Word from the Navy Department say that the General board of the navy has adopted and passed a bill to be presented to the Budget Bureau for the construction of twenty-four additional warships, in accordance with the decision to maintain and increase the tempo of building operations, thus achieving London treaty strength in under-age vessels in the shortest period of time. All of these coming events will mean some fine first and last day covers.

* * *

From my Philadelphia agent comes a rumor that the USS Fairfax is to

be decommissioned, although to date no official announcement has been offered. Collectors should suit themselves in this matter. Address of the USS Fairfax is care of the Postmaster, New York City.

* * *

D. K. Crosby, Purser, SS San Bruno of the United Fruit Line, will cancel covers with the ship stamp. Address him care U. F. Line, Boston, Mass., and since Mr. Crosby is an extremely busy man, three covers will be the limit to any one collector. No postage dues, and please do not request any special favors. However, Mr. Crosby will autograph covers if requested. He is interested in stamps, covers, curios, and baggage labels, so why not remember him with any of your duplicates of any of the above mentioned items? He will appreciate it.

* * *

In answer to many readers questions on submarines having cancels: Submarines now in commission and having cancels are: USS Argonaut, Cuttlefish, Cachalot, Bass, Barracuda, Bonita, Dolphin, Narwhal and Nautilus. Six of the above mentioned ships were formerly known by numbers (like V-6 and V-4), but now use cancels bearing their new names. All ships may be addressed care of the Postmaster, New York City.

* * *

A little incident that has recently come to my attention and one that will interest readers I think is this. You will recall announcements in this department in connection with the de-commissioning of the romantic USS Rochester, April 29, 1933. All thought that the event would not take place until June of that year or later, but due to economic pressure the date was shoved ahead quite a bit. Only a short notice was given and in view of that fact that the Rochester at the time was stationed at Cavite, P. I., it took collectors' covers quite some time to reach there. Not many made the event, but all covers received late were cancelled aboard the Receiving Ship at Cavite, P. I. I was lucky to have a few covers on board the Rochester, but the ones I sent specially for the event never made it and came back cancelled aboard the Receiving Ship. Well the climax of this little story is that without notice the Receiving Ship aboard which these late Rochester de-commissioning covers were cancelled is now out of commission. So these covers now will prove good anyway.

Naval Shorts

The scarcest covers in the naval world are the commissioning covers of the V-6, now the USS Nautilus, submarine. Be on the lookout for

them. . . . It is reported to me that some collectors are sending their covers to the Commanding Officers of vessels and also to the Navy Department for cancels. All covers for cancels aboard Uncle Sam's warships should be sent direct to the mail clerk aboard ship, and all vessels may be reached by addressing them care of the Postmaster, New York City. . . . The recently commissioned USS Tuscaloosa is using a type three cancellation and she will start her shake-down cruise to South America on October 15. Covers should be sent in as soon as possible for this voyage. . . . the USS Arkansas and Wyoming are now back from their Europe Midshipman's Cruise from which many fine cancels came forth. . . . the USS Brazos is at present undergoing repairs at the New York Navy Yard but will be back in full commission shortly. . . . Only regular United States postage is needed on all covers mailed aboard any of Uncle Sam's warships regardless of where they are stationed. . . . Leonard Rogers, 257 Green St., Fairhaven, Mass., will handle readers covers for various events up his way. Forwarding postage of one cent per cover should be included. . . . My good friend Marshall Hall, brother naval writer will also be glad, I am sure to take care of my readers' covers for short notice events. He gets in on plenty, too. His address is 1767 Bedford Road, Columbus, Ohio, and forwarding postage of 1 cent per cover should be included. . . . The USS Mohawk, coast guard cutter was commissioned early in September and is said to have a cancel. Cancels may be received by sending covers care of the ship's mail clerk, Wilmington, Delaware. . . . E. D. McAndrews is the mail clerk aboard the new USS Tuscaloosa and also a collector of navals. . . . Collectors having covers on board the USS Pensacola may be in for some odd cancel, for this vessel was the one that carried the late Belgium Ambassador, Paul May, to his home country. . . . The USS Keosauqua was commissioned July 1 at Pearl Harbor. No word has yet been received as to whether she carries a cancel, but would be worth a try anyway. . . . The USS Eagle 11 is to be de-commissioned (possibly has been by this time) at San Diego, Calif., and sold as junk. Don't think this vessel had a cancel but mention it merely as a matter of record. . . . All covers received too late for the de-commissioning of the famous USS Constitution were turned over for cancellation on board the new USS Farragut. . . . Also covers sent to the USS San Francisco for the President's Cruise this summer were turned over to the USS New Orleans when she replaced the San Francisco on this voyage. . . . That is a fine piece of co-opera-

tion on the part of the mail clerks and they deserve a big hand for same. . . . Try these for some good cancels this month:—USS Rathburne, Trever, Hovey, Boggs, Grebe, Truxtum, Schenck, Widgeon, Semmes, Bever Seagull, Gamble and Montgomery. Address all care of Postmaster, New York City. . . . Thanks to all co-operators this month. So long mates, until next month.

* * *

The "Nemesis,"—new Coast Guard cutter, has been assigned to St. Petersburg, Florida and will arrive at her future home port about October 15.

To honor her arrival at her first port of assignment, the Chamber of Commerce of St. Petersburg, will sponsor a cachet on or about October 15, 1934.

All covers should be at least 6% and should be forwarded unstuffed, sealed, stamped and ready to go. As cachet date is uncertain, send covers immediately to H. E. Warner, Cachet Director, Post Office Box 1795.


1934 Directory of Precancel Collectors, 25 Cents

(Listings are according to states, sub-classified as to specific type of precancel collected.)

Address "Precancels"
c/o HOBBIES

66 Different Mixtures

from Foreign Governments, Banks and Missions described in detail in my big new list, sent you free. Europe, French and British Colonies, South America, etc. Assorted sample lb. (ab. 1400) of Europe Government Mixtures, \$3.50. 1/4 lb., \$2.00.

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Counterfeit Detector—Georges Creed, 5827 Hoffman Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

September 10, 1934

(Items for this report must be in the Secretary's hands on the 10th day of the month preceding publication. Members who fail to receive this magazine should notify the publisher, but changes of address, to be effective, should be sent to the Secretary, and to insure delivery of the magazine must be received by the Secretary prior to the 10th day of the month preceding publication.)

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Elmer J. Armstrong, 606 North 7th St., Quincy, Ill., age 30, clerk. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1004.)

Walter D. Bush, Jr., 806 Harrison St., Wilmington, Del., age 58, coal dealer. By A. H. Gyngell, R.V.P.

John O. County, 500 St. David's Road, St. David's, Pa., age 26, publisher. By A. H. Gyngell, R.V.P.

Jack O. Cuthbert, 704 West Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., age 31, clerk. By R. P. Oswald. (1000.)

Edward E. Fraters, 6th Division, U.S.S. Wright, c/o P.M., San Diego, California, age 24, U.S. Navy. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)

Linwood G. Grace, 5 West Col. Greene and Coulter Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., age 42, dentist. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)

Fred W. Kessler, 485 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., age 31, merchant. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (0030.)

Martin J. Ludwig, 70 Columbia St., Mohawk, N. Y., age 37, P. O. employee. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)

Dougald F. Macarthur, M.D., 15 Hill St., Greenwich, N. Y., age 39, physician. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)

Vernon L. Mahoney, M.D., 123 So. Stone Ave., Tucson, Ariz., age 41, medical director. By Horace Gunthrop. (1200.)

Charles R. Morris, 827 Cross Ave., Elizabeth, N. J., age 59, civil emp. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)

Robert L. Mitchell, 111 Newbold Place, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y., age 42, consultant. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1200.)

Earl Wolfe Motz, Woodward, Pa., age 42, merchant. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)

Henry V. von Miller, Box 63, Three Bridges, N. J., age 24, engineer. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)

Charles G. Mueller, 3039 So. Clifton Park Ave., Chicago, Ill., age 27, press cir. dept. By V. P. Kaub. (0200.)

George A. Porter, 327 Tatnall St., Savannah, Ga., age 45, railway employee. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)

William Rabin, 905 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., age 43, dealer. By A. H. Gyngell, R.V.P.

Nunzio A. Rini, M.D., 436 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., age 37, physician. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)

Hilmyer Rudisill, Jr., 7 Gibbs St., Charleston, S. C., age 32, physician. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)

Cleo E. Smith, Box 196, Wausau, Wisconsin, age 29, sales manager. By C. H. Williams. (1000.)

Seyern A. Sparks, 200 East Beech Tree Lane, Wayne, Pa., age 44, press. By A. H. Gyngell, R.V.P. (1200.)

Warren A. Taylor, 810 West 10th St., Wilmington, Del., age 50, mfr. By Fernand Creed. (0200.)

Charles G. Villars, 229 Walnut St., Huntington, W. Va., age 40, clerk. By H. M. Thomas. (0200.)

Howard W. Webb, 324 East Third St., Dayton, Ohio, age 42, sales manager. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1230.)

(Mrs.) Mabel L. Wilson, 1619 "R" St., N. W., Washington, D. C., age 40, gov't. employee. By F. R. Rice.

(If no objections are received and references are O.K., the

above applicants will be enrolled November 1, 1934, of which fact they will please take notice. Courtesy cards will be issued as provided by By-Laws to allow department contact. Please report to the Secretary unsolicited sendings or unethical use of the application list.)

RE-INSTATED BY CONVENTION VOTE

3838 Joseph Hoffman, 29 West 34th St., New York, N. Y.

APPLICANTS PENDING

Lowell Cooper
Joseph A. Gividen
Harold B. Harbinger
Lawrence Kelegher
Charles W. Konrad

Grace C. March
J. Stanley Rose
(Miss) Dorothy Rus
John P. Spencer
Dewey L. Suit

Malcolm B. White

(If no objections are entered and references are O.K., the above applicants will be enrolled October 1, 1934.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

6995 C. L. Agnew, from Rock Springs, Wyoming, to 740 East Drive, Grisby Court, Pomona, California.

799 John Balaz, from 600 Elizabeth St., to 169 So. Backus Ave., Pasadena, California.

5317 Ralph Cole, from 4121 7th St., N. W., to 400 Emerson St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

4336 Maj. J. W. Cotton, from Rogers City, Michigan, to 208 So. 15th St., La Crosse, Wisconsin.

866 Robert C. Edgar, from 3409 North 27th St., to 2012 Ethel Ave., Waco, Texas.

1926 S. Grossman, from 277 Eastern Parkway, to 500 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

5565 B. L. Hume, from Mt. Regis Sanatorium, Salem, Va., to 303 N. C. Bank Building, Greensboro, N. C.

5568 John G. Jewett, from Irvington, N. J., to Box 558, Newark, N. J.

7288 George N. Ponnay, from 1518 W. 82nd St., Los Angeles, Calif., to 1349 No. Martel, Hollywood, California.

7132 Edw. N. Sampson, from 77 Yake St., to 420 Allyndale Drive, Stratford, Conn.

6416 Willard G. Seward, from P. O. Box 571, Laurens, Iowa, to Paullina, Iowa.

7233 H. M. Thomas, Jr., from 10 No. Rowland St., to 2914 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.

7082 Henry R. Zinda, from 307 North 2nd St., to 503 North 2nd St., Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

5748 Caskey Settle, from 418 North Miller St., Warrensburg, Mo., to Apt. 803, Grand Hotel, 514 West 122nd St., New York, N. Y.

RETURN TO ROLL

6958 George A. Heath, South Ave., Bryn Athyn, Pa.

6577 Geo. C. Rae, Box 187, Storm Lake, Iowa.

RESIGNATIONS TENDERED

6878 Luis Aguas, Kabankalan, P. I.

5502 A. S. Bresewitz, Texarkana, Texas.

5746 A. R. Brousseau, Ridgefield, N. J.

6566 F. Z. Chamberlin, Brooke, Va.

5524 R. A. Chenoweth, Pasco, Washington.

6715 A. Diefendorf, Pittsburgh, Pa.

6356 Kirke Dunlap, Lowell, Mass.

5758 E. F. Goeffrion, Manchester, N. H.

1043 J. E. Guest, Dallas, Texas.

4379 Henry F. Herrmann, Hayes, Kansas.

4222 Alvin Krause, Milwaukee, Wis.

6978 E. C. Liedel, Duluth, Minn.

- 6890 Ernest J. Littrell, San Antonio, Texas.
 6979 J. W. Longnecker, Hartford, Conn.
 6987 William Ring, Chicago, Ill.
 4237 R. Roberts, London, England.
 6331 T. A. Wiking, Proctor, Minn.
 7175 E. S. Williams, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

RESIGNATIONS PENDING

- W. Thalheim Norman S. Griffin
 W. C. Armstrong George V. L. Haskell
 B. C. Church B. W. Pizzini
 H. J. Fusmer W. L. Reger

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- D. D. Burgess Rev. J. M. Kommers
 Howard E. Jackson Arnold B. Norcross

DECEASED

- 7059 Reginald P. Tuthill, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 7, 1934.
 Notice by G. P. Kunz, S.P.A. 6000.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- 44-6973 A. H. Gyngeil, Philadelphia, Pa.
 45-7046 Vincent Domanski, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED, SEPTEMBER 1, 1934

- 7276 Frank H. Battles, 1404 Broadway, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
 (C.-D.; S.; U.S.) (1234.)
 7277 Victor E. LoBianco, 44 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, Italy. (D.)
 7278 (Miss) Dorothy J. Britton, Blackwood, N. J. (S.; Egypt.)
 7279 Steven G. Darlington, R. D. 1, Lancaster, Pa. (G.-C.;
 S.; U.S.) (1004.)
 7280 Clyde L. Forsyth, Box 5, Carmichaels, Pa. (G.-C.; S.;
 U.S.; U.S.; P.-C. (1200.)
 7281 Benjamin A. Gouley, 319 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 (S.; Br. Col.) (1000.)
 7282 Daniel W. Hamm, 510 Allen St., Allentown, Pa. (G.-C.)
 (1234.)
 7283 Edmond D. Klotz, Box 4, Paincourtville, La. (D.; S.;
 U.S.; C.S.A.)
 7284 William Libero, Box 114, Miami Beach, Florida. (D.)
 7285 Thomas E. Miller, 75 Hamilton Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
 (C.-D.) (0200.)
 7285 Thomas E. Miller, 75 Hamilton Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
 (C.-D.) (0200.)
 7286 Johan B. Olsen, 539 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (G.-C.; B.P.)
 7287 Oak T. Otness, Box 23, Petersburg, Alaska. (G.-C.;
 B.N.A.; S.; U.S.) (1030.)
 7288 George N. Ponnay, 1349 No. Martel, Hollywood, California.
 (S.; U.S. pairs and blox; Commems. and Imperfs.)
 (1200.)
 7289 Edwin F. Shepler, 70 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa. (D.;
 S.; U.S.) (1000.)
 7290 Franck Shute, 424 Emerson St., Pittsburgh, Pa. (G.-C.)
 7291 John M. Snyder, 14 E. Walnut St., Lancaster, Pa. (S.;
 Fr. Cois.; G.-C.) (1000.)
 7292 William M. Stuart, 2124 Eye St., N. W., Washington,
 D. C. (G.-C.)
 7293 William K. Thomas, 529 Overlook Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 (D.) (1230.)
 7294 Richard H. Traiser, 1264 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
 (G.-C.; S.; U.S.; B.N.A.; C.A.; Germany; Swiss.)
 (1230.)
 7295 Robert Wallace, 1499 Lakewood Ave., S. E., Atlanta,
 Ga. (D.)
 7296 Victor G. Walton, 995 St. Lawrence Ave., Niagara Falls,
 Ont., Canada. (S.; Br. Col.; B.N.A.) (1000.)
 7297 Russell C. Wenz, 4145 Howard St., Western Springs, Ill.
 (G.-C.; S.; U.S.) (1000.)
 7298 Donald B. Witmer, 737 New Holland Ave., Lancaster, Pa.
 (G.-C.; S.; U.S.) (1000.)
 7299 Trueman L. Younggreen, 724 E. Walnut St., Green Bay,
 Wisconsin. (G.-C.; S.; U.S.) (1204.)

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Membership total August 11, 1934	1,464
New members admitted	24
Re-instated	1
Return to roll	2
Deceased	1
Resignations accepted	4
Total membership September 10, 1934	1,486
(Applications received, 25; applications pending, 11.)	

BOOSTER LIST

The following have proposed applicants since the beginning of the fiscal year August 10, 1934: F. L. Coes, Sec., 11; A. H. Gyngeil, R.V.P., 4; Helen Hussey, R.V.P., 3; P. Creed, H.

Gunthrop, V. P. Kaub, R. P. Oswald, F. R. Rice, H. M. Thomas, C. H. Williams, 1 each.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Secretary wishes to announce that the prize offered to the Regional Vice-Presidents was taken by A. H. Gyngeil, R.V.P. The prize offered by the Sales Manager was taken by Wm. F. Hoppe, Circuit Sales Manager of Branch 5, Washington, D. C.

The Sales Manager also wishes me to state that he is again offering a similar prize to the Branch Sales Manager showing the largest sales from circuit books for the ensuing year. It might be well to suggest that Branches investigate this offer. Write direct to A. E. Hussey, M.D., Sales Manager.

With reference to the many letters received by the Secretary relative to some efforts made to unseat members by unfair and untruthful letters, the Secretary desires to state that he will write personally to any member not willing to wait for a final statement on this matter as requested by the President at the Convention. We believe that this courtesy will not react upon us and that members will find that the President's assurances at the Convention relative to funds and other charges being untrue, will be borne out in every way as the matter is finally and definitely adjudicated.

The Secretary would urge the membership to use his office when desiring lists of members in any area, making changes of address, asking that material be sent to prospects and also on such inquiries as may ordinarily be answered from our files and records.

Especially we call your attention again to the fact that failure to give changes of address results in a loss to you and delays to others as well as compelling inaccuracy which could easily be remedied by promptness. Even the change of a post-office box number or an R.F.D. number is liable to cause either delay or loss of your official organ, and may seriously upset department service if we have no notice of the fact.

The next Convention was given by the Committee to the Mound City Stamp Club, Branch 26, S.P.A. The committee desires the Secretary to give this notice and to extend their thanks to all the Branches submitting invitations, which were weighed and studied in detail before the decision was rendered. We believe that Mound City by its energetic motions deserves the honor given it by the committee.

We have to record the death of a very recent member and extend our sympathy to his relatives. (7059, R. P. Tuthill, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The Secretary has been directed to call the attention of members to the fact that cards or advertising space in the Year Book should be taken promptly as the endeavor of the Society is to produce, print and mail the Year Book before the close of the current year. You have received rates with your due bills, but the Secretary will be glad to furnish information if requested.

Yours very truly,

F. L. COES, Sec.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1934

Books in Department August 1, 1934	1,717	Value	\$52,094.67
Books received in August, 1934	101	"	3,311.27
	1,818		\$55,405.94

Books retired in August, 1934	16	"	336.70
Books in Department September 1, 1934	1,802	"	\$55,069.24

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D., Sales Manager

The convention is all over and all had a wonderful time. The Philadelphia Branch No. 30 should be given a rising vote of thanks for their trouble and for getting together such a fine program. Everybody had a good time.

Now is the time to start thinking about your stamps which have been laid away during the summer months. No doubt there are many vacant spaces in the old album so why not get your name on one of our circuit lists at once and let us help fill those spaces. We can furnish about everything in the stamp line. The prices are right and the class of goods are very fine. Of course we make up SPECIAL circuits. Just ask for what is needed most and we will do our best to please.

JUMBO CIRCUITS are still in great demand, and if you have not had one you surely have missed something. TRY ONE NOW. No U. S. in large lots.

We are in need badly of FINE U. S., all kinds, so if you have any duplicates that are not working just mount them in books and we will sell them for you. British Colonies are needed badly, especially the newer issues. AIRMAILS are far behind at present, the demand is far ahead of the supply. Send us what you can spare.

During the coming year we hope to be able to serve more of the members with some of their Philatelic wants. The Sales Department is your Department, so why not use it at all times. Just drop us a line and quote your wants and we will do the rest. **EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER DURING THE COMING YEAR.**

Yours sincerely,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D.

3457 Dury Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT PATRONS

To Members of S.P.A.:

Some of our old timers are catching up on the manager as suggested by sending in all possible books, thus establishing a credit balance which will assure them of nice selections at intervals for the coming months. But not as many as we could handle are doing this. We assume that this is due to the approaching new catalogue issuance, and hope that as soon as this comes to pass, which should be about the time you are reading this notice, you will be rushing in all possible. It takes new material added constantly to keep the fire burning. No one can get results from an exchange by entering a few books and then sitting back and waiting. Send in regularly and you will find that you will always be entitled to have books sent you to take from. If you want stamps, you must offer all possible for the other fellow to get a choice from.

We are not so concerned with high valued stamps as we are with newer issues, snappy stuff that collectors really want. How many of you will take off center, close cut, heavy cancelled, straight edges, etc.? Your answer shows you why the entering of such is not likely to earn you much credit. No one wants this sort, it is useless to enter it. Put in good stuff and we will send you the same in return.

We look forward to a big year in activity. Why not get your share of fun and benefit from membership by using this Department?

Very truly yours,

DONALD W. MARTIN

WHOLESALE
 "The Department Store of Philately"
 LARGE CATALOG FREE TO THE TRADE
CROSSMAN STAMP CO.
 102 W. 42 ST., NEW YORK

FIRST DAY COVERS—10c EACH

Arbor Day	Chicago 3c	Wisconsin
Olympic 3c	N.R.A.	1c N. Park
Newburgh	Maryland	2c N. Park
Chicago 1c	Mother's Day	3c N. Park

A. F. SIMIONESCU

Hackensack, N. J.

DE LUXE PACKETS

325 U. S. \$4.50	100 Cuba \$2.35
150 Airmail ... 4.50	100 Ecuador .. 2.40
200 Argentine . 3.50	100 Guatemala 2.50
325 Brit. Col... 2.60	100 Haiti 4.50
150 Congo 6.50	100 Liberia ... 4.00
100 Costa Rica 4.50	150 Paraguay . 4.25

Also fine approvals.

ALBERT ZIPPER

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Ja12

WILL EXCHANGE

my \$2,600.00 equity on fine 5-room modern brick house in Chicago for Stock or Collection of STAMPS. Write quick! ox

G. C. RHEINFRAK

12 South Euclid

Pasadena, Calif.

PRECANCEL AND BUREAU PRINT DEPARTMENT

Books on hand August 1, 1934	226	Value \$2,524.97
Books received during month of August	59	" 508.05

Total books in Department Aug. 31.....	285	" \$3,033.02
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No books retired this month.

Both the entries of books and sales have shown a very decided increase in the last month. Much very fine material is being sent in. Many inquiries are being made as to the work of this Department. More and more collectors are using our mounting and cataloguing service with very satisfactory results.

This Department is being run for the benefit of collectors and this is our only aim that we help those who wish either to dispose of or purchase precancels and Bureau Print stamps. We are very desirous of hearing from members who have accumulations of this material and are sure that we can help them dispose of it to advantage. It is not necessary that they mount or catalogue this material. As we are very willing to do this for them at a very small price per stamp. This will save them the cost of catalogues and time of mounting and listing.

Many inquiries are being made about books which have been entered for several months. These will be retired just as soon as sufficient sales have been made to warrant same or we are convinced that material will not sell. It must be taken in consideration that this is a new Department and has to work up from the bottom which takes considerable time.

Again we want to call your attention to the many fine items which are available now. Specially old classic commemoratives and Bureaus. The fall season is now upon us and buying will be brisk from now on. Get your material in and take advantage of this. Our motto is Service Plus Action we aim to live up to it. Try us out.

PHILO A. FOOTE

CANADA

I wish to buy collections, duplicates or accumulations of Canada. Fine condition only. Any quantity for immediate cash.

COLLECTORS! DEALERS!

I can supply about 200 numbers B. N. A. in fine condition used singles. One copy or wholesale lots. Send WANT LIST for prompt pricing. \$53

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The New England Hobby-Collectors' Show

Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

DECEMBER 11-15, 1934

2-10 P. M. Daily

Endorsed by Forty-eight Hobby Clubs - A Few Spaces Available

Watch for special cachet announcement in next issue of HOBBIES

HENRY SCHUHMACHER, Director

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Postmark and Cancellation Memos

By HARRY KONWISER

SEVERAL Kicking Mule cancellations have recently been offered, and the inquiry is made as to their scarcity. Mule cancellations (Herb Atherton said a few years ago) had a long life, being seen on the Trans-Mississippi Issue in purple. The mule comes frequently on the War Department stamps, on three-cent greens, etc. Older collectors should be consulted on the Kicking Mule cancellations—and comparisons should be made, for all the authorities on postal markings agree fake K. M. Cancellations were produced in other (evil) days.

Harold C. Brooks has some of the nicest covers in the United States. You'll hear that expression when stamp collectors who know what is going on gather. And it is a fact, although occasionally folks who know "wonder" what that fine Providence Philatelic Sportsman, Judge Emerson, could show the boys—in U. S. stamps on covers and in some of the "Unusual" stampless covers.

Following an inquiry on whether the Michiganite had any Texas covers, it was learned his collection has a very fine copy of the 20-cent yellow green bisected, and used for ten cents, the cover carrying postmark HOUSTON, TEXAS, APR 5 addressed to Galveston. These bisects are scarce, the likelihood of many more genuine ones being found being small.

Mr. Brooks has a lovely horizontal strip of three five-cent lithos postmarked at MARSHALL, TEXAS, Sep. 19, 1863, with a DUE 5 hand-stamps.

Someday there really will be published a treatise on the postal markings of the United States, not overlooking the illustrations. Groundwork has been laid for such an enterprise and some "serious" collectors believe that the national societies should co-operate and publish such a work, at a minimum of cost—for the philatelic welfare.

Obviously it is someone's duty to record the philatelic events of today, so that tomorrow's hobbyists will collect with a better understanding. The present trend towards the new stamps issued by the U. S. Post Office Department, can not go on for many years—without seriously injuring the hobby.

Child's Mug—in philately refers to a child's milk mug, employed as a

cancellation at the Waterbury, Conn., Post Office in 1869-70 period.

Philatelists are literal lads—self-avowed philatelic experts excepted.

If you desire to develop a specialty collection in the Postal Markings field, go and gather in Registry Postmarks. The field is wide open for hobbyists, and cover items showing registry marks should not cost much.

The V. S. P. O. Registry system did not begin operations until the 1855 post office act—at which time five cents additional to the normal postage was required to register a letter.

There are collectors who say the large "R" seen on letters going into Philadelphia, 1847-50 period, indicate these are Registered Letters, but there is no available information on this matter—at least those who claim the "R" marking is a registry marking can offer no public notice or post office authorization, etc.

Back in 1926, J. W. Sampson had a seven-cent vermilion on cover with a cancellation somewhat resembling a Bomba Head Cancellation. The B. H. was a fancy frame—three sides—intended to obliterate the head of "His Most Sacred Majesty, King Ferdinand II, and at the same time preserving immaculate the sacred head. History records that Garibaldi on May 26, 1870, "took care of everything" and Bomba Head stamps went out of style and history.

OUR 193rd SALE END OCT.



The Bingham Estate, U. S. and Colonies, Bri. Col., Denmark and Norway; a fine So. American property, Incl. Chile and Peru Specialized; also other U. S. and Foreign. Cat. Free. tfe

M. OHLMAN
116 H. Nassau St.
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AT COST—FIRST DAY 16c SPECIAL DELIVERY AIRMAIL FLOWN COVERS

As a service to our readers we have for sale 100 flown covers bearing the new sixteen-cent air mail special delivery stamp and postmarked:

"Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
1934
AMERICAN AIRMAIL
SOCIETY CONVENTION
STA."

20c Per Cover
HOBBIES MAGAZINE
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

25 Attractive Stamps 25c

ALL DIFFERENT

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598-599-600-611-632-634-635-637-638-640-
642-653-655-684-685-686-693-696-698-704-
705-707-708-709-710-711-715-718-720-721-
729-732-1311-1315-1316-1904-2267-2268-2270-
2280-2287-2288-2289-2290. mh35

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and packet of 34 U. S.
including Early Issues.
High values, (\$1.00 Cat.

12c); Commemoratives
(Columbian Bi-Centennial); Airmail. En-
velopes; Special delivery; Postage due;
Revenues (Spanish War, etc.). Catalogue
value exceeds 85c, all to approval applica-
nts for only 7c. Illustrated price list
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10 Different Airmail
25 Different French Colonies
25 Different British Colonies

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CACHET-ING

AROUND THE GLOBE

PAST PRESENT FUTURE

FIRST DAY COVER

Conducted by EDWIN BROOKS

Cachets sold and properly sponsored, the service being given without profit, will be listed free in this department. Profit is considered when the design, envelope, stamp and addressing is furnished above five cents (6 cents for airmail), or any charge made to the collector who furnishes his own envelopes, stamps, etc.

Cachets mailed above face, properly sponsored, as by a stamp club or association for benefit of the club, or by a historical association for the same purpose, will be listed here at regular classified rates (5 cents per word for one time, or three times at 4 cents per word per issue).



October ??—Somerville, N. J.—The new Somerville, N. J. post office will be dedicated the first part of October. Fred E. Kaiser, Somerville, N. J., R. F. D. 1, will sponsor a pictorial cachet. Send standard size covers. Commemoratives on wrappers will be appreciated.

October 2.—Glen Ridge, N. J.—Glen Ridge Cachet Club will have cachet for 45th Anniversary of Pan-American Congress. Send covers and forwarding stamp to N. Scott, Secretary, 34 Burnett St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

October 5.—A cachet that will appeal to Methodist philatelists is being prepared for use in connection with the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Methodist church in America in 1784. Envelopes bearing the cachet and the official seal of the Sesqui-Centennial Commission are to be mailed from Baltimore, Md., on October 10. One and a half cents postage will be used. If you wish this cachet send your envelopes and five cents to J. Neal Griffith, 56 South Fourth Street, Indiana, Pa. Any profit derived from this is to be shared by organizations of the church Mr. Griffith says.

October 19-22-27.—Downers Grove, Ill.—Oct. 19—Battle of Cedar Creek. Oct. 22—Battle of Independence. Oct. 27—Destruction of Confederate ram Albermarle at Plymouth, N. C. Deadline ten days in advance of date desired. E. D. Herrick, Downers Grove, Ill., will hold covers for these events. These are 70th anniversary events during the Civil War. Forwarding postage is necessary if a ship cancel is desired. Other covers from the scene of battle.

October 6.—Elkins, W. Va.—Chas. F. Harper, secretary of the Seneca Stamp Club, of Elkins, West Virginia, has been appointed as cachet manager for the dedication of the Elkins Municipal airport which is scheduled for October 6. Mr. Har-

per's address is 1516 Lavalette Ave., Elkins, W. Va.

October 9.—Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Day at a Century of Progress. A special printed, colored cachet will be applied and will be mailed from World's Fair postoffice. Covers standard size stuffed, to Bernard R. Schaefer, 5306 Hutchinson Street, Chicago.

October 8-13.—Savannah, Ga.—Will celebrate the completion of paved highway from Atlanta, Ga., the present Capitol to Savannah, the first Capitol, which road will pass through Milledgeville and Louisville which were also Capitols of the State, therefore road will be known as "Four Capitol Highway." Covers to Oswald D. Yopp, 516 West 39th, Savannah. Commemoratives appreciated.

October 9-11.—Savannah, Ga.—Two events, and not one event for three days. Anniversary of the Battle of Savannah when General Casimir Pulaski, who has been honored by issuance of stamp by Poland and the United States, who was wounded and died two days later. President Roosevelt by proclamation named October 11 as Pulaski Day. Covers to Oswald D. Yopp, 516 West 39th, Savannah.

October 10.—St. Louis, Mo.—Robert Fulton Chapter, U. S. C. S., at St. Louis, Mo., will sponsor its first cachet for Navy Day, October 27. Covers will be mailed from various ships. As many covers as you wish, with 1c each for forwarding, to J. Edw. Vining, cachet director, Room 303, Hotel Melbourne, St. Louis.

October 15.—Troy, N. Y.—Troy, N. Y. will dedicate its new Airport about October 15. Cachet by Junior Chamber of Commerce, to, Charles E. Goulding, Box 63.

October 22.—Hialeah, Fla.—The American Legion Convention will e

held in Miami October 22-25 inclusive. There will probably be an official cachet by the Miami Chamber of Commerce. G. B. Angle, P. O. Box 251, Hialeah, Fla., will gladly hold a maximum of ten covers per person for this event, 6½" covers, commemoratives on wrappers appreciated and no postage dues.

November 12.—Daniel Boone—Cachet was advertised as being sponsored in October and mailed from Harrodsburg. This is Daniel Boone Bi-Centennial year, and information was incomplete. Cachets will be mailed from Boonesboro, Kentucky, on November 2, the birth date of Daniel Boone. Send covers with forwarding postage if wanted mailed from Boonesboro, Ky. R. P. Boone, 516 Queen Street, Wilmington, North Carolina.

The Nashville, Tenn., Philatelic Society has announced that it will sponsor a special cachet for the dedication of the new Nashville Postoffice Building. It is thought that the dedication will take place about Thanksgiving. Commems on wrappers appreciated. Send covers to H. D. Batson, Secretary, 1007 Spain Ave., Nashville.

Wm. J. Korbonits, pharmacist of 700 Mattison Ave., Asbury Park, N. J., plans to issue a memorial cachet for the great Morro Castle disaster. The burning hulk of what was once this majestic steamship, now lies on the beach at Asbury Park, within about 75 feet of the \$6,000,000 convention hall. Send covers properly addressed and stamped. Use regular 6½" size envelope. Not more than two covers to a collector. Mr. Korbonits, it will be remembered, furnished a cachet last year that won honorable recognition in stamp circles.

FIRST DAY COVERS—National Parks.
—R. C. Schaffer, 1833 California St., N.
W., Washington, D. C. aul2523

FREE BARGAIN LIST—Walter F.
Allgeyer, Box 192, Newark, N. J. n12213

COVERS! Information and Catalogue,
6c.—The Fairway, F. St., Washington,
D. C. aul2231

FIRST DAY COVERS

2c Sullivan	.20	4c Taft	.40
2c Fallen Timbers	.25	2c Braddock	.25
2c Ohio River	.20	2c Von Steuben	.25
2c Massachusetts	.25	1 1/2c Harding	.25
2c Carolina	.20	2c Pulaski	.20

THE FAIRWAY

610 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
je53

Forum

Who Knows About These?

St. Louis, Mo.

It is surprising indeed, to note what a small percentage of stamp collectors know of the Italian postal authorities' venture into the field of advertising in 1924. In an effort to increase the income of the Post Office Department, advertising space on sheets of stamps was sold to various companies, the advertisement being the same size as the stamp and appearing in alternate rows with the stamps. These sheets were of the then current postage stamps, that is, the regular issue.

Of the 15 centesimi value, there are three varieties presenting Campari's Cordial, Campari's Bitters, and Columbia Gramophone. The 25c value offers five varieties bearing advertisements for Reinach Machine Oil, The Piperno Stores, The Tagliacozzo Stores, Coen Department Store, and Abrador soap. Columbia Gramophones are displayed on both the 30 centesimi and the one lira values, there are nine varieties of the 50c value, namely, Tantal Liqueur, Singer Sewing Machines, Piperno Stores, Tagliacozzo Stores, Coen Department Store, Casali Medicines, Columbia Gramophones, De Montel Electric Lamp, and Reinach Machine Oil. The one variety of the 60c value advertises Perugina Chocolates and, when in used condition, is the rarest of the twenty varieties in the set.

Evidently, this proved to be a poor means of securing revenue, the authorities dropping the idea after experimenting for several months. If any collector can tell me more about these interesting adhesives, I shall be pleased to hear from him through HOBBIES.—Charles J. Gifford.

* * *

Montreal

Is the stamp game suffering from over-production? The depression in the stamp trade seems to me to be doing so. If so, what is the real cause? Is it not that various countries large and small are issuing so many varieties that stamp collectors are in despair of ever keeping up with the supply? Like the wheat supply, the production is overwhelmingly more than the consumption. Let

us glance for a moment at recent and coming issues which kind governments are producing for collectors, mainly to fill their own coffers.

We have previously mentioned in other articles the matter of Ascension with their set of ten different stamps for a tiny island that has a population of some three hundred souls, an island that is run under the category of a battle ship. Then there is Canada, with three new issues to commemorate the discovery of the country by Jacques Cartier, the settlement of the Empire Loyalists, and another in the Maritime Provinces for something or other. France has also issued two stamps to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of Jacques Cartier's trip up the St. Lawrence river. Bahamas and Bermuda have each issued a three-halfpenny brown stamp of King George portrait type and ship design. Further Czechoslovakia has issued a fifty haleru stamp to commemorate a pianist, Frederick Smetana. French Oceania, a big set (don't know quite how many) for their possessions in the Pacific. Italy another lot to commemorate the tenth anniversary of of the annexation of Fiume. Australia, one called the Mac-Arthur Centenary (he was one of the pioneer farmers). Guatemala three new ir mail stamps. Kuwait six stamps with modified inscription "Postage" only. Lithuania the first two values of a new series (how many no one yet seems to know). Manchuko another abortion overprinted with Chinese syllables "Chan Tso Ee Fen." While the U. S. A. seems to be producing one or two each month, just to keep the ball rolling. Also in prospect are thirteen new stamps for British Guiana, and ten for Grenada. These are not all but they are the most recent that have been issued r are about to be. They surely should be enough to satisfy the most greedy collectors. Is it any wonder that most general collectors have given up the race and are specializing?

Now if this sort of thing continues what about the catalogues? They are already so bulky that they will soon have to be issued in more than one volume. We notice that one philatelic journal has divided up its list of new issues into three sections, viz, British

TRIANGLES

The United States two-cent stamp of the 1894-5 issue offers three distinct types on watermarked and unwatermarked paper as well as many shades and plate varieties.

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J. P. Randall

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Chicago Hobby Show nx

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Empire, Europe and Colonies, and Rest of the World. Perhaps catalogues will be made under that division? Who can say?

Still, if over-production by various governments be the cause of the demise of our hobby, then we shall all be able to sit back and chant together the old refrain:—

You've made me what I am today.
I hope you're satisfied.

P. H. Johnson.

STATUARY ON POSTAGE STAMPS

By

THOMAS ELVIN

TO THE student of statuary and sculpture the postage stamps of the world offer new and excellent examples of this noteworthy art. If you are interested in statuary, a fine representation of famous statues, busts and other products of the sculptures art can be easily assembled with not a great deal of research. An intimate relationship can be easily traced between philately and famous examples of statuary through a collection of this type.

Several of the portrait busts of our bygone Presidents which appear on U. S. postage stamps are the work of eminent sculptors who visited this Republic shortly after its severance from the Mother Country. The profile bust of George Washington which was made by Jean Antoine Houdon is familiar to all stamp collectors. The original is now in the State House at Richmond, Va. The bust of Benjamin Franklin after Cerrachi has also been reproduced on many of this nation's postage stamps. The famous Statue of Liberty which guards the New York Harbor is found on the 15 cent current issue of the United States, and also on the 1919 Peace Commemorative of Uruguay.

In Egypt where the sculptor's art flourished come the famous statues of Ramesis II. in the Temple of Thebes, and of Amenhotep III., who built Luxor, appearing on the Statistical Congress Issue of that country. A bas-relief of King Darius, the Mighty, on his throne, is shown on that stamp of Persia.

Sculpture probably reached its greatest peak at the hands of the early Greek artists, whose work has been extensively reproduced on the stamps of Greece. The Hermes of Praxiteles is seen in all its glory on the 2-drachma stamp of the Olympic Games series; the head alone is portrayed on the stamps of Crete. The famous Victory statue by Peonias is also re-

produced on the stamps of Greece, as are many other notable statues. The Discus Thrower, after Myron, is also portrayed on Greek stamps, and also on the Olympic Games Issue of Belgium, and the United States. The famous Greek "headless Victory" portrayed on the Uruguay stamps of 1924.

A characteristic subject of the Italian Renaissance, the bronze "Mercury," has been depicted on many stamps of all countries. This famous statue was made by Giovanni Bologna and is now in the Bargello at Florence, Italy. The statue is shown on the Greek stamps of 1901, on a number of stamps of Uruguay, and also on stamps from the Negro Republic of Liberia.

The Italian colony of Libia has portrayed Michel-Angelo's group of the "Libyan Sibyl" on stamps issued in 1924. A statue of Diana is also displayed on stamps of this country.

Stamps from the Saar Valley portray a rather curious example of French wood sculpturing which dates from the Twelfth Century. This group originally reposed in the priory of the Guillemites at Grafenthal, but was later removed to Bliescasteln at the time of the French Revolution.

A good example of modern sculpture adorns the 3 cents Newfoundland stamp of 1923, the central figure of which is the bronze statue of a "Fighting Newfoundlander," by Basil Gotto. The Peace celebration stamps of Barbados for 1920 portray the figure of "Peace," which surmounts the Victoria Memorial at Buckingham Palace in England. Some of the groups around the base of this statue also furnished the subjects for some of the New Zealand "Victory" stamps.

This does not exhaust the ever-in-

creasing list of well-known and popular statues in which the designers of the world's postage stamps have found new inspiration, but merely shows the interested collector that a very definite relationship exists between Philately and Sculpture.

Totals

The first-day sale of the 8-cent Zion National Park stamp, September 18, totalled 41,000 stamps at the Philatelic Agency, and the Washington Post Office sold 22,500. First-day covers sent from Washington numbered 13,208. Total sales amounted to \$6,136. Zion National Park, Utah, first-day sales not available at this writing.



CLASSIFIED ADS

Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

We use every precaution to protect our readers in these Ads and unhesitatingly expose frauds. Yet we cannot be responsible for dissatisfaction resulting from these small insertions. Always insist on references and follow up references.

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (For "For Sale" rates see following.)

Approval applicants should make prompt returns on stamp selections. Section 1623 of the Postal Laws provides extreme penalty for property obtained by fraud or false pretenses.

WANTED—Mint U. S. 1900 to 1930, also collections.—Nu Way Stamp Co., 125 W. Center, Marion, Ohio. o827

WANTED — Stamp cataloging. — E. Light, Box 1123, Bisbee, Ariz. n363

WANTED U. S. STAMPS, mint, singles, blocks, sheets, part sheets, small or large collections, spot cash. What have you?—Scranton Philatelic Co., 37 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa. jly12423

WANTED FOR CASH—United States stamps, any issue, any kind, any quantity.—Henry Lacks, 1936 Franklin, St. Louis, Mo. A. P. S. 9996. jly12672

WANTED — Stamps from banks and office mail.—Luther Kline, Kent, Ohio. ap58p

SELL ME YOUR UNITED STATES collection, Airmails, covers and accumulations. Highest prices paid.—Doak, (A. P. S.), Fresno, Ohio. n12612

RED CROSS, Tuberculosis Christmas Seal buttons, pins, badges; also those Modern Health Crusaders.—C. Lorenz, 178-27, 187th Ave., Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y. d6002

BUY HONOR-BILT PACKETS

Get Them From Your Dealer!

ROMANTIC STAMP COVERS

During the Confederate Reunion in Richmond June 21-24—which incidentally was the last Reunion in the erstwhile Capitol of the Confederacy—a limited number of "turned" wall-paper covers were mailed by official permission. On the inside of each is a genuine Confederate stamp, postmarked "Richmond, Va., June 21, 1862" by the Postmaster in the old Postoffice building. On the outside is the Bicentennial 3c stamp postmarked "High Noon, Richmond, Va., June 21, 1932"—70 years later. PRICE PER COVER POSTPAID \$3.00 and worth every cent.

On July 26, 1932 at the celebration of the 176th Anniversary of the U. S. Postal System, a Post Rider, garbed in the costume of the Colonial Period, left The Virginia Gazette office in Williamsburg, Va., and rode to the William and Mary Airport with two genuine old sacks of valuable mail. The sacks were then transported by plane to Fort Lee, Va., and received by the Richmond Postmaster; thence by mail truck to the Postoffice where they were personally accepted by the Governor of Virginia. These covers are very limited and each bears the four genuine cachets, postmarked and official back-stamps. Few in existence and a wonderful investment. Price to be advanced. PRESENT PRICE \$1.00 PER COVER. Order all from—

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Richmond, Virginia

WILL PURCHASE clean, unused U. S. postage stamps at 85 per cent of face value. Any amount, any denominations. —Rae Weisberg, broker, 718 Roberts St., Pittsburgh, Pa. **je12003**

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for your collections. Correspondence invited. —Kelgwin Stamp Co., H. M. Vineland, N. J. **d365**

ACCUMULATIONS of old and new U. S. stamps. Give description and quantity. Also U. S. collections and old covers. Highest cash prices. —J. J. Barber, Bethel, Vermont. **n3801**

WANTED UNITED STATES BANK MIXTURE. Large or small lots. On or off paper. Must be absolutely unpicked. Give particulars and price per pound, postpaid. —Hamilton Stamp Company, 1613 52nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. **n3821**

WANTED —Pony Express, Western franks, Wells Fargo, via Nicaragua, Stage Coach, Dietz & Nelson, Overland, Pictorial, Confederate Express or early California stamped or stampless envelopes. —James Hardy, Glencoe, Ill. **jly12471**

CASH PAID for unused U. S. postage stamps. Any denominations, any amounts. —Virgil Smith, 501 South Seventh, Ponca City, Okla. **s12612**

WANTED —Good U. S. Lot or Collection, 19th or 20th Century; also Stampless Covers or Stamps on Covers. —H. M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., N. Y. City. **dp**

NATIONAL PARK PRECANCELS —Bought and exchanged. Also commemorative and Bureau Prints. Send yours. —Robert Briggs, Athol, Mass. **d363**

WILL PAY 50c per stamp for Hudson-Fulton, Alaska-Yukon and Lincoln imperforates in superb mint blocks. —John Caulfield, 6253 Washington, St. Louis, Mo. **d369**

WANTED —Oklahoma and Indian Territory Covers. Before 1910. —T. E. Gootee, 1367 Roanoke, Springfield, Mo. **je12081**

U. S. STAMPS WANTED —Collections, accumulations, odd-lots (pre-1926 postage, pre-1890 covers). Cash or fine U. S. in exchange. —Vernon Baker, Elyria, Ohio. **my12438**

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WESTERN FRANKS, old envelopes from the West, including Wells Fargo, Adams, Pony Express, Todd, Gregory, Reynolds and other expresses, also Pioneer Magazine of 1854 and 1855. —Milton D. Eisner, 101 Santa Clara Ave., San Francisco, Calif. **s12324**

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WANTED TO BUY —Stampless Covers, 1756 to 1850, wanted in small or large lots. Send list. U. S. only. —Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., N. Y. City. **tfp**

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Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

FOREIGN

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CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND mixture, 500—50c. —Lowe, 30 Page Street, Toronto, Canada. **apl2462**

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COCHIN, 45 varieties, \$2, under registered post. —M. Kunhiraman, Kanna Villa, Cannanore, India. **s12651**

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CHEAPEST APPROVALS in Canada, British and Foreign stamps from half cent. —Benettes, 276 Lauder Ave., Toronto. **mh6072**

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INDIA and pictorial native state stamps for dealers and collectors. Singles, sets, packets, etc. Ask for my wholesale and retail price lists. Send 5c postage. —A. A. Siddiqui, Mahaboopoor, Hyderabad Deccan (India). **o12004**

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UNITED STATES

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MISCELLANEOUS

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EXCHANGE STAMPS, etc., with Foreign Members! Particulars, 5c.—Mondaligo Club, Box No. 10, Cameron, Mont. s12633

APPROVALS THAT BUILD COLLECTIONS.—C. March, R. R. 3, Muskegon, Michigan. n3021

NATURECULT PHOTOS, \$2.50 doz. Hindu Amatory Curiosa, 30 plates, \$3.00. Genuine hand paintings, 15"x12", \$1.00. Ivory, Carvings, Statuettes, \$1.00. Set brass Statuettes, \$1.00. Silk prints, \$1.00. Taj Mahal, marble, \$4.00. Send bills. Stamps mixtures, 10 packets.—"Cosmopolitan," Delhi, 43, India, Asia. ja35p

NEW STOCK—5c Sets and Packets. Price list Free.—Frank O. Wrob, 3974 E. 66 St., Cleveland, Ohio. n6423

75 DIFFERENT U. S., 25c; 33 different, 10c; U. S. Mixture Dues, Airmail Commemoratives, Postage, 25c an ounce of paper, postpaid.—Wm. Moxley, 5318 Hudson, Dallas, Texas. f12027

RHEIN and Ruhr Protest Set 10c to approval applicants. Reference.—G. Barnes, 12731 Monica, Detroit, Michigan. o108

FREE STAMPS with first order for penny approvals. Reference please.—Benson Stamp Exchange, 2606 No. 60th St., Omaha, Nebr. o105

ILLUSTRATED Free List Irish stamps in Window Packets and other countries.—Mint Stamp Company, 74, Grafton St., Dublin, Ireland. op

FREE! Seldom seen radio stamp. Interesting souvenir early radio days. Send 3c for postage.—Phildius, 124 Java, Brooklyn, N. Y. s3612

APPROVALS for general collectors one-third catalog. Reference required.—Marvella, Box 1081, Dallas, Texas. mh6252

COMMEMORATIVES, Airmails, Older Issues, \$3.00 catalogue value, 75c.—Geo. Bartko, Swissvale, Penna. o106

\$12.50 CATALOG VALUE ONLY 75c—Over 500 different including airmails, commemoratives and pictorials.—Nira Stamp Shop, 13745 Woodward, Detroit, Mich. Special Approval Service. s12255

500 MIXED—Containing 50 different American, 10c. Approvals.—Paul Baringer, Defiance, Ohio. o106

FREE—10 different British North America to approval applicants.—Hart Stamp Company, 210 N. First St., St. Louis, Mo. s12084

U. S. AND FOREIGN STAMPS, also precancels, on approval, 1c each and up. Free premiums. References.—Miller Stamp Shop, 578 Sheldon Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. s12234

EARLY U. S. for the Specialist—Thousands of Nos. 33, 44, 65, and 3c Greens. Write me.—Dick Hagadorn, East Springfield, N. Y. mh6d

A FREE PACKET of 50 stamps—No. Ger., Aus., Hung. or Polish in packet. This is free with my net approvals. Send a nickel for postage.—Chas. Rinkevitch, 27 Hancock St., Boston, Mass. mh6063

FREE! 15 stamps from 15 different countries sent to new applicants for approvals.—E. Gregoire, 51 Boutwell St., Manchester, N. H. o1001

FREE! 6 new varieties unused Reunion to approval buyers.—A. Krogh, 6711 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa. o108

AIRMAIL

UNITED STATES PACKETS—100 dif., \$1.00; 50 dif. Commemoratives, \$1.00; 25 dif. Mint Commemoratives, \$1.10.—Geo. Hille, 315 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn. o1011

PRECANCELS

CASH FOR PRECANCELS, and used commemoratives.—E. Judd, 661 Platt, Toledo, Ohio. jly12861

QUALITY PRECANCELS, 250 dif. 60c or two packets \$1.00.—Atlas Stamp Co., 128 Market, Newark, N. J. ja6882

ARIZONA PRECANCELS—E. Light, Bisbee, Ariz. d327

FIRST DAY and CACHETS

FIRST DAY COVERS—Hundreds of them. State your wants.—Dick Hagadorn, East Springfield, N. Y. mh6p

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CACHET from U. S. S. Houston at Hawaii. A very handsome cover, 25c each.—W. H. Espenshade, Box 2728, Honolulu, T. H.



ANTIQUE HIGHWAYS and BI-WAYS

AS AN indication of faith in the antiques business of the future, the Westport Antique Shop, Inc., New York, N. Y., has leased for a term of several years a large store and mezzanine on Madison Avenue of that city.

The Antique Dealers' Fair at Grosvenor House in London opened on September 21 and will continue through October 13. Every article exhibited this year will be offered for sale, and no article less than a hundred years old is to be entered in the Fair. A committee of antique experts was appointed to pass upon each object for authenticity and artistic merit.

When Edward Grumrich of Muscatine, Iowa, died recently, his bequests revealed that the antiques which he spent sixty-five years in gathering would become the property of the State Historical Society.

This new sidelight on the hiding places of antiquities comes from London. It seems that an antiquarian in that city traced some valuable old government records on parchment to a fried fish shop where they were being used instead of greased paper. A commentary states that it is against the law to dispose of old records pertaining to state affairs unless they have first been passed on, but that occasionally innocent persons pass them off.

Merton F. Banks of Bangor, Maine, president of the Maine Antique Dealers Association, writes that practically all of the booths are sold for the Antiques Show and Exhibition which the association is holding at the Hotel Lafayette in Portland from November 13 to 15 inclusive.

Mrs. S. C. Irvin of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who operates a shop at that place and one also in Evanston, Ill., is removing her shop on Dempster

Street in Evanston to a location in the heart of the business section of the city, 1737 Sherman Avenue.

The W. C. T. U. of Toledo, Iowa, combined an antique show and tea recently.

Ruth Thomas, Ellington, New York, dealer, writes that her auction held on September 1 was well attended with dealers and collectors attending within a radius of 500 miles and that merchandise sold brought good prices.

Several outstanding Kansas collections were loaned for exhibition at the Kansas Free Fair held in Topeka last month. Among the exhibitors was the governor's wife. The collection of Majolica belonging to Mrs. Mary Hoover, Topeka, which was described in an issue of *HOBBIES*, was also one of the attractions. The exhibit was under the direction of Miss Marie Witwer.

Annie Ward, who conducts an antique shop on Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, announces that she is holding a rummage sale of early American glass and antiques of all kinds at her shop until October 6. Mrs. Ward is going out of business.

Edith B. Crum, writing in the *Detroit, Mich., News*, describes an interesting glass fly catcher that was popular with the housewife about one hundred years ago. The trap is about ten inches high and twenty-four inches in diameter, of pressed glass with the lower edge sheared and turned up to form a trough, the top being given a regulation neck and stopper finish. Three applied feet hold this catcher high enough to allow the flies plenty of space for entering. By holding the catcher stopper end down, sugar or syrup may be turned into it, this falling around the large opening at the bottom when the catcher is reversed. This type of fly catcher is said to be rather rare. Have you any in your collections?

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Deming Andrews of Massachusetts, whose hobby

is collecting Shaker furniture and early prints, exhibited material from their collections in Lenox, Mass., a short time ago.

The antique shop of Hyman Stern & Sons, Brewer, Maine, was totally destroyed by fire recently. The reported loss is \$25,000.

At the Benton County, Iowa, Junior Farm Bureau program given in that county women of the township exhibited their choice antiques and heirlooms. Menasha, Wisconsin, residents brought out their antiques not long ago for a local display. A homecoming at Gates Mills, Ohio, also recently featured old-time things and historic relics of the community. Attics and trunks were ransacked in Amboy, Ill., for antiques and interesting old relics which were brought out a few weeks ago and paraded in local store windows. Another county fair to feature antiques was one held in Muscatine, Iowa. Awards were given for the best displays of antiques, oldest exhibit of any article, best collection of coins and best collection of fire arms.

Mid-Western Group Opens Fall Sessions

The Mid-Western Antique Association held its first meeting, after the summer vacation, at the Hoosier Art Gallery, Chicago, Monday afternoon, September 10. President E. Joseph Buckles gave an illustrated talk on "American Scenes in Old Staffordshire."

The October meeting will be given over to a discussion of the different phases of glass.

Antiquity of Modern Inkwells

An item in the *New York Times* reported that archaeologists from the United States excavating ruins at Corinth, Greece, have unearthed inkwells made of clay, the prototypes of the modern American inkwell. These inkwells were found in what appears to have been an important building used in municipal administration.

A 100 Per Cent Hobby-Collector's Home

THE Cabeen family of Chicago is what we had in mind when we began to buy up small collectors' magazines and put them in a book called *HOBBIES*. We saw a field for a magazine devoted to the general collector and the family whose collections run in various channels. Richard McP. Cabeen is an architect and also stamp editor of the *Chicago Tribune*. His stamp hobby is 1851 3c stamps. Out of 2,600 possible varieties, he has all but 150. He is a specialist. Like men, he is more inclined to concentrate so that the visitor can get a good idea of his collection in 15 minutes.

But it takes several hours to go through a four-story house and see all that Mrs. Cabeen collects. If you want to start in the basement, you see what is usually found there—all the material that has to be gone over or put in condition, among it the fine old gate-leg table she picked up for 50c, although it took a good bit of varnish remover to get the paint off it and bring out the original antique. Whoever had it thought it was just an old table and painted it accordingly.

On the main floor the collection material is worked so nicely into the scheme of the home and with such good taste that it gives the appearance of being livable. Of course, many people have kitchen collections. She has an unusual one in a collection of wood chopping dishes, and one of the wooden hand churns that you have to be pretty old to have ever seen in action. There is also a collection of nut-crackers.

On the second floor is a collection that had me stumped. It was my first experience to see a collection in a bathroom. There I found a collection of old-time barber bottles and ladies' powder boxes. On the attic floor the predominating collection

consisted of forty-five mechanical toy banks, some unusual and very rare. Mrs. Cabeen collects purely as a hobby to occupy her spare time. She gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning and goes to Maxwell Street. If you ever visit Chicago, go to Maxwell Street. The nearest thing to it I can think of is the Thieves' Market in Mexico City. President Buckles of the Midwest Antiques Association says there is no need to go to Maxwell Street after Mrs. Cabeen has been there. She finds most of her material in the Maxwell Street stalls and lots of times at prices that must add humor to the situation. For instance, she showed me a lustre pitcher worth \$10 of anybody's money that she picked up for a nickel. A striking, old oil lamp she told me she picked up for 50c, and I paid \$15 for one that was no better. Around the different second-hand stores she finds Bennington are and such like that some often think is 10c store stuff. She has picked up a collection of sixteen perfect early American dolls and a creditable collection of antique jewelry and O-G mirrors, stereoscopic pictures, copper kitchen utensils and every possible kind of early American glass, bronzes, oil paintings and furniture, all of which fills a 100 per cent hobby-collectors' home.

O. C. L.

Ann Arbor Dealers Announce a Second Show

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Antiques Dealers Association held an antiques show in May which created so much interest among lovers of antiques in that and surrounding vicinities that it has been decided to hold a second show from November 7 to 9 inclusive, at the Harris Hall, corner State and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor.

One of the special features announced for the November meeting is the exhibit of the private collection of hobnail glass in all colors owned

WANTED

Letters and diaries written by residents of California, Oregon, and Nevada back of 1860. Particularly those describing living conditions or interesting events. Continually adding to my collection and will buy any of the above. Also books, pamphlets, views, or any written or printed items on California, Oregon, and Nevada.

H. C. HOLMES

320 Pershing Drive Oakland, Calif.

by Professor William Egly of Ann Arbor.

Dealers exhibiting are as follows: Mrs. Mary Adams, Mrs. Rosa Burnett, Mrs. S. M. Horner, Mrs. Gertrude Kromer, Miss Melinda Luick, Waldo Luick, Mrs. Roy Moulton, Miss Julia Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Root, Mrs. Inez Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wickliffe and Henry Winchester.

A small admission fee will be charged. The show is open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

York Show

As this issue goes to press a telegram comes from Mabel I. Renner, sponsor of the York, Pa., antiques show, asking the editor to participate on the speakers program, which he must decline because of pressing obligations in Chicago. It appears that everything is set for a splendid program and exhibit. At the time this is written the exhibitors' roster includes:

Hattie Klapp Brunner, Reinholds, Pa.; Mayme Hackman, Schillington, Pa.; Joe Kindig, York, Pa.; Mrs. W. H. Wierman, York, Pa.; Yorktowne Antiques Shop, York, Pa.; Sun Dial Antique Shop, York, Pa.; D. W. Kichline, Lebanon, Pa.; Estelle Berkstresser, York, Pa.; Louise Burgard, York, Pa.; Harry Stock, New Oxford, Pa.; Dillsburg Antique Shop, Dillsburg, Pa.; Ruth Webb Lee, Pittsford, N. Y.; Clementine Goodrich, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ira S. Reed, Sellersville, Pa.; Alice Fordney, Lancaster, Pa.; Nellie Pioso, Lancaster, Pa.; D. K. Bergman, York, Pa.; Jeanette Marsh, Chicago, Ill.; Lulu Pass, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; O'Farrell Antique Shop, Westminster, Md.; Irene Greenawalt, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Mrs. W. H. Sheely, New Oxford, Pa., and Mabel I. Renner of York, Pa.

Old Building Material

Those who are interested in watching wrecked houses for historic pieces will be interested in the following which appeared in the August 14 issue of *The Bazaar*, from London:

"Just a final word on the old building material question. At the demolition sale at Chesterfield House, the late home of the Princess Royal, prices fetched were absurdly paltry. The oak entrance doors, with brass furnishings, went for a pound, and the carved marble arches from the first floor of the mansion for £11.

"The historic marble staircase removed from Canons, Edgware, in 1774, was broken up. The center portion went for the give-away sum of £4 10s. The wings were bought by private party for a cinema on the South Coast. Other items sold privately were the stained glass windows with the Chesterfield arms,

FOR SALE

Pair Early Wrought Iron Scroll
Hinges \$4.50
Wrought Iron Pie Crimper 1.75
One Old Brass Handle, complete.... 1.50
Wrought Iron Pie Crimper 1.75
Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Write us your wants. ap55

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SELLERSVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

General Auctioneers and Appraisers
We specialize in liquidating estates.
Auctions conducted in private homes.
Refer to The Northern Trust Company
WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO.
Marvin A. Barlow, President
Established 1879
229 So. Wabash Ave. Chicago
Phones Harrison 3777-3778 ttc

bought by members of the Stanhope family, and the marble mantelpiece of the ballroom, bought by Earl Spencer.

"Highest price at the sale was fetched by the lift! Where now is Viscount Esher's contention that these fine 18th century mansions are pulled down owing to the machinations of the dealers in old building material?"

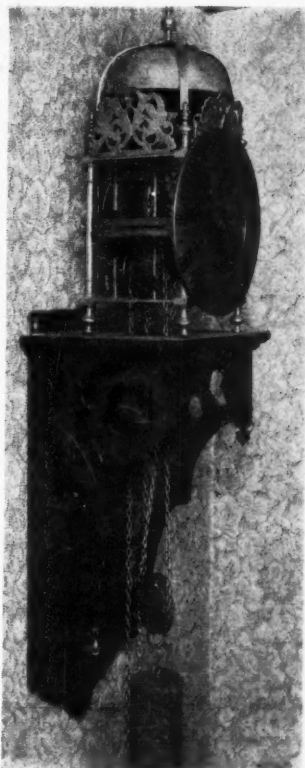
Useful Antiques

An editorial in the Baltimore, Md., Sun sheds a new light on the usefulness of antiques. It says:

"From Boston is reported a curious evolution from the depression. It appears that the increased use of kerosene lamps by people who can no longer afford to use electricity has caused a boom in the second-hand lamp market. Old lamps which ordinarily sold for 75 cents now bring \$3 and \$4, so that the unfortunate customer is forced to put up the equivalent of a month's electricity bill to equip himself for this retreat from progress.

"If this flight from the meter is typical of the experience of power companies generally, it would seem reasonable to expect adjustments of rates sufficiently tempting to keep the less opulent customers out of second-hand stores dealing in old kerosene lamps. Naturally enough, the power companies, realizing that once rates are cut it is an almost superhuman task to get them up again, are reluctant to meet this competition from kerosene; and it is, of course, true that the power companies cannot be expected to provide electric service where the means to pay for it do not exist. Nevertheless, if the second-hand lamp becomes too brisk, we may expect the Boston power company to exhibit competitive interest.

"Unless, to be sure, the lamp boom drives the marginal light-using public away from kerosene and to candles and pine knots. Or unless Mr. Roosevelt's rubbing on some old lamp produces the magic of Aladdin."



WILLIAM'S CLOCK SHOP

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Formerly Clockman with The Webb C. Ball Company of Cleveland, Ohio

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Antique brass 1-day clock by
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Fine Watch Repairing

CASES, PANELS AND PICTURES
RESTORED

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Early American Antiques

November 7 to 9th, Inclusive

Harris Hall at State and Huron Streets
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Small Admission Fee

ANTIQUE FURNITURE

WALNUT FURNITURE

Provincial 6-leg Dining Table; Provincial Tall Flat Cupboard; Provincial Sewing Table; Provincial Settle or Daybed; Victorian Arm Chairs (4); Victorian Rocker; Victorian Side Chairs, upholstered backs (4); Victorian Whatnots; Victorian Oval Picture Frames; Victorian Cane Seated Chairs, fiddle backs (6); Early Slant Top Secretaries (2); Early School Masters Type Secretary; Empire Cut-out Fiddle Back Chairs (2); Bed Side Tables; Tip Top Table; Wash Stands; Chest of Drawers; Prints; Bottles; Lamps; Coverlets; over 1,000 pieces old Glass and China; wanted Rose Hobnail and many other Glass items.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE — Chippendale Block Front Chest of Drawers; Victorian Rose Carved Small

Tete; Empire Rose Carved Side Chairs (2); Empire Melodian Stool. CHERRY FURNITURE — Chippendale Corner Cupboard, small; Provincial Dining Table 6 legs C, maple ends; Provincial Sewing Table, 2 drawers, drop leaves; Provincial Bureau Desk, small; Provincial Corner Cupboard, large; Provincial Beds, several. MAHOGANY FURNITURE—Empire 7 ft. Sofa; Empire very small Sideboard; Empire Fiddle Back Chairs (2); Empire Wall Table, 4 legs; Chippendale Mirror; Chippendale Knife Box (possible other period). FINE PINE AND MAPLE FURNITURE ALSO. Small Secretary; Chest of Drawers; Breakfast Table; Water Bench; Dough Tray; Sewing Table, part maple; Blanket Chest; Blanket Box; Cupboard, pine, poplar and walnut. MAPLE FURNITURE—Beds; several cane seated Chairs; many small Tip Top Tables, all curly.

OBERLIN'S ANTIQUES

(BOOTH 42 AT THE CHICAGO HOBBY SHOW)

1016 West Lincoln Highway

DeKalb, Ill.

L. E. DICKE

808 Washington Street (Near Sherman Avenue)
EVANSTON, ILL.

Telephone: University 4611

American Antiques—Currier & Ives Prints
Old Etchings—Lincolnia—Documents and Autographs

Route U. S. 41 to Evanston,
Inquire at Washington Street.
(800 Block West—800 Block North.)

We buy books, prints, letters, documents
and antique furniture.

We are urgently in need of material pertaining to the
assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and data pertaining
to John Wilkes Booth. We are also in need of material
such as old bills and broadsides pertaining to horse
racing and horse trotting. nx.

See Our Exhibit in Booth 12
at Chicago Hobby Show

THE George Washington Masonic Clock, Exact
Size and Tone of a "Simon Willard" Banjo
Clock, a lasting memorial and a useful ornament in
any lodge room or private home.

For Further Particulars, Price, Etc.,

Address E. E. ORVIS

421 SO. WABASH AVE.

Chicago, Ill.

THIS CLOCK WILL BE SHOWN
IN BOOTH 64 AT HOBBY SHOW

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IN BOOTH 46

Chicago Hobby Show

My exhibit will include a different table service of
American pressed glass each day.

PRIMITIVE PINE PIECES
IRON and WOOD CARVINGS

FLORA HAGGARD,
RIDGFIELD, CONNECTICUT

nx

OLD

AND

NEW

FRIENDS —

MEET

AT

ME

BOOTH

SIXTEEN —

At the Chicago Hobby Show you will see the additions
to my collection of antique jewelry, gathered for a year
in sixteen states, which will make it the largest and best
collection ever shown. nx

MRS. J. W. SELLERS

799 Stadelman Avenue

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See Me in Booth 13
at Hobby Show

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS

607 Paris Avenue S. E.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I Carry a General Line of Antiques

nx

CLUBS can get tickets to
the Chicago Hobby Show, Sherman
Hotel, November 20-25 for ten cents
per ticket, in lots of ten or more.

WANTED ON CONSIGNMENT

Bronzes, all sizes of figures and ani-
mals.

Miniatures on ivory.

Glass Paper Weights, antiques

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and others.

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glasses.

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sukes, and curios of all descrip-
tions.

Articles paid for on the same day of sale.

DO NOT SEND ANYTHING TILL PRICES ARE ARRANGED FOR. WRITE BEFORE YOU SHIP.

I pay express charges both ways.

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462 Adams Ave. Glencoe, Ill.

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See Our Display in Booth 43 at the Hobby Show

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MRS. WILLIAM T. STROM
631 Harmon Avenue Dayton, Ohio

*Will exhibit Early American
Glass and other small articles
of interest at the Hobby Show*

BOOTH 44

Pressed Glass in the Wanted Patterns
BLOWN GLASS BOTTLES
LACY GLASS CUP PLATES

nx

I will offer for sale at the
CHICAGO HOBBY SHOW
IN BOOTH 87

A large collection of autograph letters and cards of 10 presidents, 3 entire cabinets, famous generals, congressmen, barristers, statesmen, journalists, authors, educators, and naturalists.

An invitation to George Washington's Centennial Birthday Ball. An invitation to Grover Cleveland's and Thomas Hendrick's Inaugural Ball.

Several groups of the N. Currier prints I exhibited at the last Chicago and New York Hobby Shows.

nx

CLARA E. HOWARD

2901 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Iowa

LAWTON'S ANTIQUE SHOP

**ANTIQUES
AND JEWELRY FOR SALE**

*Old gold, platinum, watches
and jewelry bought.*

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Phone Maywood 5050
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS

See our Booth No. 32 at the Hobby Show

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ROBERT BURKHARDT
ANTIQUES

Route 222

on the Old William Penn Highway
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P. O. Address, KUTZTOWN, PA.

BOOTH 52

STOP at
BOOTH FIFTEEN
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CHICAGO HOBBY SHOW

Rollins Antique Shop
GRAND RIDGE, ILLINOIS

Fine flasks, paperweights, pewter, old prints, pattern glass, brass, and furniture.
Many items priced at one dollar.

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Plan to visit the
Eleanor A. Norton Antique Shop
at Somonauk, Illinois

this fall; sixty miles from Chicago on the U. S. route 34. Just a pleasant drive in this crisp cool weather. This is one of the most interesting little shops in the Middle West. We have everything for the collector: Lovely old pattern glass, complete sets of old china, paisleys, jewelry, pewter, silver and furniture, including a small rosewood melodeon in perfect playing condition and a Chippendale mahogany clothes press 156 years old.

Meet Me at the Hobby Show
BOOTH 51

nx

Visit our Booth No. 23 at the Antique Exposition. We are exhibiting Antique Jewelry and Diamonds.

Augusta Heyer Smith
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

nx



Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, who uses antiques to promote a worthy cause.

A few of Mrs. Kimball's collection of 2,000 mugs.

Where Antiques Serve a Two-Fold Purpose



WHEN a person buys antiques from the Dickinson-Baggs Tavern at Amherst, Mass., he is serving a double-barrelled cause. He is enriching his life with things of yesteryear and contributing to the Mothercraft Maintenance Fund since the proceeds go to the latter.

Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, hostess at Ye Tavern, founded the

Mothercraft movement in memory of her mother. Mothercraft is a course of study for school girls, the motive of which is to instill the beauty and sanctity of the home into youthful hearts. Mrs. Kimball has been honored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs by the introduction of Mothercraft into approved departments. She is chairman of the Mother-

craft Department in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Having a large collection of antiques Mrs. Kimball purchased an old tavern close by the side of the old post road connecting Boston and Albany, in which to house and start selling them to start the Mothercraft Maintenance Fund. The tavern is an



Historic Dickinson-Baggs Tavern where with the aid of antiques Mrs. Kimball carries on a worthy project.



A corner of the parlor in the tavern.

ideal setting. It dates back to 1772 and is no ordinary structure. A broad stairway leading to the second floor, innumerable passageways down which it is easier to lose than find one's way, interesting closets and attics, "H and L" hinges," a lovely panelled ball room extending the full length of the house on the second floor, all reveal an interesting past.

Mrs. Kimball has used a great deal of ingenuity in furnishing the house so that it will combine history with old things. She has a Napoleon room which contains rapiers, duelling pistols, relics and prints connected with Napoleon's life.

A room that is especially alluring is the Tom Thumb room which has among other things the hand-carved bed, extension table, chairs and sofa belonging to the Tom Thumbs, and the saddle and a slipper used by Mrs. Tom Thumb. A room that was once a tap room is now crammed with mugs and jugs. The rooms on the lower floor are filled from nook to cranny with old glass. In one room a case of rare Stiegel and a collection of three mold glass are on exhibit. The ball room contains luster-

ware and prints. The marine room is a special favorite of the men visitors. One room is a veritable zoo, but all the animals are in miniature of china, bronze, glass and pottery.

Among the outstanding collections are 2,000 mugs which Mrs. Kimball collected herself and which are housed separately in a house nearby, which is Mrs. Kimball's childhood home. The mugs come in every conceivable make, and run the gamut of the alphabet, the months of the year, names of children, and Franklin's maxims.

Naturally these are only a few of the things that the visitor to the Tavern observes. The parlor, the dining room, the bedrooms all are fitted in period furniture.

The Tavern is open only from May to November yet in that short time its profits are such that it advances considerably the cause of Mothercraft.

Boston Hobby Show

The stage is being set for a hobby show at Horticultural Hall, Boston, December 11 to 15, by the Campbell-Fairbanks Exposition, Inc.

Hobbies of every sort will be exhibited. Henry Schuhmacher, Roslindale, Mass., is in charge of arrangements and it was he who first interested others of New England in the staging of such a show. Mr. Schuhmacher, himself has a number of hobbies.

There is one man in Boston who collects theatre programs and who has literally thousands of them on hand. He is one of the many undoubtedly in the city who will welcome the hobby show idea. The show has much to draw from in Boston.

Patrons of the show will cast ballots for what they consider the most interesting exhibit, and prizes will be awarded to the best. These will consist of daily prizes and a Master prize will be awarded at the conclusion of the show.

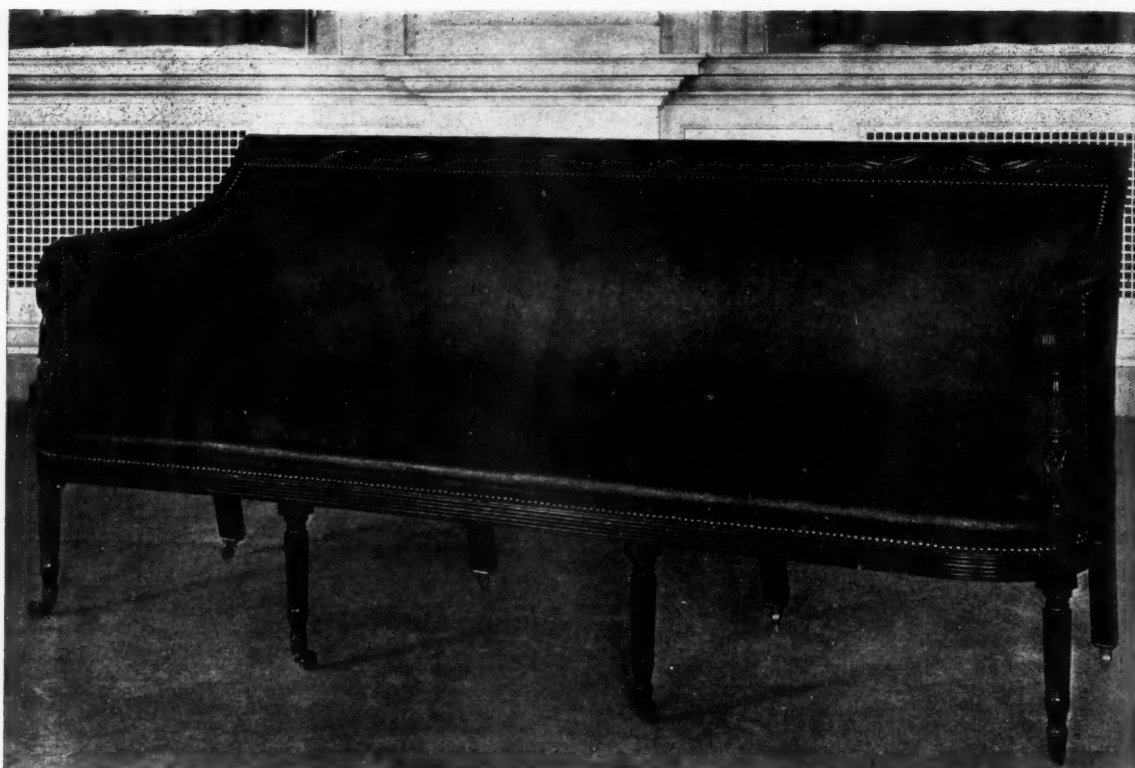
Approximately 75 booths for hobby displays will be made available.

One of the most interesting exhibits scheduled is that of the late Chester I. Campbell, left on his death to the Quincy Public Library. It is a collection of dolls from every part of the world, dressed, of course, in their native costumes.



Cuts Courtesy Federation Topics

More mugs from Mrs. Kimball's vast collection.



A Shrine for Lovers of Fine Furniture



THOUGH incomplete, in the sense that the work of classifying and cataloging it still goes on, the furniture collection in the Museum of the Edison Institute at Dearborn, Michigan, is one of the largest and finest in the world.

Here, among some 4,000 pieces, many of them of compelling historic as well as esthetic interest, are examples of the craftsmanship of Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton, and, in rich abundance, of that of their spiritual American children, such masters of cabinetmaking as the Philadelphians, William Savery and Benjamin Randolph, and Thomas Goddard, of Newport.

To this priceless collection, which has made the Edison Institute Museum a shrine for lovers of fine furniture, Henry Ford has now added some 200 examples of the work of Duncan Phyfe, greatest of American furniture-designers and cabinet-makers.

Not all, the Museum's experts will hasten to assure you, are "authentic." The authenticity of masterpieces of furniture is not easily established. It would be a rash amateur who would dare point to a given eighteenth century cabinet, however, characteristic of the master its sweeping curves

might be, and say with conviction, "Here is a Sheraton." And only one in ten of the Phyfe pieces housed in Mr. Ford's museum is included in the formal exhibit in the main corridor.

But each has its own beauty. Each reveals certain forms and treatment, in structural design or ornamental detail, irrefutably associated with Phyfe—the lyre-motif in chairbacks and table-bases; the lion's foot; the dog's foot; the conventionalized acanthus leaf; the delicate fluting that, following structural curves, emphasizes the graceful slenderness of a chair-arm or table-pedestal—and that shows the influence of Sheraton on the American master.

And since, unlike Sheraton, who was less craftsman than designer, Phyfe maintained a big shop for fifty years and employed scores of workmen, it is reasonable to suppose the greater part of the carefully selected Ford collection came from that shop.

Altogether, the collection is splendidly representative of Phyfe's life work, from his first and finest period, beginning in 1795, through the "Empire" rage, to the late 1840's, when economic pressure and popular demand caused him to produce the heavier "butcher" pieces, less delicate

HISTORIC DUNCAN PHYFE SOFA

Drapery swags, wheat ears, fluting and other carving in low relief, as well as general design, proclaim this handsome sofa in the Henry Ford collection the work of Duncan Phyfe. But the piece has historic as well as esthetic interest. Originally the property of Dr. Edward Delafield, son of John Delafield, founder of the well-known New York family, it was left by him to his son, Dr. Francis Delafield, who left it to his daughter, Elisabeth. John Delafield, born in London in 1748, came to America in 1783. He married Ann Hallett of Hallett's Point, opposite Hell Gate, where he had a large house called Sunswick. One of his sons, John II, made a romantic marriage with a Miss Mary Roberts, which was the basis of Washington Irving's story, "The Wife." Dr. Edward Delafield (1794-1875), was one of the best-known physicians of his day and President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He married Miss Julia Floyd, granddaughter of Gen. William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Their son Francis was, in his turn, a famous doctor and the leading pathologist of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He married Miss Katherine Van Rensselaer, a direct descendant of Rufus King, first American ambassador to the Court of St. James. The Delafield home was for many years at 97 Fifth Avenue, New York.

in design and treatment, but not less cunning in craftsmanship, than his early masterpieces.

Chairs, tables, sideboards and sofas were Phyfe's favorite mediums of artistic expression. In the Ford collection are approximately seventy-five Phyfe chairs, half as many tables

(Continued on page 68)

CLASSIFIED ANTIQUÉ ADS

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (For "For Sale" rates see following.)

We use every precaution to protect our readers in these Ads and unhesitatingly expose frauds. Yet we cannot be responsible for dissatisfaction resulting from these small insertions. Always insist on references and follow up references.

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WANTED—Rare Currier Prints. Early colored flasks and blown glass. Early marked American silver and pewter. Historical chintz. Historical china. Cup Plates. Paperweights. Early lighting devices, carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Early railroad posters, Handbills, Autographed letters and documents.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1294c

WANTED—A clock in a case for traveling which was used for a night light with attachment on clock when taken out of case to put over a gas jet. Made by Waltham Watch Co. over 40 yrs. ago.—J. A. P. care of Hobbies, 2810 S. Michigan, Chicago. d3461

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READ MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 60.—Edward Goldblatt, 433 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. op

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The Two Cherry Chests By A. G. GASTON

SINCE I have been a collector of antiques for more than thirty years my experience dates back to the time when antique hunters were not as plentiful as now.

One day I set out from my home to take some pieces for repair to my wood worker who lived about twenty miles away. On a trip of this or similar nature I often stop along the way hoping to pick up something worth while. This day I stopped at a small weather beaten cottage near the road. I knocked and a good natured looking woman opened the door and invited me in. Several little towheads were playing tag and having a great time. As soon as the mother had them quieted I said, "I am looking for antique furniture."

"You mean that you buy old furniture? Well, if that don't beat all. I've had 'em come here asking for old iron, copper, rubber, paper and old rags, but you are the first one to want old furniture," and she looked me over as if I were some sort of a freak.

"Nearly all our plunder was burned

up in a fire before we moved from Kentuck'. If I had any old furniture I would surely sell it to you. I would rather have new things," said she.

I insisted that she look around and she finally brought two old arrow back chairs. One was badly scorched and both had plenty of paint.

I had visions of much labor in cleaning off the chairs, but I bought them at the price of new "cheers" for the two would finish out my set.

I was about to leave when glancing out the side door I saw a pile of lumber and scraps near the chopping block that looked mighty interesting, so I asked to look it over.

Now you can believe it or not but there were the "giblets" and remains of as fine a cherry chest of drawers as one would wish to see. An old hand made piece, all red cherry, the top board and drawer fronts more than an inch thick, full rope hand carved columns, dove tailing throughout that would gladden the heart of an expert cabinet maker.

The pulls were all missing but from

the holes and markings I could readily see that it had been furnished with a full set of sandwich glass knobs.

A few pieces were intact but most of the chest was split and mangled, in fact a complete wreck.

The woman and all the towheads had gathered around while I was going over the pile. Said I: "What has happened to this chest of drawers?"

"Oh, that's just an old no 'count chest we had no use for and my old man smashed it up for kindling wood this morning. Said he wanted to get rid of it."

Ye gods, think of it! Well, it's gone said I to myself and there's no use crying over spilt milk.

"What will you take for the pile," I asked.

"I want a dollar," said she, "and it's worth it for kindling."

"Here's your dollar," said I.

I loaded the wreckage and told her I would pick up the two chairs on my way back home.

When my wood worker saw the pieces he said, "It's a pity you didn't stop at that place sooner."

I took my furniture, as soon as it was repaired and started for home. About two in the afternoon I pulled up to the cottage where I had left my

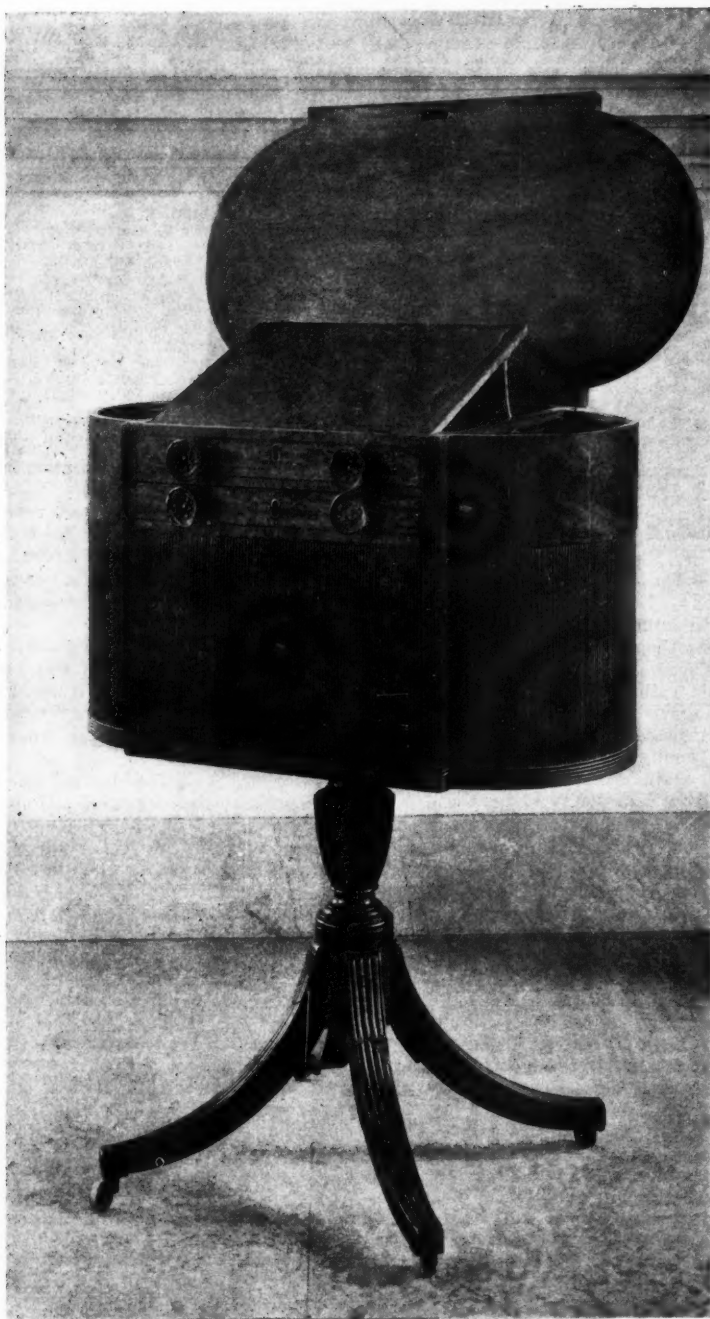
(Continued on next page)

EXHIBITION and SALE of ANTIQUES

HOTEL LA FAYETTE—PORTLAND, MAINE

November 13-14-15

MAINE ANTIQUE DEALERS ASSOCIATION



DUNCAN PHYFE WRITING DESK AND SEWING TABLE

This fascinating combination of writing desk and sewing table is one of the choicest of some 200 pieces of Duncan Phyfe furniture collected in recent years by Henry Ford and now on view in the Museum of the Edison Institute, at Dearborn, Michigan. It is also the piece whose authenticity is best documented. It was made originally for Mr. H. G. Clopper, of Frederickton, N. B., whose likeness is still to be found on Canadian five dollar bills. Its simplicity of design and delicacy of detail are characteristic of the work of the greatest of American cabinetmakers, while the graceful reeding treatment of the exterior suggests the influence of Phyfe's English master, Sheraton.

(Continued from page 64)
(dining, card, side and "occasional"), a dozen sofas and a half dozen sideboards.

Perhaps the most arrestingly lovely piece in the lot, and one of the most characteristic, is a music table, in which the lyre-motif, employed in the

supporting ends and sides, appropriately predominates.

Another thing of beauty and, of course, "a joy forever," is a combination sewing cabinet and writing desk. Here the influence of the great Sheraton is strongly felt; not only in the

fine reeding treatment of panels, base and legs, but in the conception of the whole piece. For it inevitably suggests the "harlequin" work (where the object is something other than it seems) on whose devising Sheraton delighted to exercise his inventive genius.

There are no less than a dozen such dual-purpose cabinets in the Phyfe collection but this is the piece whose authenticity is best documented. It was made (circa 1816) for H. G. Clopper, a New York Tory who removed to Frederickton, New Brunswick, after the American Revolution. There he founded the Central Savings Bank. His likeness is still to be found on five dollar bills of the Dominion of Canada.

Many of the folding card-tables are exquisite examples of Phyfe craftsmanship, too. Made of heavy San Domingo mahogany, like most of Phyfe's furniture, they suggest but faintly the "practical" card-tables in vogue today. But they are of course more substantial and, needless to add, infinitely more decorative.

(Continued from preceding page)

chairs. Before getting out of the machine I looked over at the chopping block in the side yard. Holy smoke! Am I awake or am I seeing things? I shaded my eyes with my hand and took another long look. There was a pile of lumber almost exactly like the one I had hauled away in the morning. I knew I had loaded every scrap. What miracle had taken place? I could hardly wait to see. And if there wasn't the remains of another chest broken, splintered, and heaped up.

While I stood there dumbfounded the woman came to the door.

"Do tell what has happened. Where does this lumber come from," said I.

"Oh," said she, "when my old man come home for dinner and I told him I got a dollar for those scraps, he hauled out another chest from that old shed back thar and smashed it up. He said if you come back to sell it to you if you wanted it."

"Holy mackerel! good land o' mercy woman, if you have any more of those old chests or anything I want them unscrambled."

I guess my old man was a little careless," was all she said.

We hunted the shed and every nook and corner but nothing more of interest could be found.

"What do you want for these scraps?" I asked.

"I want a dollar. I guess it's worth that for kindling." I handed her a dollar.

I must say in passing that the last chest was not as good in design as the first but finished would have made a handsome piece. To break up either one would be like smashing a marble statue to build a rock garden.

Glassware And China

Along the Glass and China Trail

MRS. JOHN R. HOWARD sponsored a glass exhibit in the galleries of Younker Brothers' store in Des Moines last month. Each afternoon she lectured on early American glass and explained the patterns. The store's advertisements notified the public of the lectures and invited it to bring pieces for identification. The plan has proved very satisfactory and is one that antique dealers should follow up in their own towns.

Mrs. Howard has the very fine Currier print collection that was uncovered in Des Moines by school children who found them in an attic and gave them away. She has had quite a bit of publicity on this story and says she hears from people about it from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mrs. Howard is a lecturer on early American glass and will have a booth at the Chicago Hobby Show in November.

Stanley Davis, of Old Lyme, Conn., has gone into the collecting of glass bottles in a little different way. He has 8,000 bottles and none of them more than four ounces in size. Mr. Davis has only been collecting a little more than seven years.

This department, will contain, next month a description of the sugar bowl collection of Mrs. Auerbach of Highland Park, Illinois. Mrs. Auerbach has undoubtedly one of the largest collections and perhaps the only collection of its kind in the world.

Pottery has often been the means

of determining historical facts. For instance recent finds of pottery by an expedition into Southern Transjordan places the date of the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt in the 13th century B. C., instead of the 15th as has previously been held by many Bible students according to Prof. Nelson Gluek, head of the expedition and professor of Bible at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. The discoveries show that the Edomites and the Moabites did not become established in Southern Transjordan until the 13th century B. C. and therefore could not possibly have refused the Israelites passage through their countries, as is stated in the Bible, until that time.

In addition the expedition found rich deposits of copper and iron ore which they believe were one of the sources of the vast wealth of King Solomon. A copper mine was discovered which showed extensive working. It ran back into a cliff for more than 150 feet and veins of copper ore were discernible in the pillars of rock which had been left for support.

If anyone reading this is looking for a comparatively inexpensive yet interesting hobby there is teacup collecting. A woman in New Orleans has managed to get together charming pieces both from the standpoint of their makers and decoration. A set decorated in gold serves her table on special occasions for bouillon cups. Less formal ones she uses for Sunday afternoon teas. When she wishes to inject a little originality into bridge club parties at her home she uses her collection of odd shapes and designs.

Her husband's friends get a kick, vernacularly speaking, when they note the moustache cups which are in the minority but no less the interesting.

The hobby of this hostess has made her a student of the tea cup. She tells us that generally today except for a few scattered collections, the teacup lacks the reverence that was once paid to it. The country in which teacups has always been most prized is Japan she says. Tea drinking was introduced into this country in the eighth century by a priest, and from that date started the celebrated Japanese tea parties (chan-o-yn) in which thirty-two articles are used, the tea-bowl and tea-caddy perhaps being more important in the Japanese ceremony than the cup. However, these fine old Japanese teacups are scarce and when placed on the market bring good prices, though it isn't necessary for the teacup collector to have these in her collection in order to make it fascinating.

Every month brings the names of other pitcher collectors. Miss Jennie L. Rice of East Bloomfield, New York, is another to add to the pitcher roster. Miss Rice has 646 specimens, of many kinds of ware and all sizes holding from one quarter of a teaspoonful, which was worn as jewelry, to three quarts. Her hobby started when she was a small child, with a glass pitcher of pineapple cut that her mother bought when a very small child with money which she herself earned by selling bones she had gathered.

Toby Talk

FORUM

Questions

"I found Mr. Wayne's article on Tippling Tobies most interesting, but should like to have a few points cleared up either thru your columns or by direct communication with the author.

"It is my understanding that most

tobies are of glazed pottery and yet Mr. Wayne says if they are glossy they are modern. I have a few pieces of genuinely old glazed pottery that have a decidedly glossy surface. In my collection there are two Tobies that I am reasonably sure are old, and yet they are glazed and naturally have a glossy surface.

"In another paragraph Mr. Wayne

states that if pencil markings show on the tobies they are modern imitations. I tried this test with the result that where the tobies are without color the pencil markings show, but in the brighter colored portions a pencil leaves hardly a mark. Then, too, I have a toby which I know is positively old. It is of unglazed biscuit and I would have no trouble at all, were I inclined to do so, to cover it with pencil markings.

"My collection of tobies is small, comprised of only six specimens. One of these I got directly from an old

man who knows it has been in his family for generations—this is the unglazed one, and I'm sure of its authenticity. Three were purchased from very reputable dealers at a fair price, and I assume that they are genuine, the other two were purchased from the private collections of two wealthy St. Louisians (now deceased) and I have never been sure of their age.

"I would like to hear from Mr.

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All Inquiries Answered

Estelle Berkstresser
333 East Princess Street
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA



Wayne about the points covered as I am anxious to learn all that I can about old tobies. I shall appreciate hearing from him."

E. H. PARKS.

Answer

"In reply to Mr. Parks I wish to state that the data in regard to testing tobies for age, as given in the article 'Tippling Tobies,' *HOBBIES*, August, 1934, is based upon similar statements made by Mary Harrod Northend in her interesting book, 'We Visit Old Inns,' Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 1926. In chapter sixteen the House of Color at Magnolia, Mass., is described. The chapter is rounded out with some notes on old tobies. On page 122 the author tells us: 'It is easy to distinguish the genuine from the reproduction, for those of modern day are glossy and bright in finish.' I interpret this to mean that the modern tobies have even a more glossy finish than the older ones. Again on

page 124 we find, 'Another test is to write on them with a lead pencil, which if it leaves a mark proclaims the piece as spurious.'

"It was the very 'believe it or not' character of these statements that caused me to repeat them in my notes on tobies. The only tobies I have are less than fifty years of age, so I did not have the 'equipment' necessary for making a test. I decided to trust to the authority of my reference, the author of 'Colonial Homes and Their furnishings,' 'Historic Homes of New England,' 'Remodeled Farmhouses,' et cetera.

Your question should interest collectors of old china and readers of *HOBBIES*, and your letter and this reply, with the hope our readers may enlighten us further on this seemingly debateable subject of testing old tobies.

"It is intelligent discussion of this type that makes one's hobby interesting.

JOHN L. WAYNE.

Chelsea Red Anchor Pieces

NO ONE knows more about Chelsea than the English, for it is one of England's greatest achievements in porcelain. Thus it is well to consider the remarks of a contemporary, J. B. Pierce, a Britisher, writing in the *Bazaar*, an English publication. Mr. Pierce says:

"To the porcelain collector 'Chelsea' represents something choice and desirable. 'Red anchor Chelsea' is the choicest of the choice. That little anchor painted in red enamel, sometimes on the base, but more commonly in some unobtrusive part of the decoration, is a mark of which collectors speak with awe—a hall mark assigning a piece to the period of

England's greatest achievements in porcelain.

"The history of the Chelsea factory, up to 1770, when it was sold to Duesbury and Heath, of Derby, may be divided conveniently into four periods. Although attempts are made to suggest that it goes back to about 1700, it is safe only to assume that it begins about 1745.

"The earliest porcelain is highly translucent, and decidedly glassy in character, recalling the tradition that the factory sprang from a factory of Venetian glass makers established in Chelsea about 1676 under the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham.

"It is from these Venetians that the anchor mark of Chelsea is supposed to be derived. The mark in this first period, however, was a scratched triangle.

"The second period begins about 1750, when the factory came under the management of Nicholas Sprimont. Sprimont was a silversmith—his name rather suggests a Huguenot origin, and this was one of the trades of the Huguenot colony in England. It is no doubt on this account that the molded edges of Chelsea plates and other features of rococo modelling are evidently copied from or inspired by contemporary silver designs.

"During this period the mark used was a small anchor raised from the body of the piece.

"The third or red anchor period comprises the years from about 1755 to about 1759. The body of Chelsea porcelain was then changed by the in-

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roduction of bone ash, the decoration changed, and the usual mark was a gold anchor.

"It is the red anchor period which is the high-water mark in English porcelain. In European porcelain, we might say, for the best Chelsea productions of this period surpass even those of Europe's parent factory Meissen.

"The experimental period was over. A beautiful and satisfying body had been found. Glazing and painting had been mastered. The factory had outgrown the necessity of slavishly copying Meissen, and had developed a creative spirit all its own.

"Under the organizing and artistic ability of Sprimont, its management was efficient. It had not yet developed the rather extravagant rococo taste of the gold anchor period.

"Under these conditions the wares produced reached such a standard of perfection artistically and technically that the competition of collectors in our day has placed them beyond the reach of any ordinary collector. Even the museums can hardly afford the prices to which they have soared.

"Nevertheless, no one can claim to be a lover of English porcelain

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WANTED TO BUY

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED TO BUY — Morning Glory pattern glass and cordials in all patterns.—The Old Furniture Shop, 1030 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. au12672

WANTED — Antique Glass Paperweights, Superior design and workmanship only considered.—H. Bartol Brazier, Box 1, Haverford, Pa. jly12612

WANTED—Early American flasks and bottles, especially flasks marked Jared Spencer American System — JFF or Lafayette. Give price and description.—Chas. B. Gardner, Box 27, New London, Conn. my12633

WANTED—Sugar bowl; covers in Pine-apple; Bellflower, Cable and Ring and Horn of Plenty. Also any pieces of glass in above patterns and Westward-Ho and Three Face. G.B.C., care Hobbies. n3211

WANTED TO BUY — White Ironstone china with raised corn pattern; Staffordshire with Chinese pattern and marked B. M. & Co., Chang; purple luster dishes with loops and leaves; pattern leaves and bands in purple luster; no handles on cups; clear strawberry pattern glass; Colonial pattern glass; old clear glass, no pattern; China slippers; glass paperweights.—E. Y., c/o Hobbies. o12006

WANTED—Dew Drop and Star Glass, Three face, Westward-Ho, Lion.—Ruth F. Manting, 1001 Covington Dr., Detroit, Mich. n12612

WANTED — Old bottles, flasks, blown medicine vials with paper labels. Send prices and description.—Warren C. Lane, 74 Front St., Worcester, Mass. ap12291

WANTED—Blue Rose-in-Snow, Ivy-in-Snow, Dahlia, Wildflower, Thousand Eye, Daisy and Button, also Hobnall. Send price list of all pattern glass.—C. S. Hathorne, P. O. Box 60, Stanley, N. Y. d3231

WANTED — All patterns in pressed glass and especially Westward-Ho, Lion, Three-Face, Dahlia, Rose-in-Snow, Blackberry, Ivy, Hamilton, Tulip, Horn of Plenty, Bellflower, Wildflower, Ribbon, Polar Bear, Star and Dewdrop, frosted work; also Sandwich and Early Blown glass; Spatter-ware, Historical Blue flasks, Paperweights and prints.—House of Antiques, 28 Chandler, Detroit, Mich. f12255

WANTED — Flowing Blue "Scande" China; "Shell and Seaweed" Majolica marked Etruscan; Boston Prints, Lion Wines, Cordials, Salts; Green Herringbone Goblets.—Joseph Makanna, 28 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass. o3801

WANTED—100 pieces colored Hobnall glass. Send full description and lowest cash price.—Hangtown Antique Shop, Placerville, Calif. op

I COLLECT EARLY AMERICAN glass sugar bowls. Want specimens I do not have. Good condition. Describe, price.—Mrs. B. Auerbach, Moraine Hotel, Highland Park, Ill. o105

FOR SALE—Genuine reproduction of old Booz whiskey bottles, marked 1840, smoky green, excellent candle holders, lamp bases, aquarium tropical fish, book ends, \$2 each, and postage. Also perfect reproductions of old glass paperweights, turtles, chickens, terrapin, bull frogs, Quaker hats in amber, blue, brown, black, green, \$1 each and postage.—Dennis Moore, 370 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. scoole

WANTED—100 glass hats and glass slippers, any color, any pattern. Give lowest cash price.—Hangtown Antique Shop, Placerville, Calif. op

WANTED—Lid for silver lustre sugar bowl, 3 1/4" x 2 1/2".—Mrs. Kent V. Gay, 930 Country Club Drive, St. Louis, Mo. o122

ANYTHING IN THE "Chinese Flower," by W. Adams & Sons.—Curiosity Shop, 1903 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. ap12423

WANTED—Pressed glass in Westward-Ho, Lion, Three Face, Ashburton, Argus, Diamond Thumbprint, Waffle and Thumbprint, Inverted Fern, Horn of Plenty, Comet, Gothic, Hamilton, New England Pineapple, Popcorn, Roman Key, Palm-ette, Ivy, Jacobs Ladder, Stippled Forget-me-not, Stippled Star, Star Rosetted, Stippled Cherry, Colored Wildflower, Wheat and Barley, Swirl, Cathedral, Hobnall, Thousand Eye, Maple Leaf, Fine Cut, Green Herringbone, Green Beaded Grape, Petticoat Dolphin Candlesticks, Milk Sawtooth, Blackberry, Wheat. Send lists.—Joseph Makanna, 28 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass. mh12009

WANTED—Pressed Glass in Westward Ho, Polar Bear, Three Face, Star, Dew Drop, Wildflower and many other patterns, especially in plates, goblets, tumblers, wines. Also colored Sandwich and blown glass, flasks, bottles, etc.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my12936

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Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

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FOR SALE—Vases (pairs), flasks, Bennington jugs and jars, pattern glass. General line. Write wants. — Antique Parlors, Mrs. J. M. Spafford, 33 Temple St., Rutland, Vermont. my12426

WESTWARD-HO, Three Face, Lion, Dewdrop and Star fine Pattern Glass. Send for list.—Ruth Farra Manting, 1001 Covington Drive, Detroit, Mich. au12406

ANTIQUE GLASS. Many patterns reasonable.—Mrs. Davenport, 99 Pendleton St., Cortland, N. Y. o3441

FOR SALE — 2 Rose-in-Snow plates, large, clear, \$5.00 each; 1 Lion plate, \$5.00; 4 Lattice edge m.g. plates, flower centers, \$3.00 each; 6 Lion goblets, \$25.00 lot. — Jeannette L. Bennett, 6100 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. d12426

LARGE STOCK amber, blue and milk glass; Clew's sugar bowl; handleless lustre cups and saucers; china slippers; Paisley shawls.—Mrs. John C. Krieger, Salamanca, N. Y. n3402

FOR SALE—Several interesting pieces of Bennington Pottery. Pattern glass. For particulars write.—Mrs. W. M. Ponda, Bennington, Vt., Pormal Road. s12804

TO COMPLETE your collection of clear or colored pressed glass, see Frances Tiers, 109 Connett Place, South Orange, N. J. d3402

PAIR OF SHEFFIELD tall three branch candle sticks, pattern glass, milk-white and opaque-blue glass plates, furniture.—Alice Reed, 1217 Bushnell St., Beloit, Wis. d3502

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without having studied these treasures. There is an admirable collection of them in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

"If possible, the collector should handle a few pieces. He will find the body translucent and of fine grain. When it is held to the light, spots of greater translucency known as 'moons' will often be seen. These are due to pieces of the glassy frit used to make the paste. Three or four 'spur' marks, used to raise the piece slightly above the table in the drying stage, are usual.

"The glaze is smooth, white, cool but not cold in appearance, free from crackle and from black spots and pin holes. The colors blend with it, giving a soft but rich effect.

"Meissen was drawn upon freely for designs, but there was no mere uninspired copying. Just as Shakespeare took plots from a dozen sources and made them his own, so Chelsea took designs from abroad and re-created them. The painting and modeling is often more lively and less stiff than in the Meissen originals.

"Japanese designs were followed in the early years, especially the delicate 'kakiemon' designs. These were probably obtained via Meissen, not direct from Japan. Chinese designs are less common.

"The Chelsea painters excelled also in flowers, fruit, insects, etc., those motifs exploited ad nauseam by later English factories. These Chelsea designs are beautiful and well formed. The flowers and birds are apparently carefully copied from contemporary botanical and ornithological textbooks.

"Gilding, that heavy stuff which debauched the taste of later porcelain painters, not only in England but even more on the Continent, was at this time sparingly used.

"The painting is very successfully allied with modeling on plates, tureens, etc. Applied and painted leaves and flowers and twig handles are common. The fine tureens in the shape of birds, animals, fish and vegetables are characteristic productions of the period.

"It is, however, the figures which are the most famous red anchor pieces. They are beautifully modeled and painted, highly finished yet restrained. The important pieces of the gold anchor period, the well-known figures and groups, with their exuberant bowery background and scrollwork bases and generous gilding, are, in the writer's opinion, relatively in bad taste.

"This is an opinion with which many people will no doubt quarrel violently, but you have only to place these pieces beside the red anchor figures to realize the superiority of the latter.

"The gold anchor pieces show an amazing mastery of the plastic art, but the red anchor pieces, with their soft coloring, lively modeling and simple outlines, thoroughly English, free from fussiness, yet free also from a cold classicism, have unquestionably the stronger appeal.

"Meissen again was drawn on largely for models, notably in the figures from the Italian Comedy, which almost every English and European factory copied. The birds, too, which were made first in the raised anchor

period, are also clearly inspired by Meissen.

"Other figures were copied from engravings. Many figures from English life—tradesmen, figures from rural life, men playing various instruments and the like—are original. Figures from classical mythology are found. The Madonna and Child is an unusual subject for an English factory, especially as the State was still hostile to Catholics.

"Much more could be written about red anchor pieces, but it is hoped that this article will lead many readers to study them carefully. Such a study will give the collector at least a standard whereby to judge the quality of his purchases."



Mrs. Louisa M. Tuttle, who was 90 years old on August 30, posed for this picture in the antique shop of her daughter, Mrs. Nettie Fluke, of Chariton, Ia. The oxen yoke which you see in the picture belonged to Mrs. Tuttle's father, and she remembers helping with the oxen at the early age of nine. She recalls vividly also many stories of early days and her daughter is collecting and recording these stories for a book. The dolls in the cradle were early playthings of Mrs. Fluke and her twin sister. The dog, a toy fox terrier, two years old, is the youngest in the group and is inseparable from his 90-year-old companion.

Kankuro Matsumoto

ART REPAIR STUDIO

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Bring your rare pieces needing repairs to me and I'll mend them to your satisfaction. my35

NUMISMATICS

A. N. A. CONVENTION

By

AMBROSE P. SPENCER

MORE than 100 members of the American Numismatic Association attended the annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in August. Counting wives and guests, there were approximately 150 in attendance.

The exhibit room at the Carter Hotel was filled to capacity with the largest and most comprehensive collection of coins, medals and paper money ever displayed at an A. N. A. convention.

Among the exhibits which attracted much attention was a thirty-pound stone coin belonging to Howard D. Gibbs, Pittsburgh. With this medium of exchange the inhabitants of the Island of Yap in the South Pacific may buy a pig or 1,000 coconuts. Another highlight of Mr. Gibbs' collection was the copper coin of the Tlinget Indians of Alaska, which measured three by four feet, weighed ninety pounds and has a value of 5,000 blankets among these people. This copper piece has been used as a medium of exchange by these Indians for centuries.

The exhibit of Dr. Al M. Rackus, Chicago, was studied with a great deal of interest. It included tobacco and tea money, pieces of amber used 3,000 years ago as a medium of exchange, and an extensive collection of ancient Greek and Roman specimens.

T. James Clarke, Jamestown, N. Y., displayed the famous Dr. French collection of United States cents, 1794 to 1796, valued at \$14,800. Mr. Clarke also showed his California gold which occupied four cases.

The dies which made the 60-peso Oaxaca gold pieces during the Mexican Revolution of 1913-17 were exhibited by E. D. Windau, Cleveland. Only a few dozen of these coins were cast and the dies were supposed to have been destroyed by the Carranza government.

How inflation was practiced by Republican Rome after the Punic Wars in 264 B. C. was revealed in the display of Ambrose P. Spencer, Cleve-

land. Colonial currency including bills autographed by John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and others engraved by Benjamin Franklin and Paul Revere were the feature of the exhibit of Otto Budde, Cleveland. Then there was the well known almost complete collection of fractional currency owned by Fred T. Joers, Cleveland.

Other exhibitors were: Robert Lloyd, Buffalo, United States notes; Max Mehl, Fort Worth, complete set U. S. large cents, 1793-1857, uncirculated and proof; Herbert Walker, Warren, Ohio, Lincolniana; Joseph F. Sawicki, Cleveland, thalers of the Polish kings; Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, historic medals; Mrs. Nelson T. Thorson, medal portraits of famous musicians and singers; F. G. Warner, Norwalk, Ohio, Roman large bronze; E. G. Peters, Cleveland, beautiful collection of proof and uncirculated dollars and half-dollars; John W. Gregor, Cleveland, U. S. notes and proof silver; J. M. Taylor, Buffalo, United States notes; J. J. King, Cleveland, English coins from the Roman occupation to Edward VII; Philip Stevens, Chicago, silver, dollar to half dime; Lewis S. Werner, New York City, historic medals; Ragnar Cederlund, Winnetka, Ill., interesting collection of counter-stamped Mexican coins; Albert A. Grinnell, Detroit, five cases of United States paper money; George Bauer, Rochester, some 400 specimens of Greek drachms and tetradrachms; Perley Locker, Pittsburgh, United States silver half dimes, proof and uncirculated; Stanley Sikorski, Cleveland, silver half dollars; Dr. Y. A. Sargis, Cleveland, coins of Ancient Persia, Greece and Rome; Howard Gibbs Jr., Pittsburgh, broken bank bills and fractional currency; D. C. Wismer, Hatfield, Pa., Cleveland and Ohio broken bank bills; Stanley James Roy, Cleveland, United States paper money; Farran Zerbe, New York City, odd paper money and uncut sheets; Chris H. Rembold and

Wm. J. Schultz, Cincinnati, commemorative half dollars; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, encased postage stamps; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, campaign buttons and tokens; John E. Morse, Hadley, Mass., medals and tokens; Harley L. Freeman, Cleveland, Ohio paper money and script.

One of the highlights of the convention was the drive to the Kirtland Temple at Kirtland, Ohio, early home of the Mormon Church. It was here under the leadership of Joseph Smith that the famous Kirtland notes were issued. Another affair was the annual banquet which closed the social activities.

The following officers were re-elected: Nelson T. Thorson, president; Harvey L. Hansen, first vice president; Ragnar L. Cederlund, second vice president; Harry T. Wilson, secretary; George H. Blake, treasurer, and Harley L. Freeman, chairman of the board of governors.

A New Club

Among the newest numismatic clubs to be formed is the Carolina Numismatic Society. The organization was formed in Burke County, North Carolina, recently, and the following elected to executive duties.

Frank E. Johnson, president; D. W. Alexander, of Connelly Springs, vice-president; H. M. Wellman, Jr., secretary; Ben Greene, treasurer; Walter Greene, librarian.

A Relic

Daniel Haner of Herrington, Kansas, cherishes a \$70 note of 1779 issued "In remembrance of George Vincent" (of Fort Vincennes, Ind.) and stating, "Good for \$70 in gold or silver." Fort Vincennes was captured in 1763 by the British and recaptured again by Colonel George Rogers Clark in 1779.

Numismatic Thoughts *By* FRANK C. ROSS



A HEADLINE reads, "Accept United States Wheat Money." "Wheat money" is a new one on us; we had always supposed that "money grew on trees"; that money was a product of the forests, not the fields. Perhaps we were mistaken in presuming that the familiar "dollar-wheat" referred to the price of wheat; is it possible that it means a wheat-dollar?

The new hobby of collecting cancelled checks of historic or sentimental interest is meeting with widespread favor. Money is cold, but a check issued by some one person for some one specific purpose has a touch of human interest that entitles it to be termed warm. A collection of checks of course would consist, not of everyday business checks, but those of from 50 to 100 years old, or recent checks of historic bearing. During the World War many of our great industrialists accepted responsible governmental positions at a salary of one dollar a year; they were known as "dollar a year men." Most of these men upon receiving their dollar check at the end of the year, instead of cashing them, retained them to be handed down to posterity as a badge of honor received for distinguished service in time of war. A nice collection would be a complete set of cancelled checks paid to soldiers of our various wars from the Revolution to

date; also checks in payment of pensions to veterans of the various wars. Perhaps the archives at Washington have these cancelled checks. Stored away in the vaults of some of the old, old banks, or of some of the very old business institutions or colleges there must be checks signed or endorsed by famous men of the past. One of our most prominent coin dealer and collector has a special "yen" for this hobby and he has unearthed many, many checks more than a hundred years old drawn on banks of our early period.

The hobby of collecting checks might turn out to great advantage in various ways. A collector can write a check payable to some famous man for one dollar (or more) requesting the donee to endorse the check over to some charitable institution of his choice. The donor will be rewarded for his dollar gift to charity with a cancelled check as well as an autograph of the famous personage; the donee will receive credit for his donation; the charitable institution will profit thereby. Everybody will profit and be happy. This is just an idea, but perhaps not a bad one.

"Do you know Coinie, scientists trace our ancestry back to the man up a tree."

"And do you know Bill, numismatists trace the ancestry of our present day American coins back to shilling of the Pine and Oak tree."

Dr. Stork, the world-famous baby specialist, has gone numismatist, specializing in one-cent pieces, and not particular about dates or condition. Five years ago a newly wedded Kansas City couple started saving pennies. Just recently they took inventory and found they had 4,000 of them, and fearing, probably, that they might be stolen, decided to trade them off for something more useful and ornamental. The wife took them to the hospital and traded them to the doctor for a brand new baby girl in fine condition. Mother and baby both doing fine. The doctor is well satisfied with his 4,000 penny fee; the proud father is more than tickled and insists he got the best of the bargain.

"It is never too late to mend" is a good adage, but "A stitch in time saves nine" is better. From 1878 to 1904 there were approximately 600,000,000 standard silver dollars coined. During the World War the government bullion over 270,000,000 of

these coins, but no record was kept as to the dates of those remelted, and the relative scarcity of the several dates is problematical. It is a safe bet that some one or more of the dates suffered severely by the remelting and are consequently very scarce, but just which ones only time will tell. The unwise collectors are not filling in their dollar collections as to these dates, 1878 to 1904, putting it off until later, figuring it will "never be too late to mend." The wise ones are "taking a stitch in time" and saving the nine-time price raise later on.

Like coins of practically the same year, suffering the same hazards, should disappear proportionately, but occasionally a coin of a certain date will disappear in unprecedented numbers, leaving no trace as to the cause of its mysterious disappearance. These unexplainable instances furnish many legendary tales for numismatic children. There were more than 900,000 one-cent pieces coined in 1799 and the pennies of this date should be plentiful, but they are one of the rarest coins. There has been no logical reason given for the disappearance of so vast a number of the 1799 pennies, so it has been turned over to legendary lore for solving. We quote the *Philadelphia Ledger* as one of the fairy tales: "The rarest cent is that of the series of 1799. It is said that the scarcity of this issue is due to the fact that a firm in Salem, Mass., which was then engaged in the slave trade, procured a large quantity of them from the mint and after drilling a hole in each one, shipped them to Africa, where they were given as ornaments to the chiefs in exchange for slaves. The veracity of this story cannot be vouched for, but if it is true, coin collectors are much more likely to find specimens of this issue in Africa than in the United States."

When you "don't care a picayune" you don't care much, for picayune is the nickname, or rather it was, for the half dime and nickel.

A verse found written on an English guinea note:

"Farewell, my note, and whereso'er ye wend,
Shun gaudy scenes, and be the poor man's friend.
You've left a poor man; go to one as poor,
And drive despair and hunger from his door."

Lockhart's "Life of Scott."

MARYLAND TERCENTENARY HALF DOLLAR

(1634-1934)—Issued July 10, 1934
Orders for this new commemorative half dollar can now be filled.

Price, \$1.00, Plus Postage
Also Handsome Bronze Maryland
Tercenary Medallion, \$1.00 Each
Address orders to

Maryland Tercenary Commission
902 Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

ADRIAN INSURANCE COMPANY NOTES

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Print10
10 Fine Civil War Tokens 1.00
20 Assorted Civil War Tokens 1.00
10 Civil War Store Cards 1.00
Old Bank Note with Lincoln Portrait 1.00

D. C. WISMER

HATFIELD PENNSYLVANIA

d34p

Know any bigger? (Apologies to Pathfinder.) The 1751 copper coin of Sweden, the four daler, weighs six and one-half pounds and is ten inches square.

—○—
"Chasing the dollar"—America's most popular sport.

—○—
The coin collecting fever is "catching." A collector complains that one of his sources of supply has stopped. The many people connected with his office who have heretofore given him their odd coins have caught the "bug" and started collections of their own. We hope the contagion spreads.

—○—
Watching the corner — dodging creditors.

—○—
The first fifty years are the hardest. After that it is easy. There are many old coin collectors but no old collectors of coins; they may be old in years but never old in their hobby. An elderly collector should not be considered an "old timer" but a "beginner." After fifty years of collecting one finds out, not how much, but how little he knows about old coins, so wide and varied is the field.

—○—
"The girl in red"—she who overdrew her bank account.

—○—
Six young men started a coin club and more to swell the roster than expect their attendance induced two elderly gentlemen to join. Instead of adding sedateness and solemnity to the meetings, these two oldsters talk more and make more noise than all the youngsters combined. They have never missed a meeting, always first to arrive and last to leave. The chairman's "quiet just a moment, please, some one wants to speak" is invariably directed toward this team of "young colts." And, too, they are more interested in the youngsters small sets than in their own large ones, never failing, when they can, to donate duplicates to help out. If you wish to instill pep and enthusiasm into your coin club, enroll a couple of so-called but misnamed "old timers."

—○—
"Playing a lone hand"—one-armed card player.

We are accustomed to the promise "I'll give you the first dollar I see rolling up hill." With the present scarcity of ready cash a promise to donate the first dollar seen rolling down hill would be just as safe.

—○—
A suit for damages—overall.

—○—
A flash from the wires, "A Big Break in U. S. Bonds." We were of the opinion that U. S. bonds were of paper, but we must be mistaken, for if they were, the wire should have read, "U. S. Bonds Badly Torn."

The old coin is battered and worn mighty slick, it has a big plugged hole and a great big nick; its letters are unreadable, has an undecipherable date, has lost all coin resemblance as well as half its weight. Although it's old and tarnished and worn mighty thin, it's a pretty good old coin for the condition it is in.

—○—
Connie specializes in quarters, and has asked for information about the batchelor quarters. Batchelor quarters are not very rare; seldom found in good condition. The dealers' dictum, "do not clean coins," does not apply to batchelor quarters; they should be cleaned daily, but rarely are. They are not popular except with a certain set of stags and women haters. We would advise Connie to confine herself to silver quarters.

—○—
The ancient Greek coins were mostly of a religious type and reveal to us the true conception they had of their Deities, a great help in mythological study. The lettering on these coins also shows ancient alphabets in the making.

—○—
Speaking of dollars—two's company, three's much better.

—○—
Salmon P. Chase's picture appears on the \$10,000 paper currency. If some collector has a duplicate Chase note, I know where he can swap it for a duplicate silver dollar of an early date. The Chase note need not necessarily be in fine condition.

COINS

1934 Maryland Half Dollar, \$1.50 each; 1934 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, very rare, \$2.00 each; 1926 S. Mint Oregon Trail Half Dollar, all uncirculated, \$1.50 each. Eighty page list Coins and Stamps, 10c, or free with order for any of the above coins. o12011c

NORMAN SHULTZ, Salt Lake City, Utah

—○—
Those who look upon money from a sordid viewpoint should read Pope's Epistle iii., argument of the use of riches. Likewise, if coin collectors will read it, they will have a more appreciative aspect toward their favorite hobby. This famous English poet may not have been a coin collector, but were he alive today his knowledge and understanding of money in relation to wealth and poverty, generosity and miserliness would entitle him to an honorary life membership in every coin club in the world.

—○—
Estimating Rockefeller's wealth at one billion dollars, G. R. Turner in the *K. C. Star* says that counting it one dollar at a time, at the rate of one each second, it would take thirty-one years and eight months to finish the job. To coin the silver in the dollars it would require the use of 2,083 freight cars drawn by 114 locomotives to haul it to the mint. If the billion dollars was invested in the best agricultural land, it would buy a farm larger than the state of Missouri.

The Dan Beard Medal

By C. FRANK DUNN
Lexington, Ky.

AT the annual Dan Beard Camporal in Covington, Ky., in August, attended by 2,000 Boy Scouts from Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia, there was awarded for the second time the most coveted prize in boy achievement—the Dan Beard Medal.

The medal is awarded to the outstanding Kentucky boy each year who qualifies and excels in one of the most rigid tests conceivable, but attainable. The Governor of Kentucky makes the presentation with the medal coming from the hands of Colonel Dan Beard himself—the 84-year "young" founder of the Boy Scouts of America.

The history of the medal is interesting. A group of New York men, inspired by Col. S. Keith Evans, formed a foundation to memorialize the work of Colonel Beard, and conceived the idea of having a medal struck and one hundred copies made to perpetuate the memorial for a cen-

tury. It was decided to make the award in Kentucky, as it was in the Blue Grass State that Dan Beard, as a boy lived and organized his "Sons of Daniel Boone," fore-runner of the great national organization of Boy Scouts that now lovingly hail him as "Uncle Dan."

The original models are proudly displayed in the Kentucky State Historical Society museum, in the Old Capitol, at Frankfort, and the first medal was awarded last year at the annual camporal of Kentucky Boy Scouts at Lexington, at the University of Kentucky stadium in the presence of several thousands of people.

The soldier may fearlessly risk the supreme sacrifice to achieve the Congressional Medal of Honor, the artist may starve himself to death in an attempt to get one of the many famous awards open to his profession, but the Boy Scout—well, he will risk both and bust his buttons off at the same time in an effort to be acclaimed the "outstanding boy of Kentucky" and merit the Dan Beard Medal.

Buccaneers and "Pieces of Eight"

By
E. P. MORGAN

SURELY no boy or girl who has lived through the glorious pages of "Treasure Island" ever quite becomes immune to the spell of those magic words, "Pieces of Eight." Despite the years that may have intervened, kind reader, since you sailed the Spanish Main with Dick Hawkins, or Drake, or Henry Morgan, or even the ferocious Blackbeard, I'll wager a doubloon that you are even now seeing mental pictures of flying spray and decks a-wash, clumsy galleons at bay, hand-to-hand fighting on slippery decks, chests heavy with bright coins, and all the rest, including the tropic island where you buried the loot.

Notwithstanding the fact that these terms, doubloons and pieces of eight, are so familiar to all of us, very few seem to know much about the origin and background of these coins. Even the average coin collector, to whom they should be very important as the fore-runner of our own United States coinage, is rather vague when you ask him when, where or why on this subject. The reason is, of course, that there is very little information available to the public upon it. I happen to have been interested in this series for some time and have studied it considerably; and I am glad to pass on to you a few things I have learned in the hope that you will find them interesting, as I did.

To begin with, the name "piece of eight" was applied to a large silver

coin of approximately the size of our silver dollar; the name originated in the denomination of the coin, which was eight reales, a real being an old Spanish coin. The "doubloon" was a gold coin, from old Spanish "dobla," and the term was applied to the largest gold coin struck by the Spanish, the equivalent of sixteen "pieces of eight." From the beginning the Spanish-American coinage conformed with that of Spain.

The story of these famous coins begins with the Spanish explorers in South America and Mexico in the early fifteen hundreds. They made no secret of the fact that they were seeking precious metal, and they spared nothing, neither their own lives nor those of the natives, to reach their goal. The treasure-houses of the Incas and Aztecs and the rich mines from which the natives had filled them were all under Spanish domination within a few years' time. Pizarro in Peru and Cortez in Mexico founded the fortunes of Spain, making it a world power, and helped to change the course of human events in a very material way.

A number of cities grew and flourished beneath these bright blue tropical skies; bits of Old Spain they seemed to be, with stately cathedrals, balconied houses with courtyards, grim fortresses and splendid mansions for the governor or the "alcalde." Mexico City and Lima were perhaps the leading cities of the New World in those days, and these two, with Santiago, Potosi, Bogota, all on or near the west coast of South America, and Guatamala in Central America, were all eventually the home of a mint of the Spanish crown, striking gold and silver from the nearby mountains into coin which was to go to the far corners of the earth. The first mint in the Western Hemisphere was established at Mexico City in the reign of Charles and Joanna of Spain, 1537-1555 (the first coins made in the New World were probably those crude coppers struck by the Spanish in Santo Domingo, West Indies, about the same time or a little earlier, but no other coins were made there, as far as is known). The Potosi and Lima mints were opened while Philip II. was king, 1556 to 1598. The other mints followed in the course of time. Each of the six mints was distinguished by a mint-mark; I give the following chart showing the mints, mint-marks and various issues at each mint up to 1833. Gold was not coined until after 1665. Caracas, Venezuela was also a mint for a short time.

The commerce which was carried on between the New World and the

Old necessitated the shipment of large amounts of coin and bullion through the Caribbean and the Atlantic. This had to be done, of course, in the slow, awkward ship of the time, the galleon. Her little brass cannon were useless at long range, she couldn't run away from anything except another galleon, and consequently she became the prey of hordes of pirates, who soon discovered the advantage of letting the Spaniards dig the gold out of the earth, while they merely had to dig it out of the Spaniards. Usually the bold buccaneers sailed in small, swift vessels. They were experts in knife, pistol and sword fighting and once on board the galleon, the issue was as good as settled. The galleons that escaped the pirates had still other enemies, the ships of nations at war with Spain, whose gentlemen-captains felt it their duty to seize any Spanish gold or silver on which they could lay their hands. These activities, of course, contributed largely to the spread of the new-found wealth throughout the world, to the advantage of all but the Spanish.

There are four general types of these coins, according to my attempt at listing them, the coinage being uniform at all mints, except for the mint-mark. The first type, lasting until about 1621, bears on the obverse the arms of the royal family in a shield, on the reverse the arms of Castile and Leon (a castle and lion respectively) in the four angles of a cross. The second type, coined about 1735, bears on the obverse two columns crowned, underneath wavy lines apparently representing water, motto, "Ne Plus Ultra." The reverse similar to first type. These first two types are crudely engraved and struck, especially the latter type, which in the early seventeen hundreds becomes a mere chunk of metal, irregular in shape. The gold is much better than the silver in style. The third type reflects a complete reform of the coining operations, and is beautifully designed and executed. On the obverse is a shield with the arms of Spain, crowned. On the other side two hemispheres between two crowned columns, below which are natural-looking waves. Inscription above, *Ultra Que Unum* (Both in One). The fourth type, introduced in 1773, carries for the first time the bust of the king on the obverse, Charles III. or IV., or Ferdinand VII., reverse a shield with arms of Spain between two columns. On this type the mint-mark is always on the reverse, just before the value, in the legend. The denominations are: Gold,

NUMISMATIC BARGAINS

U. S. COINS

Dollar, Silver, before 1880	.....\$1.45
Half-Dollar, lettered edge, over 100 years old	..... .75
Quarter, over 75 years old	..... .85
Twenty Cents, Silver, before 1878	..... .85
Dime, 35c; half-dime or 5c silver	..... .40
Three Cent Nickel, Three Cent Silver, Trime, Star	..... .30
Two Cent, Copper, 10c; 5 diff. dates	..... .50
One Cent, Flying Eagle type and White Indian Cent	..... .15
One Cent, Indian, 10 diff. dates, lot for	..... .35
One Cent, Lincoln, 1909, V.D.B. type, Unc.	..... .10
One Cent, Large Coppers, 15c each; or, 8 diff. dates for	..... 1.00
Civil War Cents, 10 diff.	..... 1.00
Hard Time Token	..... .20
California Souvenir Gold, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, both	..... .80
Lincoln Commemorative Half-Dollar, 1918	..... 1.50
Pilgrim Commemorative Half-Dollar, 1920	..... 1.50

FOREIGN COINS

Roman Coin, Bronze, 1600 yrs. old.	.....\$ .25
Palestine Coin, Inscription in 3 languages	..... .15
Japan Tempo Coin, 2" oval. Abt. 1830	..... .35
Chinese Knife Money, "Tai" Coin, 800 B.C., 5" long 3.00
Mineral Collection, 20 diff., Mounted 1.50

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eight, four, two, one escudo. Silver, eight, four, two, one, and half real.

The first three types on my list seem to be rare, the first especially so. The bust or fourth type is very common in all silver denominations except the four reales which is scarce. This type is found in the United States in large quantities due to their having circulated so extensively in colonial times and early years of the Union. Our own dollars were made to conform to the weight of the "piece of eight" or Spanish milled dollar.

There seems to be very few collectors who specialize in any degree in these scarce and interesting coins; I might take the liberty of mentioning one, J. F. Clow, of Kingston, Ontario. I am hoping that the current revival of interest in the buccaners and their time will focus attention on the piece of eight and the doubloon and bring these romantic pieces of money to the honored place in our collections which they rightly deserve.

COINS OF THE KINGS OF SPAIN IN THE AMERICAS

King	Mexico City	Potosi Lima	Bogota	Guatemala	Santiago	Caracas
Charles and Joanna 1537-55	S no 8 C					
Philip II 1556-1598	S	S				
Philip III 1598-1621	SS, 4 only	SS only				
Philip IV 1621-1665	S	S	SS, 2 only			
Charles II 1665-1700	G8 only S no 2, 1	G8, 2 only S	SS, 2 only			
Philip V 1700-23, 1725-46	G8, 4 only S	G S	SS, 2 only	G S		
Luis I (Usurper) 1724-1725	S no 2, 1	G8 only SS only				
Ferdinand VI 1746-1760	G S	G S	G SS only	G S	G S	
Charles III 1760-1788	G S	G S	G SS only	G S	C S	C
Charles III 1789-1808	G S	G S	G SS only	G S	G S	
Ferdinand VII 1808-1833	G S C	G S no 4	G S no 4	G S	G S	S no 8

CODE: "G" when used means regular gold issues of 8, 4, 2, 1 escudos; exceptions noted. "S" when used means regular silver issues of 8, 4, 2, 1, ½ reales; exceptions noted. "C" when used means issue of minor copper coins. Mint marks are shown next to names of cities. No recognition is made of Mexican mints opened after 1810.

The Daniel Boone Medals

By JOHN H. BOWMAN

Lexington, Ky.

A CONTROVERSY over the physiognomy of Daniel Boone, the great pioneer whose bicentenary is being commemorated this year, threatened to hold up the issue of the Boone Memorial half-dollars authorized by Act of Congress, but the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned finally and the coins will be ready for distribution early in October.

C. Frank Dunn, secretary of the Daniel Boone Bicentennial Commission, Lexington, Ky., upon whose order the withdrawals may be made, has received hundreds of requests for the coins from almost every state in the Union and from distant Hawaii, and when news of the controversy got out the requests poured in more than ever.

It was over the profile of Daniel Boone on the obverse side of the coin that the controversy arose. Augustus Lukeman, New York sculptor, was instructed by the Kentucky commission to model Boone as he appeared at the age of 41, when he built his famous fort at Boonesborough and launched upon his colorful career.

The only portrait to be found of Boone was the famous Chester Harding painting made in 1819, one year before his death and at the age of 85. Mr. Lukeman's model was approved by the Kentucky commission, but when it reached the U. S. Fine Arts

Commission it was held up to determine what Boone really did look like at the age of 41. Histories were consulted, authenticated drawings were inspected and Boone descendants were interviewed. It was finally agreed that the delineations of Boone's face and the contour of his head matched as nearly as could be expected a composite profile of the noted pioneer according to the various sketches and histories. Boone was then approved, as modeled, and arrangements speeded up to have the coins produced at the Philadelphia Mint.

The reverse side of the coin, which will depict a historic event in Boone's career, was approved and appraised at the outset. It portrayed Boone in pioneer garb (a pose better known than the bareheaded Boone in profile) with gun in hand, facing Chief Blackfish, of the Shawnees, in front of the fort at Boonesborough on the eve of the famous nine-day siege of the fort. The Chief for three days had attempted to effect a treaty with Boone for the surrender of the fort, and it was the tense scene portrayed on the memorial coin, with Boone grasping his gun and Chief Blackfish starting to raise his tomahawk, that precipitated the opening clash.

An unusual demand for the coins

is expected between now and November 2, the anniversary of Boone's birthday. Governor Ruby Laffoon, ex-officio member of the Kentucky commission, has written to each Governor in the Union requesting that he issue a proclamation in advance of the birthday anniversary calling for suitable observance, and has also written to the President of the United States asking that he issue a national proclamation in commemoration of the Boone bicentenary.

"Changing" the currency—"breaking" a dollar.

A coin collection should be judged by its numismatic value; by the zest and enthusiasm of the collector; not alone by the premium of the coins or the profits to the owner. A small collection is just as "profitable" in its purpose as a large one. A collection should be thought of as Edgar A. Guest does of success:

You think that the failures are many,
You judge by man's profit in gold;
You judge by the rule of the enny—
In this true success isn't told.

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Half Dollar Cache

When an old building was razed in Savannah, Ga., last month, the general exclamation was "Thar's silver in that thar house." Workmen tearing down the building found a collection of half dollars apparently placed in the building by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Buntz, who lived there and who died recently. Mrs. Buntz was a collector of coins local residents reported after the discovery was made.

Detecting Bogus Bills

Writing in the September issue of American Detective Magazine, Dean S. Jennings gives a list of the most common characteristics of counterfeit currency.

"Remember these points," advises Mr. Jennings.

"1. In genuine money silk threads are woven into the paper, not glued on.

"2. Portraits on real currency are clear, bold, never hazy as in most counterfeits.

"3. Genuine currency has a parchment-like 'feel.' Most counterfeit paper is too thin, tears easily.

"4. Counterfeit bills are usually a trifle smaller."

The coin collectors of Kansas City, Mo., have been quite active of late. Several interesting sessions have been held.

CLASSIFIED COIN ADS

Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

We use every precaution to protect our readers in these Ads and unhesitatingly expose frauds. Yet we cannot be responsible for dissatisfaction resulting from these small insertions. Always insist on references and follow up references.

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Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED TO BUY—Trade dollars and half cents; any quantity and condition. State your price. — Henry Evanson, 421 Washington St., Dedham, Mass. n388

COINS WANTED—Any kind, any condition, any quantity. — Henry Lacks, 1936 Franklin, St. Louis. f6001

WANTED TO BUY Lincoln Pennies with mint marks D or S. Must be uncirculated. Write me quantity, price and dates. — R. G. Longfellow, 484 Lowell Ave., Newtonville, Mass. o3211

WANTED TO BUY—Lincoln cents in uncirculated condition at wholesale, 1931 S or D 1932, 1932 D mints. State quantity and lowest prices. — Louis Hemmer, 2820 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. n3421

WANTED—I desire to purchase a few collections or accumulations of old paper money. If you have a collection or an accumulation for sale please communicate. — Benjamin B. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. ttc

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CALIFORNIA GOLD—\$1.00 size, \$1.10; 3/4 size, 53c; 1/2 size, 27c. Large cent and list, 10c. — Zim Stamp & Coin Co., Box 1484, Salt Lake, Utah. my83

250 DIFFERENT FOREIGN WAR Money, \$1.00; 500 different, \$2.00, postpaid. — Rae Weisberg, 718 Roberts St., Pittsburgh, Pa. s12683

UNITED STATES COINS, all different dates, 15 large copper cents, \$1.00; 7 half cents, \$1.60; 5 2c pieces, 25c; 10 3c nickels, 75c; 20c piece, 50c; Trade dollars, \$1.00; Civil War Tokens, 10 different, 50c; Hard Times Tokens, 5 different, 50c; 1798 or 1799 dollars, \$3.00 each. — Stephen K. Nagy, 8 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. o1072

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OLD COINS — Know their value. 33-page Banker's Coin Book illustrated and an old coin. 10c (prices I pay). — Lenley Curlio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmy64

U. S. COINS, all different dates: 12 large cents, \$1.00; 5 1/2 cents, \$1.00; 5 2-cent pieces, 35c; 5 mint marked Lincoln cents, 25c; 10 3-cent nickel pieces, 90c; 5 1/2 dimes, 75c; 6 dimes, Liberty seated, \$1.00; set of copper-nickel cents, 1857-1864 (8 dates), 60c; 20 Indian head cents, \$1.00; 20-cent piece, 60c; 1/4 dollar, before 1830, 75c; 1/4 dollar, Liberty seated, 40c; 1/2 dollar, before 1830, 75c; 1/2 dollar, before 1840, 65c; Trade dollar, obsolete and scarce, \$1.25; Liberty seated dollar, \$1.50; 1799 dollar, \$3.50; old style dollar bill, crisp, new condition, \$1.35; Civil War tokens, 10 different, 65c; 6 different Confederate notes, 45c; 2-5-10-15-25-50-cent fractional notes, complete, set of all values issued, \$3.00; California gold tokens, 1/4 size, 23c; 1/2 dollar size, 45c; the 2 for 65c. A large stock of United States and foreign coins always on hand and respectfully solicit want lists of serious collectors. Postage and insurance extra. No Free lists. — Wm. Rabin, 905 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. oc

FOR SALE—Redeemed Trade War-rants from the oldest town in California, ten cents each plus postage. — Address either the Pacific Grove or Monterey Chamber of Commerce, California. d5005

COINS—100 assorted foreign, many varieties, \$2.50; Roman silver coin, 1,500 years old, 75c; English hammered penny, about 1,500, 95c. Many other bargains in my list of one thousand coins for 6c stamps. — Walter Webb, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y. ttc

NEW COLLECTORS! Write for Coin Lists. Many bargains. — Webb, Box 1727, San Francisco, Calif. s12213

100 FOREIGN COPPER and nickel coins, includes German, East Africa, post free, \$1.00. — Stephen K. Nagy, 8 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. n3042

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Mostly about Books

Conducted by FRANK ROSENGREN
ON BOOK DEDICATIONS

READERS of *HOBBIES* learn through its columns of many strange and unusual things that people collect. A new collecting interest came to my attention recently when I noticed a customer at our shop opening and closing books with what seemed to me great rapidity. Inquisitive, I soon learned that he actually bought books in which he found unusual dedication. He found a few that intrigued him and requested that we advise him when we came across anything in the way of a dedication that we thought might interest him. The activity in a book shop during the summer months is nothing of which the proprietor can usually boast, and so in idle moments all hands idly turned the pages of books in search of dedications. It proved a fascinating game and it occurred to me that readers of this magazine might find the results amusing.

Delving into the matter of the origin of book dedications disclosed the information that the first book in any Turanian language to contain a dedication seems to have been the "Kojiki," which was completed 712 A. D. It contained a complimentary preface which was in effect a dedication. Since that time dedications have been popular and have multiplied. They have been offered to Deity, Royalty, Armies and Navies, Countries, Institutions, Women, Relatives, Friends, Dogs, Cats, Birds (the dedication in Carl Sandburg's "Rootabaga Pigeons" reads, "To Three Illinois Pigeons"), and finally in Meyer Levin's "Reporter" we find the dedication, "To Whomever It May Concern." The book evidently caused concern in certain quarters for we understand that passages from the original edition were deleted in later editions.

The famous dedicational change in Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" has so often been mentioned in print that one hesitates to bring it up again. Briefly the earliest editions of this book contained a dedication reading, "To the wife of my youth." Shortly

after publication this dedication was changed to read, "To the wife of my youth, who still abides with me." Another and more recent book, "Little America," by Commander Richard E. Byrd, had a correction made in the dedication during the run of the first edition. The earliest copies are dedicated to "Eleanor E. Bolling Byrd." This dedication was changed so as to read "Eleanor Bolling Byrd." You may be sure that copies with that extra "E" are the ones that collectors desire.

During the seventeenth century the author depended a great deal on the dedication to finance his literary ventures. In the Elizabethan Era its value to him was usually around two pounds. Authors of the Restoration Period, however, expected and often received up to fifty guineas from patrons to whom they dedicated their books. Thomson, in his "Seasons," carried this practical business still farther and used a different dedication for each "Season," while Young in his "Night Thoughts" had separate dedications for seven of the nine "Nights." None of these could compare, however, with a bright young gentleman of Berlin who only a few years ago contrived to have a different dedication in every copy of his book printed.

It was the author's custom in the days of paid dedications to offer his patron compensation with long eulogistic comments, sometimes carrying on for a dozen pages or more. Things changed for the better with Alexander Pope, who refused to prostitute himself with abject dedications, and the ever delightful Sterne with his customary satire practically ended these farcical practices when in place of the usual dedication he caused the following to be printed in one of his books: "To Be Let or Sold for Fifty Guineas."

It has been said that no part of a book is so intimate as its preface. Since looking more closely into this matter of book dedications I challenge the statement. I am now con-

vinced that dedications are far more intimate. In one of E. Temple Thurston's books, for instance, we discovered the following: "To my wife, who made me what I am today. I hope she is satisfied—I am."

We offer a few of the dedications we found between the covers of various volumes, and take the present opportunity of suggesting that readers who discover any in books of their own (that they think quite superior) send them to us. These we will print, with the sender's name, as opportunity permits, in future issues of *HOBBIES*.

from "Confessions of an Author's Wife." Anonymous:

To my darling husband—without whose help these confessions might easily have been finished six months ago.

from "Farthest North." By Fridtjof Nansen:

To her who christened the ship and had the courage to remain behind.

from "Expectant Fathers." By Douglas Vass Martin Jr.:

To Fathers

Those tired, patient souls, criticized by maternal kin, humiliated by Head Nurses, ignored by Doctors.

To those unsung heroes who receive the blame without the glory, but who, at every turn, and every baby, must pay—

This little need of praise is sympathetically dedicated—after all these centuries.

from "Murder in a Haystack." By Dorothy Aldis:

To G. A. Who did everything but write this book.

from "Pandora Lifts the Lid." By Christopher Morley & Don Marquis:

To Room 15, The Traymore.

from "The Ninth Wave." By Carl Van Doren:

To Irita, sure, subtle, radiant.

from "Utopia in Chains." By Morris Gordin:

This book written with the blood of a disappointed heart, is dedicated by the author—

To those who have sacrificed their lives in prisons, on barricades, and on the field of battle, inspired by an exultant faith that on their bones will rise the Grand Structure of a freer and nobler social order;

To those who, seeing the perversion of the ideal of freedom by the monster of brutal dictatorship, dared to resist and perish, branded as traitors and counter-revolutionaries;

To those who, in the inevitable world-wide conflict between Civilization and Red Chaos, will carry the banner of Civilization forward to victory!

from "Forest of the Hanged." By Liviu Bebreanu:

In remembrance of my brother Emil, who was hanged by the Hungarians on the Rumanian Front in the Year 1917.

from "Ex-It. Anonymous :

In Memory of Certain Knights
—Certain Nights—

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Continuing our alphabetical list of modern English and American first editions worth money—

LAWRENCE (D. H.). Sons and Lovers. London (1913) First issue does not have date on title page. It is very rare and worth upwards of \$100.

LEWIS (Alfred Henry). Wolfville, New York, (1897). \$10-20.

LEWIS (Sinclair). The Trail of the Hawk. New York (1915). H. P. on copyright page. \$8-12.

LINCOLN (Jos. C.). Cape Cod Ballads. Trenton (1902). \$5-10.

LINDBERGH (C. A.). The Economic Pinch. Philadelphia (1923). \$5-10.

LINDSAY (Vachel). Tree of Laughing Bells. New York (1905). \$5-10.

LONDON (Jack). Son of the Wolf. Boston (1900). First binding slate black with silver stamping. \$10-15.

LONDON (Jack). Call of the Wild. New York (1903). First binding has vertical ribbed cloth. \$5-10.

LOWELL (Amy). Dream Drops; or, Stories From Fairy Land. Boston (1887). Anonymous. "By A Dreamer." Issued in wrappers. Has brought as high as \$300, although the present value is around \$100.

LUCAS (E. V.). Over Bemmerton's. London (1908). \$5-10.

LYONS (H. M.). Graphics. St. Louis (1913). \$10-20. This author has another volume of short stories entitled "Sardonics," which was published in 1909. It is worth about the same.

Among the New Books

Readers have been making inquiries concerning books recently published or about to be published. Our correspondents want advance information on books that are likely to interest the collector. Not only the book collector but books of general interest in other fields as well. Some want advance tips on books that might be bought as investments. We refuse to make predictions, as one can never be sure which books will increase in value after publication. However, we will do the best we can toward securing and having printed in these pages information on the aforementioned questions. Certain authors have an assured reserved space for their forthcoming books on the shelves of the collectors of their books. For instance, booksellers throughout the country hold advance orders for the following two books which are due for publication some time this fall:

MILLAY (Edna St. Vincent). Wine From These Grapes. This will be issued in a trade edition by Harper & Brothers at \$2 and in limited editions at \$25 and \$50.

NEWTON (A. Edward). Derby Day, and Other Adventures. Little Brown & Co. Trade edition at \$4 and a signed edition at \$10.

More interesting (to me, at least) are the dark horses that appear from time to time to take book collectors and the general public by storm. Surprise books that attain a sudden popularity unanticipated by their publishers. Books by new authors who have no past reputations that guarantee them an assured audience. Books, for instance, like the recently published "Good-Bye Mr. Chips," by James Hilton, which was published in June of this year and is already hard to find in first edition. I mean, of course, in a mint copy, and what collector would accept so recent a book in other than mint condition? Other recent books that are interesting book collectors at present are "So Red the Rose," by Stark Young, and "Stars Fell on Alabama," by C. Leroy Baldrige.

A first book of stories is being offered by Random House this fall that will bear watching. It is entitled "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze," by William Saroyan. We have seen no advance copy of the book as yet, but are informed that it will be presented in delightful format. That one almost takes for granted when one reads any announcement of a book to be issued by this company. They excel in delightful format, fine typography and in general excellence in the books they publish. Their forthcoming "Works of Marcel Proust," to be issued in four volumes, running some 4,300 pages, will be beautifully bound and offered in a mahogany-stained wooden container, all complete for \$12.50. We suspect this set will prove popular in bookstores, around Christmas time, when folks are searching for a truly desirable book gift.

More of the new books next month.

A Tidbit

Reading Adams' "Epic of America" the other day, we came across the following: "In 1607 a renewed attempt was made to plant a colony at Jamestown, Virginia, thirty miles up the river to avoid surprise by the Spaniards. This time it was successful, in spite of the horrors of 'starving time,' in which one husband was reported to have killed his wife, eaten part of her and salted down the remainder."

Auction Sales

Indications are that the forthcoming book auction season will be interesting. We are arranging to keep our readers advised of the activities of the various Galleries of both England and America, reporting on sales,

etc. So with attempts at guessing what new books will be collected, and reporting on what is happening to the recognized masterpieces of the past in the auction rooms, we look forward with anticipation.

Questions and Answers

Q—How can I tell a first edition of Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha"? What do copies bring?

A—Published Boston, 1855. The first issue reads "Dove" in line on page 96. Later issues read "Dived." The value as usual depends mainly on condition with some copies worth less than \$10 while others bring better than \$25.

Q—I have a Cincinnati Directory of 1829. Has it much value?

A—Probably about \$5, possibly \$10.

Q—Was the first edition of Tower of London, by Ainsworth, published in 1840?

A—Yes. It was issued in one volume in cloth and in thirteen separate parts. Copies should contain forty (sometimes forty-one) plates. Copies in the original cloth are usually worth around \$25 to \$50, but complete sets in the original parts are worth much more.

Q—I have a copy of the Territorial Enterprise published at Virginia City in 1858. What is it worth?

A—As a single copy not very much. Among newspapers of the West few contain more matter of interest than the Territorial Enterprise. It was published in Virginia City beginning in 1858 and continued until the year 1893. Bret Harte and Mark Twain were contributors, but the newspaper had many other features of interest to the collector and historian. Runs of this newspaper are very hard to find before about 1873, and a complete file would be worth well upward of a thousand dollars. This newspaper, by the way, had its inception at Genoa, later it moved to Carson, and then to Virginia City. Until 1861 it was a weekly, but during that year it became a daily.

Q—I am interested in studying the science of bibliography. Can you recommend a good book?

A—With pleasure. Secure a copy of R. B. McKerrow's "Introduction to Bibliography for Literary Students." It is a \$6 book published by the Oxford University Press.

FRANK ROSENGREN.

Unusual Names

Some of the snappiest literature we have seen from a bookshop is published by D. B. Dillehunt, Columbus, Ohio, operating under the name of Buckeye Books. He also deals in old magazines and calls that section the "Nickey-Dimey Mag Shop."

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New Lincoln Book

A new book that should be in every Lincolniana collector's library has just come off the press. It is entitled "Lincoln's New Salem," by Benjamin P. Thomas, published by the Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield, Illinois. The illustrations, by Romaine Procter, are particularly good. It should be studied by all antique dealers and collectors who desire a knowledge of the pioneer life of those times. The story of Lincoln as a postmaster is especially good for stamp collectors and should be included in every philatelic library.

Prospectus

The Ailanthus Press, Cincinnati, Ohio, announces the publication on October 8 of the first and only au-

thorized Bibliography Of The First Editions Of John Cowper Powys," by Lloyd Emerson Siberell, with an introduction by John Cowper Powys. The edition is limited to 350 numbered copies. Designed by Paul Johnston. Price \$3.50.

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American School-Room Antiquities—The Hornbook

By OLIVE MOURVAN

*"Neatly secured from being
soiled or torn,
Beneath a pane of thin trans-
lucent horn,
A book to please us at a ten-
der age,
'Tis called a book, tho but a
single page
Presents the prayer the Sav-
ior deigned to teach,
Which children use, and par-
sons—when they preach."*

COWPER

IMMORTALIZED in prose and poetry, we find this little apparatus of the early school-room to be an article of ancient origin. It is the forerunner of the primer, being numbered among the A-B-C books, and all literature relating to the latter is both interesting and curious. Some

of these books were used extensively for centuries. We find Hornbooks appearing for the first time in Germany in the sixteenth century. Later, about 1534, they began to be used extensively in England, John Bydell being the first printer.

In appearance the Hornbook consisted of a single page, pasted on a thin board, terminating in a handle and having, fastened over the printed matter, a very thin plate of transparent horn. The latter as a protection from soil or destruction. There was nearly always a hole in the handle for a string, by which the apparatus was slung from the student's belt. Sometimes, instead of being mounted on a board, the printed page was pasted on the back of the horn only. These were the simpler forms used in America, but in England, at first, a cast-lead plate was used, having on its face the alphabet in raised letters; as ancient carved stones have been discovered and which appear to have served as moulds for casting such plates.

In 1647 a law came into being decreeing that all children of school age be taught to read. An edict, no doubt, having for its law parent a similar one beginning in the Mother Country. Such a dictum, coming as it did in times when the printed word was as scarce as unattainable, must have presented a serious problem as well as a distinct hardship for the early Colonist, who was neither disloyal nor affluent. This was less than ten years after the first printing press had been imported from England, and to furnish the children of Colonial times with text-books was unthinkable. Be it said, however, the ingenuity displayed by some of the early Colonists in those uncertain days was no less than amazing. We are not told just who was the first American to provide his young family with a means of rudimentary education, but certain it is an old Hornbook, lying in a forgotten corner of an old trunk, was brought forth and copied. Undoubtedly, it was of English origin. Of course, the very first of these were fashioned by hand, as was nearly every other article of need in those days. At first the single leaf was of vellum, with the characters in writing; later they were of paper and printed. Needless to say, the Colonial mother was the first teacher.

The oldest specimens contain the alphabet in small letters and the capitals in black letters or in Roman—commencing with a cross, which serves to designate the first row. This is followed by the vowels, and their

simplest combinations with the consonants, the Lord's Prayer and the Roman numerals. It must be noted that the early Colonist lived very close to his God. In all of his early text-books, or educational devices, there appeared the Lord's Prayer or some excerpt from the Christian Bible. This was perhaps ingrained, for under Protestant Elizabeth teachings from the Bible accompanied other forms of instruction. In fact, readings from the Christian Bible during and after the time of Luther were considered a prominent agent in the development of any form of public education, the early American Colonists making no exception to this rule. Hence, the cross appearing in the upper corners of the Hornbook and reading from one to the other was called—reading a Christ Cross (Criss Cross) Row. Very often the Hornbook was referred to as the Christ Cross Row.

In early German and English literature there are many allusions to this little implement of elementary education and in America they were advertised in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" about 1760. In early Colonial times they were very common and as late as twenty years ago they could be found in most homes, being kept as relics and heirlooms, but today their scarcity is almost a mystery. Of all the well-known apparatus of the American School Room, no one article has so completely disappeared as the Hornbook. It is indeed a rare and valuable antiquity.

A Record

Can any Southern collector equal the record of John H. Mackey, State Labor Inspector? Mr. Mackey writes: "Last week I passed my 10,000 mark in book collecting. Most of this number are first editions."

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THE ELBA MANUSCRIPT

By
JOHN WAYNE

AFTER his first abdication the great Napoleon Bonaparte retired to his only remaining dominion, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, the Island of Elba. An island that has become well known because of the sentence attributed to Napoleon which reads the same forward and backward: "Able was I ere I saw Elba." From Elba Napoleon made one last try to regain his empire. The period of this last try is known as the "Hundred Days" and terminated in his defeat at Waterloo. He then was banished to the Island of Saint Helena, off the coast of Africa. While at St. Helena Napoleon founded the Napoleonic legend and by interviews and instructions to his faithful friends he built up a system of propaganda which in later years made his nephew the emperor of France. This same propaganda helps today to perpetuate the memory of a man who was more than a soldier, he was an artist. His imprisonment on St. Helena was a dramatic climax to a busy life, and he knew that future generations would appreciate this last act of an eventful life.

Recently I discovered a copy of "Manuscript de l'Isle d' Elbe. Des Bourbon en 1815. Publie par le Comte—" 8 vo. pages 100, Ridgway, London, 1818. On investigating the history of this anonymous work, that is published anonymously but supposed to have been dictated by Napoleon himself, it is reasonable to believe that this tract was one of the bits of propaganda issued by the order of Bonaparte during his confinement on St. Helena, where he died in 1821.

This work caused quite a stir when it first appeared in 1818. Competent critics who examined it in the original manuscript, as submitted to the publishers, stated that the writing

had been recognized as that of the person most in Bonaparte's confidence. There had been many hoaxes perpetrated prior to the appearance of this tract, but this was considered far superior to the "St. Helena Manuscript," which had been the cleverest of the former productions of this class and had finally been pronounced non-authentic.

The Elba Manuscript was given to the world as Bonaparte's own work. The editor in his preface states that Bonaparte sent for him at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 20th of February, 1815, and made him wait while he wrote for an hour with a pencil; that he then gave him the paper to copy, which was done with some difficulty, and was found to contain merely the argument or contents of a treatise in several chapters; that between two and three in the morning of the 22nd he was awakened and ordered to attend the Emperor, when Bonaparte dictated to him till 10 o'clock as quick as he could speak. He adds that though he wrote shorthand, he had much difficulty in following him, and was several times obliged to stop and rest his fingers, which could not continue their work; and that he found Bonaparte's rate of dictating to be twenty octavo pages an hour. The fatigue it seems prevented him from finishing the copy before the 26th, when Bonaparte left Elba, and when he intended to take the writing with him, as a sort of extended manifesto of his reason for opposing the Bourbons. Having known the person to whom the St. Helena manuscript was sent, the editor thought it right to entrust him with this also, that he might make such use of it as "the Master" would be likely to sanction.

The hour's writing of the contents produced but four small pages. The

book itself is seventy-six octavo pages, of only twenty-six lines to the page and widely printed. This is the length of the work that took seven hours of short-hand writing to produce. The rate of writing is said to have been twenty octavo pages an hour, which would give 140 pages instead of 76, unless we suppose that the written pages were but half as large as the printed ones—which would make them contain only thirteen short lines each. The entire work could be copied in long hand in the time taken to transcribe it in short hand. That Napoleon should have made such an exertion and then lost sight of the manuscript, by not requiring the extended copy to be delivered when he wanted to use it, is another incredible circumstance in this relation. The preface is suspicious but persons who believed the work to be genuine argued that it was used to conceal the real channel through which Bonaparte had transmitted the manuscript. The fact that it was given for publication to parties who had published a hoax was a clever move. The very doubtfulness of the work would cause people to examine it and its circulation would be increased and eventually the message that Bonaparte wished to convey would be delivered to the people of France, where a legitimate work would be censored or suppressed.

The style of the work is vigorous, concise and rapid. Every sentence has some material fact or remark. The author begins with Henry IV., and gives a sketch of his changes of religion, probably in order to defend Bonaparte from the charge of trifling with it in Egypt and elsewhere. He then contends that the third dynasty of France, that of the Capet race, was extinguished in the same manner as were the first two dynasties; that every legitimate government begins by

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overturning a prior legitimate government; that the Capets having thus succeeded to the Carolingian kings, as they did to the Merovingian race, were in turn replaced by the Republic—whose foundations were laid in the assent of the people, exactly as those of all others had been. He enumerates the recognitions of twenty-three sovereign states, either by treaty or by embassy, or by solemn declaration. He then goes on to tell of the wandering of the Bourbon heir to Coblenz, to Turin, to Verona, to Austria, to Russia, and finally to England, having been successfully driven from all those retreats by princes to whom he applied for protection. Even in England, he was only allowed to take the title of Comte de Lille, and was never recognized as king. The Revolution, in short, had altered the state of things completely in every essential particular; it was no conflict of parties or families for power or for territory, but an insurrection of the whole nation against the unjust and oppressive privileges of a few. The change was complete, and, together with the civil and foreign wars that accompanied it, left the country new—modeled in constitution, legal and judicial system, distribution of property, honors and employment and ecclesiastical establishment.

(Continued on next page)

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WILLIAM DUNCAN

20 BEACON STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Bonaparte and his dynasty are represented as equal legitimate with the the Republic. The evils of turbulence, both at home and in relation to dangers from abroad, had sickened the nation of the republican government. By three solemn acts of the people Bonaparte's dynasty, we are told, was called to the throne; it was consecrated by the head of the Catholic church, and acknowledged by all the powers of Europe except England. Even she recognized his consulship. (England must have recognized his title in some way to treat with him both in 1806 and 1814.)

The inference intended to be deduced from these details is that Bonaparte's dynasty was legitimate and that he was deprived of his rightful crown not by the people of France, but by outside interference brought about by the Bourbons, who wished to rule in spite of the people with the support of foreign nations. Much can be said on the side of the foreign nations who overthrew him for Napoleon never cared for any title to power, nor any right to territory, except brute force, when he was changing the map of Europe. Yet he does not deny the right of conquest, he merely shows that the Bourbons were puppets placed on a throne of a nation that did not want them and which another revolution in later years proved to be the case. The work whether genuine or not is at least a curiosity.

The Talisman

SIR WALTER SCOTT based his novel "The Talisman" on a keepsake of the Lee family in Scotland. The Lee Penny or Lee Stone is a carnelian, triangular in shape, the dimensions being about one-half of an inch on each side. This jewel is set in a groat of Edward III. Tradition claims that this talisman has been in possession of the Lees since the year 1320, shortly after the death of King Robert Bruce. The great hero of Scotland wished to have his heart buried in the Holy Land and the great Douglas was given charge of the funeral mission and added the heart to the arms of his family. The actual custodian of the king's heart, however, was Simon Locard of Lee. Among the papers of the Lee family is a bond dated 1323, which was witnessed by many Scotch nobles and given by Simon Locard to Sir William de Lindsay, a prior of Ayr, granting the said Sir William ten pounds of silver each year from the lands of Lee and Cartland, in return for a loan to finance his mission to the Holy Land. Because of this sacred mission Simon was permitted to change his name to Lockheart or Lockhart and was given a heart with-

in a lock as part of his arms with the motto "Corda serata pando."

While in Palestine it was the fortune of Sir Simon to capture a Saracen caliph or person of note, and the wife of the captive came to the camp of Lockheart to ransom her spouse. When counting out the money and jewels for the ransom of her lord, this famous carnelian fell out of her purse. The lady made haste to snatch it up and conceal it but the thrifty Sir Simon insisted it be made a part of the ransom. The lady gave it up and detailed its many virtues which included the curing of mad dog bite in both man and beast; the curing of all diseases of cattle by dipping the stone in water which might be taken externally or internally as the case might be. No hocus pocus or other magical ritual was required, to make the dipping a success, nor was any charge made for the water.

That the bond of Sir Simon was dated three years later than the date claimed for the stone has caused many an antiquary to refuse to believe the tale of the talisman. This might be easily explained in that the loan was made after the return of the crusader or the bond sent home by a retainer. However, it is a good story and we will continue. People came from all parts of Scotland and from as far south as Yorkshire in England to obtain water in which the Lee Stone had been dipped in order that their cattle might survive the many plagues of the middle ages. And when witch craft became the fad in the days following the Reformation, Sir John Lockheart the Laird of Lee, was made a defendant before an ecclesiastical court because of his magical possession. When the plague raged in Newcastle, the Lee Penny was brought from Scotland after a large bond had been posted for its safe return. The people of Newcastle had so great faith in the powers of the penny that they would have forfeited their bond to keep it, if the owner had not insisted upon its being returned. A copy of this bond well attested is among the Lee papers, but it seems that it was spoiled with other valuable family documents early in the nineteenth century. It seems that at that time the heir of the Lee's was a minor and no one resided at the home of the Lees, and rain leaked into the charter room.

The power of the talisman for mad dog bite was proven in the case of Lady Baird of Saughton Hall who cured herself of hydrophobia by

drinking and bathing in the water in which the penny had been dipped.

The Lockhearts of Lee seem to have made little impression on the history of Scotland in a military or civil way after the famous Sir Simon, unless we may count the Sir John who was accused of witchcraft, and the exception of Sir William Lockhart of Lee (1621-1675), a son of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, afterwards Lord Lee. Sir William proved himself a loyal Briton in the defense of Charles I in the Civil War, and when his royal lord was dead and the royal cause seemed hopeless, he made his peace with the Roundheads and served Cromwell, whose niece he married. This noble knight was sent to Scotland as a commissioner for the administration of justice in 1652, and four years later went as ambassador to France.

Thus we have a little of the early background of The Talisman.

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AMERICAN MILITARY ARMS *By*

WALTER C. WHITE, JR.

A Leman Smoothbore

RALPH N. WINGERT, Paola, Kansas, has a musket or large bore fowling piece which presents a few problems. The gun is underpin fastened, having a 30-inch barrel which is octagonal for ten inches from the breech and round the rest. The barrel is stamped "H. E. Leman, Lancaster, Pa." It has a small oval front sight and is about calibre .70. There are two Birmingham proof marks at the breech. One has the letters B. G. P. within the angles of crossed sceptres, surmounted by a crown. The other is the same mark without any letters in the angles. Across the breech of the barrel are the initials "H. E. L." and on the under side "F. F." The flintlock is six and one-fourth inches long, bevel edged, with beveled goose-neck hammer. The lock is stamped "H. E. Leman, Lancaster, Pa." On the inside of lockplate is the number "48."

This number is found on other parts also. The trigger guard is iron with rounded end straps, two inches long in front of bow and six inches in rear. The stock is shaped like the Brown Bess stock of the Revolutionary period. The brass butt plate is of flat outline with square shoulder at the heel of the butt. The butt is stamped with a small circle, inside which is a rampant horse or possibly a unicorn. The front portion of the stock is missing but the probabilities are that it had three ramrod thimbles and a narrow brass fore-end tip, of the Brown Bess type. The side plate opposite lock is brass with serpentine curve. There are two lock plates screws.

The principal questions are, "When was it made? For what purpose? Is it worth having a new stock made for it?" As for the first question: H. E. Leman was possibly a descendant of the early Lemans but he made rifles after the Revolution. The Birmingham proof mark with the letters in

the angles was not used until 1813. The other mark was used just prior to 1813 and back long before the Revolution. The barrel may have been made in England before 1800 and proved again after 1813 before being shipped to America. It was not unusual for American gunsmiths to import parts from England. The lock was the usual part imported. It is evident from the foregoing that the gun was assembled by Leman in or after 1813. All the Lemans were rifle makers but all made muskets and fowling pieces if there were any great demand for them. Whether this gun was a musket or fowling piece is hard to tell. It might have been made for a militia company in the War of 1812 period, or it might be just a large bore fowling piece. The absence of sling swivels is sometimes taken as evidence of sporting use but this is not absolute as militia soldiers seldom used sling and usually took swivels off from muskets in both the Revolution, and War of 1812. Since the metal parts of this gun are all in good condition I believe that it would be worthwhile replacing the stock. A metal stock tip should be used, similar to the Brown Bess type. These varied from half an inch to an inch in length, the longer ones being most common.

Dance Bros. and Parks

This firm made imitations of the Colt dragoon revolvers for the Confederacy. Their armories were at Columbus, Texas, and Anderson, Texas. The dragoons weighed three and one-half pounds, were six shot, fourteen inches total length with eight inch round barrel. Brass back strap. Mr. Wingert thinks they made about 500 of this type. They were credited with making the best Texas made pistols. Mr. Wingert would like to know whether they made arms before Texas became a State, and whether they made long arms, if so of what type.

What was their probable output of all types of weapons? Who can give any information?

Revolving Rifle

A Nichols & Childs revolving rifle in the collection of Frank H. MacDonald of Los Angeles, may be of interest to some readers. This rifle was patented April 24, 1838 by Rufus Nichols and Ed Childs of Conway, Massachusetts. It was presumably made in that town but no certain information has been found to support that assumption. The rifle measures 39 inches over all, and is calibre .36. The cylinder is one and one-half inches long and two inches in diameter, seven chambers, the nipples being placed in rear of each chamber. The hammer is an extreme goose neck type and strikes the cap through a hole in the flat top bar of the frame. The cylinder is turned by an arm engaging a hatchet at the base of the cylinder. The rifle is half stocked in walnut with silver inlays, a deer on the left and a silver oak leaf on the right. The stock has a cheek piece and has a slight drop at the wrist. The butt plate and trigger guard are of silver. The barrel is 21 inches long and has a wooden ramrod or cleaning rod under it. Has any reader any further information about the firm of Nichols & Childs? Mr. MacDonald would like to know more about the weapon, whether it was made at Conway or at some other gun manufacturing town. How long was it made? Was it popular or even successful? Mr. Satterlee is of the opinion that these revolving rifles appeared before their time and did not receive the popularity they deserved.

What About the Colt?

James E. Serven, Woodstock, N. Y., has written as follows:

"I am a subscriber and regular ad-

vertiser in *HOBBIES* magazine, and am interested principally in firearms.

Your late issues have been giving almost exclusive attention to long arms. Refer to your advertisers and to any list of firearms collectors and you will find that there are twice as many collectors of small arms as of rifles, muskets, etc., and that a great many are interested in Colt arms.

May I suggest that you devote a little more editorial consideration to small arms. A subject which is of interest to many collectors is that of the development of the Colt arms from the first cartridge types up to the appearance of the Bisley model.

Mr. Serven's point is well taken, we have been emphasizing long arms lately. This is due to one reason. We have been trying to renew interest in long arms, which have been neglected in most magazines for many years.

If some reader of *HOBBIES* feels himself qualified to contribute a monthly column on small arms in general or Colts in particular he should offer his services for the benefit of the hobby.



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HOBBY SHOW
HOTEL SHERMAN

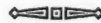
We hope to renew old acquaintances and make new friends there. Come and get acquainted with other collectors.

J. & I. Boffin

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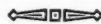
Houses His Collection in Office Suite



IT is not unusual to visit a home filled with collection material but it is something unusual—and it is the unusual that constitutes news—to visit an office filled with collection material. This was not only one office but a group of six offices of Harry Snyder, oil magnate, in the Pure Oil Building of Chicago. The reception library is filled with books on guns and travel. The next room has Indian and Western pictures, paintings, and books. Mr. Snyder's hobby is primarily collecting guns. The third room contains a card index and catalog of all the guns in his collection, their history, from whom purchased, including his collection of swords. This also includes a library of Americana, practically all western. In the next room is Mr. Snyder's private office. It contains his collection of pictures, his own actual hunting scenes, and mounted heads of animals he has shot. Here also may be

seen some of the actual collection. In the last room, however, most of the gun collection is housed. All of this, mind you, is in a man's actual place of business from which he directs his oil interests in Canada, and his ranch interests in Colorado. In his gun collection is noted unusual guns, rifles, etc. Did any of you collectors ever see a revolving flintlock? Among the oddities are Kit Carson's pistol, a Marston breech-loading pistol (there is a good one), a heavy elephant rifle, Alexander Hamilton's duelling pistols, a combination sword and pistol, Buffalo Bill's rifle, Theodore Roosevelt's rifle, a harmonica pistol (ever see one?) a jack-knife pistol, Mississippi gamblers' pistols, a powder-testing gun (good and rare item), a fine collection of Sharp's rifles—every piece in perfect condition. His collection is confined to Americana, the only foreign pieces being a Crusader's sword and a collection of Roman dirks.

A. A. A. Chatter



By SMOOTHBORE

I DO not know how many old gun fans are following this department, but hope it is a goodly number, for we are counting on you getting back of the A.A.A.A. to help spread the firearms cause.

You have been asked to list what pieces you hold, together with full description of such arms as are not made after model and mail to "Smoothbore." With such lists at hand, there will be no end of things to talk about. Back in boyhood days, we used to have a little sing song ditty, that wound up with "The last the best of all the game," and this goes pretty well for the gun collector, too. It is always the last gun you have picked up that gets all of your attention, regardless of other rare and priceless ones you have in your collection. You have perhaps noticed that with each old gun you add to your collection, it adds a certain amount of luster to the rest, yet it is the new one you pick up when you return home from work, and the first one to be shown to your collector friend who calls on you. Now, the idea is, as you make these pick ups and while you are all "het" up about them, why not in a letter, tell us all about them, just the same as you did to the collector who called. He got the full history, didn't

he? We would like to hear it the same as he did. Your item would probably read something like this: "It was one of those hot days of a month or so ago. A couple of other 'nuts' and myself had been down in the woods, digging in a rock shelter for Indian relics. Returning home I noticed an auto parked in front of my house, two fellows sitting in it. As I turned in at my walk they hailed me, 'Are you so and so?'"

"Yep, I am, and what can I do for you fellows?" I asked.

"Well, Bill W—, naming a police officer in a neighboring city, sent us down here to have you tell us about this gun."

It was a Sharp rifle, patent of 1852, you know that gun, breech loading, fired with a percussion cap, heavy octagonal barrel, 25 1/4 inches in length and a patch box in stock. This one weighed 11 pounds and was in fine usable order, I relieved them of it for a reasonable sum. I can always take in a good Sharp. It seemed that one of them had just moved into an old house and had run across it in the garret, wrapped up in a blanket. This may account for it being in such good shape. A day or so after this, an aunt, living in a neighboring town, called me on the phone. A neighbor, house

cleaning, had put two swords and an old pistol, on the garbage can, for the collector to take to the dump. Knowing of my interest in old guns, she asked the neighbor for them, that is if they were to be thrown away. The guns were given to her, and if I thought they were anything I was interested in, I could come and get them. Naturally I did some cogitating as to what they might be—I did not build any great hopes about the pistol—too many of those cheap Belgian pistols laying about this neck of the woods, to get excited about it—as for the swords, that may be different. When I called for them, I found the old swords to be only foreign bayonets, and about the pistol, oh, boy! That was an old bird, a genuine flintlock. Let me describe it to you. Fairly heavy, octagonal part round barrel, nine and a half inches long, .45 caliber, flintlock in exceptionally good shape, full stock, flush with the muzzle, tipped with a nose cap of brass, for all the world like

those found on Kentucky rifles, and that front sight looked like the same handiwork. No marks on lock or barrel, but I should say it was made around 1775. I am satisfied that I will probably never know much more about it. But a rather interesting piece to pick off the garbage can!

Now, if you have enjoyed my telling you about this, you may readily understand, that the rest of this bunch would enjoy hearing you tell about your last pick up, and how it was acquired. You do not need to be literary to tell us about it. Use your own language, and, if necessary, be reminded of what Henry Ward Beecher told one of his parishioners one Sunday morning. The parishioner had called Beecher's attention to a grammatical error he had made in his sermon. Beecher replied, "Did I say that?" Well, all I can say to it is this, "God help the English language, if it gets in my way when I am preaching."

(To be continued)

Round Table Talks (Continued)

Former Vermonter Passes This History Along

I WAS very much interested in the articles in a recent issue regarding the Cornish and Windsor rifles. There are undoubtedly readers who have more and better information than I on the subject, as far as exact data goes. As a former Vermonter, these rifles took my fancy as far back as 1915, when I was employed in the County Court in Woodstock. At that time one of the assistant judges, a retired civil engineer living in Weathersfield, told me that as a boy he remembered Hilliard, of Cornish Flat. The story was that Mr. Hilliard used to sit in his doorway with a rifle he had just finished and shoot at a tack target. If he hit it the rifle was put back on the rack for delivery. If not he tuned and trimmed it until he did hit the tack. The occasion for his Honor telling this incident was that the County Clerk and I had just acquired specimens of both the Cornish and the Windsor, both of which I have now. The Cornish is rather the better arm as far as finish and condition are concerned. It has a shorter and heavier barrel; both arms being more barrel than anything else. It is a .38 caliber and has steps in the tang for a peep sight. There is no peep sight on this specimen, though I have seen a very fine example, complete, in the hands of a Mr. Dana, of Woodstock, Vt. While the Windsor which I have is

now a smooth-bore, I believe the breech end of the barrel has remains of rifling. It may be that these arms were mostly smooth bored, but I found a specimen in New Haven, three or so years ago, the barrel of which unscrewed near the breech for loading. It was in very fine shape and had grooves, as I remember it about one turn in the length of the barrel. I used to know a very old gentleman, named Patrick, in Rutland, whose father made pistols and I believe rifles, on the same system as the Hilliard and Kendall. I remember seeing an unfinished pistol belonging to his grandson constructed in the same way.

Anyone familiar with the writings of Rowland Robinson—"Uncle Lisha's Shop," "Sam Lovel's Camps," etc., undoubtedly recalls mention of various Vermont gunmakers of the percussion period. Seaver, Varney of Burlington, and Hill of Charlotte, are spoken of. These arms seems to have had names, such as "The Ore Bed," and were rather celebrated in the neighborhood. While Robinson's writings were, no doubt, in the nature of fiction, he wrote about his neighbors and happenings in the vicinity and seems to have followed fairly closely the history of the section. There was, of course, an arsenal at Vergennes, which, I believe, was maintained by the United States Government. According to "Conant's Vermont" the old buildings are now a reformatory or something of that kind.

F. Theodore Dexter

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Two of many unquestionably genuine
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Engraved powder horn "P. Revere."
"The Home of Thomas Hancock, Boston."
Overcoat of arms. "Tyranny I do
abhor and Tyranny is at our door."
Underneath. "Ye ships of war landing
Red Coats at ye Long Wharf, October,
1768" \$75.00

"Alvin Pratt, Concord, Mafs." (On
silver plate, at breech.) Double set trigger
flintlock musket. (On silver plate in
stock.) "Presented 1837 to Elijah Stepp,
of Texas Republic, with compliments of
Alvin Pratt." \$75.00

op

THE HOUSE OF SHIFF

North Woodstock. New Hampshire
Relics—Moderns—Mostly Firearms

1934

It is perhaps generally known, Windsor is a "machine shop" town. During the Civil War a good many firms were employed on Government contracts.

All of this may not be of any particular interest to anybody, but I am glad to know that collectors care enough about the Windsor and Cornish arms to ask questions about them. I may add that we have loaded and fired the two specimens which we have.—H. E. Whay.

Who Can Identify?

Since I am an electrician my work takes me into many attics. I ran

across last week what appears to be an old Navy pistol. It resembles the old Colt's Navy pistol, although there is no Colt's marks on it and no serial numbers. The top of the barrel is stamped in crude letters "Cook Ga. C. S. 1864." The cylinder is free of any naval scenes but is plain with the letters "C.S.U.," an anchor and the letter "B." It is about .36 caliber, one hundredth of an inch diameter, carrying 50 elongated or 86 round bullets to the pound. Could it be possible this is a piece made by Cook & Brother at Athens, Ga.? Or do you think it is made up of different parts of an old Navy Colt? It is complete in a leather covered case studded with brasses, like the old-time trunk. Has a bullet mould, oil can, screw driver and also box of caps and many bullets. The people I got it from seem to know nothing of its history, except that their father years ago traded an iron wood stove and three dollars for it. Pistol is a bright finish, never was blued and is in fine condition. The cylinder does not turn when cocking it, but has to be turned by hand at the half cock, and was originally made that way, similar to the early Wesson and Levit pistol. It is 14 inches over-all. Barrel length is nine inches, one inch longer than the old Colt's Navy. Has walnut grips, weighs five ounces more than the old Navy Colt. In all my collecting I never saw one like this. Can any one tell me what they think of this pistol? — Fred G. Brown, Springfield, Mass.

Simeon North

Possibly our readers would be interested in a bit of history regarding the flintlock pistol that was manufactured in this town (Berlin, Conn), by Simeon North in the early part of the last century.

The North firearms industry was carried on by three generations of the North family which was for a long time prominent in Connecticut history.

A book published in 1913, entitled, "Simeon North, the First Official Pistol Maker of the United States," is very interesting reading.

Simeon North was born in Berlin, Connecticut, July 13, 1765. From 1811 to 1813 Mr. North served as Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment. He engaged in business in Berlin and later in Middletown, Conn., in the manufacture of pistols.

History says that in 1795 he bought a sawmill privilege on Spruce Brook in Berlin, and in 1805 he bought "for \$24.00 the mill site of 48 rods and three links where North's blacksmith shop now stands," and built an addition of two stories with basement and forging room.

As mentioned previously, North was the first official pistol manufacturer in the United States, and at the time of the War of 1812, the Government not being able to obtain firearms fast enough, President Madison visited the North factory and urged Mr. North to increase his force. The water power was already worked for all the machinery it could carry, so Mr. North built another factory in Middletown, about three miles distant, and an old account book, still in existence, carries the names of twenty-four men who worked for him in 1813. Later, the Norths, both father and son made, both in Berlin and Middletown, rifles, guns, carbines and muskets for the Government, and the business called Mr. North to Washington frequently.

At the close of the War of 1812, Mr. North was commissioned to make two pairs of gold mounted pistols to be presented as a testimonial to Captain Isaac Hull of the frigate Constitution and Commodore McDonough who captured the English squadron on Lake Champlain. The McDonough pistols are now in the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Connecticut, and the pair presented to Commodore Isaac Hull are in the office of the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, D. C., where they are kept in a glass case, and cared for as priceless relics.

When General Lafayette made his last visit to the United States in 1824, he was taken to Staddle Hill factory at Middletown as one of the sights of the city.

This factory is still used, I understand, by the Rockfall Woolen Co.

The authority for the above I find in the "Biographical Record of Hartford County," the "History of Berlin," by Miss Catherine North and the "Historical Papers," by Miss Emily Brandegee.

The town of Berlin was one of the pioneer towns, if not the first one in the state to manufacture implements of war, flintlock muskets having been made in the Beckley Quarter section of the town as early as 1716, by Elias Beckley. Within three quarters of a mile from the site of the original pistol factory, are the ruins of the once splendid water privilege and factory where were manufactured the pikes used by John Brown in his memorable aid on the United States Arsenal at Harpers Ferry, but that is another story.

The original flintlock pistols marked S. North, Berlin, Conn., from 1808 to 1813 were, for those days, a splendid piece of workmanship, as the few remaining samples scattered around the country prove. One would suppose that many of these old weapons could be found rusting in the attics of Berlin, but such is not the case.

I have visited the site of both of these old factories many times, both being easily reached within three minutes of the Boston Post Road at Berlin, and as one stands among the ruins he cannot help but think that there were stirring times in other days.

Yours for HOBBIES,
S. M. COWLES.

Muzzle-Loader Match in Southern California

Glorifying the old Kentucky rifle days and other muzzle loading weapons of early days, the Second Annual Southern California Muzzle-Loader Match was scheduled for September 30 in Santa Ana.

The eight scheduled events of the day are:

Flint-lock rifle match, open to flint-lock rifles only.

Kentucky long rifle match, open to Kentucky long rifles with open sights.

Heavy rifle match, for rifles weighing over 15 pounds with any sight not containing glass.

Muzzle loading target rifle match, open to any muzzle loading target or sporting rifle with sights not containing glass. Palm rest permitted in this match only.

100-yard match, open to any lady with any muzzle-loading rifle not containing glass.

Ladies match, open to any lady with any muzzle-loading rifle with any sight not containing glass.

Percussion pistol match, open to single shot percussion pistol of any vintage.

Percussion revolver match, open to any percussion type hand gun with revolving cylinder.

Another feature scheduled was an old fashioned trading post where gun collectors could engage in swaps of their specimen.

Dr. Roy S. Horton of Santa Ana is president of the Southern California arms association and C. E. Bayer of Whittier is secretary, E. L. Miller of Pasadena is vice-president and Mrs. R. M. Stagg of Los Angeles is treasurer.

1878 LARGELY FIREARMS 1934 THE HOUSE OF SHIFF

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ANTIQUES

Average 600 specimens. Partial lists always available. Buys, Sells, Exchanges. The best for less but only the best. op

MODERNS

November 20-25
Reserve These Dates for the
**THIRD ANNUAL
CHICAGO HOBBY SHOW**

TWO GIANTS LOCK HORNS

Is It a Genuine Harper's Ferry?

Dexter Says

TOPEKA, Kans.

Dear Mr. White:

I have your letter re the rather interesting arm that Dr. Roy S. Horton wrote you about. If the picture is right, this is, in my imagination, one of the best examples of someone's gun imagination that I have ever seen. Let us review the points on the piece:

1. Lock taken from a Harper's Ferry Musket of 1808. Smoothed down and etched Harper's Ferry (the fellow had been reading Sawyer and knew that musket fabrication started at Harper's Ferry in 1796, and continued from there on, but he failed to note that a 1797 lock and hammer would have been an almost duplicate of the French 1763 Model Charleville Musket.)

2. The Patch-box he took from a U. S. 1842 Model Rifle, and this patch-box could have been fabricated by any one of the several contractors that fabricated this 1842 Model. (No patch-boxes on U. S. Muskets till 1808, and all were oval until 1842.)

3. As a foundation, the fellow with much imagination took a refined Plains percussion rifle stock, of not earlier than 1850, forgetting that in all the U. S. Muskets and Rifles, even into the percussion period, the back

(See column one following)

Horton Says

SANTA ANA, Calif.

Dear Dec:

I want you to know that I really do appreciate the fact that you have taken your valuable time off to write in detail about the Harpers Ferry. The fact of the matter is I did not want to bother you, knowing that you had been having trouble with your eyes and knowing full well that you would have strained a point to answer any query I might put to you, thereby using energy you could little afford to lose.

I had full intention of stopping off at Topeka on my way back to Santa Ana, but on my way back I received word from home at Memphis, and had to take the shortest trail. However, the next time I get away I am going to pay you a visit and find out first hand what manner of a guy you are who can take the beatings you take first one way and then another.

Yes, I had a wonderful trip and believe me I did not follow the "beaten paths" any more than was absolutely necessary. I played the "hill-billies" and made some wonderful friendships. I slept with them, ate with them, talked guns and gunsmith methods with old-timers, many who cannot correspond with me owing to the fact that they can neither read or write, but I can go back to the best they have any time I hit their hills.

(See column two following)

Third Party Butts In

CHICAGO, Ill.

It is often interesting to get people's ideas regarding guns. Once in a while a gun stumps us and all our associate editors. In that case there is nothing to do but start a round-robin to try to find out what we can. Often when we print these letters, though controversial, some real information is obtained from sources we little expect it. To refer to the gun part of the controversy, "Dec" Dexter and Dr. Horton both rate as experts and for that reason it is possible that neither of them is right. There is one statement in Mr. Dexter's letter though that causes us to make comment. He says.

"It typifies the South that Yankee greed ruined—yea, a part of the South that has never recovered from the blow that Yankee fanatics struck it in years gone by."

That statement is entirely erroneous, to our personal knowledge. No part of the Civil War was fought in what is known as the mountain country of the South, so that that territory was not ravished in any way. There were few railroads built through the mountains at that time and no army had equipment to fight in the mountains. In fact, there was no object in doing so. The mountain people were almost unanimously

(See column three following)



The "Harper's Ferry" That started the "War"

barrel-bands have been closer to the lock than to where the half-stock on his Plains Rifle extends, and thus would show an indentation had he simply cut off one of these.

4. The stock shape is a very refined Kentucky type (used for Plains Rifles around 1850).

5. Note the butt-plate and trigger-guard—both Kentucky Rifle type, and neither used on any U. S. Army Musket or Rifle. Outside of the bare stock, mounts (confined to butt-plate, back pipe and trigger-guard), parts from older arms were used—even the front barrel-band is older.

Now Dr. Horton may be interested to know just what this is and how it came into being: In the Tennessee mountains today there is some poverty that cannot be visioned by the average city or country man. Flints are plentiful—powder is fairly cheap, but percussion caps cost money and in the past few years (say, going back to 1930), I have many applications from southern hunters for flintlock parts, with which to put percussion arms back to flint. In this case the arm shown in the picture was never flint—even the shape of stock cries that aloud.

Dr. Horton has simply run onto one of the deep south bastard hunting arms—there are thousands down south yet today, but seldom do they fall into the hands of collectors, for the reason that they are being actively used for hunting right now. The two places where we still find the flintlock firearms being used are in Africa (far in from the coasts), and in our own Southland. The old codes prevail "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." With hearts as big as the mountains they roam; this simple people, with the blood of frontier Americans in their veins, still follow all early American traditions. They make their own liquor and their own firearms, for their pocketbooks seldom hold, from birth to death, as much as \$10 at one time.

Can it be possible that Dr. Horton followed "beaten paths" while viewing the "glorious South"? True it is that to leave the Southland's beaten paths is often dangerous, but a fellow comes out of the South's real wilderness with a refined respect for what is the true foundation of all modern Americanism of worth, namely, the lack of fear. There, among a simple but honor-loving people, the traveler find friends that last forever. More often than not, his Southland

(Continued in third column)

(Continued from preceding page)

Now about the Harpers Ferry—and Dec, I am not going to try to start an argument with you, but just tell you some facts about this particular piece.

This rifle, and not musket, was found in an old house (built in 1800) about fifteen miles from Harpers Ferry about four years ago. It was found in the attic during some alterations among a lot of other stuff and every indication points to the fact that it has not seen the light of day since 1820. There is no evidence to support the theory that it was a planted piece. The specifications are: 36-inch barrel, .54 cal., seven grooves. You mention that the lock was taken from an 1808 musket lock. Not a chance as I have an 1808 Harpers Ferry lock as well as several other dates, and there is no more relation between the musket lock and this rifle lock than there is between you and I.

Have seen the 1818 Harpers Ferry rifle in Nunnemachers Collection and this one is almost an exact duplicate, and so far as I can see is a duplicate of the one pictured in Sawyers Rifles, page 127. I don't believe any-one questions the authenticity of the one in Nunnemachers. However, the fact that the name is etched rather than stamped puts a question in my mind. However, several collectors advance the theory that the gun was made even before the act of 1799 authorizing their manufacture was passed and as yet they did not have stamps. Boffin says: "As the Harpers Ferry Arsenal was in operation in 1796, it is quite possible this gun was made there in 1797 as a pattern from which these 1803 and 1804 rifles were copied, and this may account for the lock not being stamped in the usual way."

Now, Dec, don't get me wrong—I am not like some fellows who hate to learn the truth when they get stung—I welcome any and all information which will get to the bottom of a question. But in this particular instance I feel that you are wrong. I am satisfied that if you could see the piece you would be convinced that it is not a rehash of anything. There could have been no object at the price it brought to the fellow who had it and the fact that it has unquestionably lain untouched for over one hundred years disproves your contention that the patch box was taken from an 1842 rifle.

Once more I want to thank you for your courtesy and appreciate your comment as much as if I agreed in toto with you.

Thanx also for the pictures of the Patersons. Don't forget to put me down for the pictures as they come out and bill me any time you are ready.

Sincerely yours,
ROY S. HORTON.

Unionists, and those of them who took part in the war fought on the Union side. Those districts are Republican to this day. They are the identical people as the West Virginians who seceded from Virginia and formed the state of West Virginia in order to remain in the Union. At that time several meetings were held and plans made to form another state, and it would have been composed entirely of the mountain people, namely the present 1st and 2nd districts of Tennessee, the 9th district of Virginia, the 5th district of Georgia in the northwest corner, and the 6th district of Alabama in the northeast corner, every one of which is to this day carried by Republican candidates for President and in most cases have Republican representatives in Congress. They were not slaveholders and they had nothing in common with the Southern cause. It is true that there were scattered throughout the section some southern sympathizers, but the great predominating element of the people were Unionists. The Republicans have always realized that they made a mistake in not setting up a proposed new state in that section under the name of Lincoln. It would have driven a wedge into the Democratic South and furnished two additional senators to the party.

O. C. LIGHTNER.



(Continued from first column)

friends cannot answer his letters (for they cannot write), but he comes out of the South (the real South) with a realization that no matter what the city does to him, he will ever find a true welcome at the fireside of his Southern mountain friends.

Is the rifle Dr. Horton has valuable? It is, for if he loves firearms for their association with the loves, honors and destinies of his fellow Americans (not exclusive types, but all types), he must sense in this "bastard" rifle an arm that has been close to the hopes and desires of a man—probably the sole companion of a man who knew the language of the birds and animals and the trails better than you and I know the English language; the companion of a man who could "smell a storm coming"—who could tell what every bird-chirp meant to the bird and animal world; could find in the solitudes enough God to suit his spiritual needs. Yes, were it mine, it would have a place of honor, for it typifies the South that Yankee greed ruined—yea, the part of the South that has never recovered from the blow that Yankee fanatics struck it in years gone by.

My regards to Dr. Horton and yourself.

F. THEODORE DEXTER.

E. Berkley Bowie Collection Goes to Museum

When E. Berkley Bowie of Baltimore, Md., died a few months ago collectors wanted to know what would become of the fine firearms collection which he had assembled.

Carroll Dulaney writing in a recent issue of the Baltimore, Md., News Post answers that question. He states that the collection is to go to Fort McHenry which is to become a national shrine under present plans.

The Bowie collection has been adjudged one of the best in the country. It traces the history of American military firearms from the Colonial period up to and including the World War.

National Firearms Act

Manufacturers and dealers in modern machine guns, silencers and sawed-off shotguns now have to register their stock and pay a special tax. This is to administer the national firearms act, designed to take machine guns, favorite weapons of gangsters, out of circulation. The weapons named specifically by the act were:

"The term 'firearm' means a shotgun or rifle having a barrel of less than eighteen inches long, or any other weapon, except pistol or revolver, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive if such weapon is capable of being concealed on the person, or a machine gun, and includes 'a muffler or silencer for any firearm whether or not such firearm is included within the foregoing definition.'"

Manufacturers must pay an annual tax of \$500, dealers other than pawnbrokers, \$200, and pawnbrokers \$300. In addition, a tax of \$200 was assessed against each firearm, and transfers must be accompanied by internal revenue stamps showing payment of the tax. It was made unlawful to remove serial numbers or other numerals or letters registered as marks identifying a weapon's ownership.

Importers, manufacturers and dealers must keep detailed records of all transactions available for government inspection.

According to published announcements, no reference is made to collectors' items.

"Operator 13"

The recent movie "Operator 13" was well done as to costumes, but the arms were not so much. Gary Cooper in one scene talks of Gatling guns and

the scene is during the middle of the Civil War. The firing squad executes the Confederate and the man next to the camera seems to have a Model 1873 single shot rifle. The technical advisers must be behind on their guns, and so it rather spoiled the picture. I wonder if any one else noticed the errors?—R. E. Ware, Clemson (S.C.) Agricultural College.

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH OR TRADE: Rifles, shotguns, revolvers, modern and old style. Give full description of same and lowest cash price. I also trade guns. Let me know what you have and what you want to trade for.—Joseph A. Kull, 2821 Prairie Avenue, Mattoon, Illinois. o159

WANTED — Ballard or Winchester single-shot actions or rifles; "Arms and the Man" or "Shooting and Fishing" magazines, before 1920; old gun books; catalogues; ideal handbooks.—F. Murray Leyde, Madison, Ohio. n3001

WILL BUY Colt powder flasks, moulds, skin cartridges; Colt percussion pistols, early cartridge pistols, revolving rifles.—James Serven, Woodstock, N. Y. o348

BRASS-FRAMED Revolvers marked "C. S. A.," wanted. Pay cash or trade.—James Serven, Woodstock, N. Y. o386

WANTED—Auction sale catalogues of antique firearms; books and catalogues pertaining to American firearms.—N. S. Romig, Box 32, Fieldsboro, N. J. d12822

WANTED — Sporting goods, microscopes, shotguns, rifles, binoculars, fishing outfit, cameras, old gold coins, antiques, silverware. — Trigger's, 200 W. 49th St., New York, N. Y. je12213

WANTED—Civil War Revolvers of all makes, any condition, prefer those needing repairs. Please let me know what you have with lowest price in first letter.—G. M. Brinkley, Sigel, Pa. o3001

WANTED — Colt Percussion Pistols. Give full description, condition and price.—R. L. Taylor, 525 West 1st Ave., Columbus, Ohio. mh6031

WANTED TO BUY—Old Colt percussion revolvers and pistols.—Fred Fink, 1840 14th Ave., Moline, Ill. o346

WANTED—Old powder horns, flintlocks, for Kentucky rifles, etc., old pistols, any condition. Give price and condition in first letter.—G. M. Brinkley, Sigel (Jeff Co.), Pa. f5051

WANTED—Old guns for Elgin, Waltham watches.—Byrnes, Box One, Robinson, Ill. d384

WANTED ANTIQUE FIREARMS — Cap and ball revolvers, cap and ball pistols, flintlock pistols, revolving rifles, Kentucky flintlock rifles, flintlock and percussion Army rifles, old style cartridge revolvers and rifles. Please give full description and lowest cash price.—Joseph A. Kull, 2821 Prairie Avenue, Mattoon, Illinois. o159

I BUY BROKEN GUNS, all models. Send card describing your gun. Want empty cartridges, 33 special, etc. Gunsmithing, price reasonable. — John A. Dietrich, Merton, Ill. d3001

FOR SALE

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

MARLIN 45-90, repeating, box cartridges, \$15.00; 38 revolver, holster, cartridges, \$5.00; 8 gauge, \$55.00; Daly Trap, 12 gauge, \$180.00. Big list, 10c.—Frayseth's, Willmar, Minn. o1001

A SMALL ASSORTED lot of guns for party who wants to start a collection. About 20 different kinds 60 years old at \$5.00 apiece in good condition.—F. W. Loomis, Chestnut Hill, Conn. o1571

WAR RELICS for club house or den; Vickers aircraft machine guns, cost government \$700, rendered unserviceable without marring. Only, \$7.75 each. Sent C.O.D. on payment of \$1.00. Weight 33 lbs.—Fiala Outfits, 47 Warren Street, New York. o1511

READ MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 60.—Edward Goldblatt, 433 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. o1

FOR SALE — Two antique, high class swords, Napoleon I, Pedro II, genuine originals. For special offer. Please apply to Chiffre, 748 Vine Street, Elizabeth, N. J. o3612

OLD TENNESSEE-KENTUCKY squirrel rifles, old muskets, pistols, shotguns, horns, swords, etc. Buy, sell, trade.—C. M. Pickel, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. f12353

FOR SALE—Rifles and carbines; old Colts and other pistols; duelling sets; swords and sword canes; Filipino weapons; Mexican daggers, etc.—Newton, 715 Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Texas. d3423

GUNSMITHING, Rebluing, Restocking, Flintlock repairs. Reasonable. Pay in antiques.—Bailey, Lisbon, N. H. ap12218

KENTUCKY RIFLES, flintlock pistols, revolvers, powder horns, flasks, swords, daggers, curios. New catalogue, 4c stamp.—Antique Shop, 8 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. o1011

FOR SALE—Fine Colt percussion revolvers, flintlock muskets and rifles, etc. Send for list. Want Colts and others in practically new or factory condition.—Calvin Hetrick, Loch Raven, Md. s2p

FOR SALE—Nipples, wrenches, moulds. Repair parts. Accessories for Civil War revolvers.—B. K. Wingate, Box 481, Reading, Pa. mh6383

OLD GUNS, pistols, swords, curios of all kinds, large collection. Send for list.—James Ianni, 329 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12213

RICHARD'S 8 GAUGE DOUBLE-BAR-rel muzzle loader, 100 caps, \$55.00. Parker 8 gauge double hammerless, beautiful, box shells, leather case, \$250.00.—Frayseth's, Willmar, Minn. o1001

RARE DERINGER (1823) and Starr (1826) flintlock U. S. Military rifles, model 1819; Colt percussion revolvers, etc. List.—Calvin Hetrick, Loch Raven, Md. o1511

FIREARMS—Antique and modern. Send 20c today for new descriptive catalog No. 4. Extraordinary collection. Over 600 choice items. Many great rarities.—Far West Hobby Shop, 406 Clement Street, San Francisco, Calif. n3273

OLD ARMS RESTORED, repaired. Have done work for some of the best known collectors and dealers for the past 15 years. — "The Gun Shop," formerly The Hinckley Machine Works, Hinckley, Ill. d13043

REMEMBER THE DATES — NOVEMBER 20-25
HOTEL SHERMAN, CHICAGO, ILL.

On the Handling of Old Firearms *By*

FRANK H. MACDONALD

IN THE daily search for old firearms, we now and then come across old pieces, both in the long arms and the short that are loaded. Some have hung over the fireplace for years, or lain in trunks that once belonged to grandparents. The loads were forgotten as the pieces were passed on to younger generations. Finally they came into the possession of the gun collector. Then what?

The first thing that should enter the mind of the gun collector is the question, "Is it loaded?" This can be ascertained by examination of the nipple (if of the percussion type) for signs of a corroded cap and also by inserting a probing rod down the barrel and then comparing the measurement with the outside of the barrel down to the breech-plug. If loaded it should show a half inch difference more or less. Usually it is well, if the condition of the arm will permit to detach the barrel from the stock and using a heavy monkey wrench, unscrew the breech-plug. Care should be used to loosen the rust with some good solvent to keep from twisting the tang from the plug. On old percussion cylinder guns, each chamber should be checked carefully for loads. All nipples should be scrutinized thoroughly for remains of old caps.

If the gun is in clean condition and good repair, loads can be dis-

charged, but this is not advisable unless the party is familiar with the handling of antique arms. The best way to unload an antique arm depends on the condition of the particular arm in question. Caution should be used in all cases supported with common sense.

The same simple rules for the handling of modern firearms apply to antique firearms.

1. Do not point the firearms at anyone or allow anyone to point it at you (saying "it ain't loaded").
2. Do not snap the hammer — it breaks the springs, mars the nipple or frizzen and sometimes goes off — possibly killing or frightening people to death.
3. Examine each newly acquired piece personally and carefully yourself. The other fellow's word about it being "not loaded" is not sufficient for your protection. Just check and make sure.
4. Do not keep a loaded piece in your collection. Have a gunsmith unload it for you, if you can't do it yourself.
5. When buying a new piece, handle it carefully and keep the muzzle pointed where it will do the least harm.

Last month, a noted singer was accidentally killed through the discharge of a percussion pistol of the single barrel deringer type. The gun, one of a pair, had been in the pos-

session of the owner for a number of years, and he kept them in his desk at his home. While conversing with the singer, he picked up the pistol and snapped the hammer. A match that he held in his hand ignited over the nipple and the gun was discharged. The bullet ricocheted on the polished surface of the desk, passing into the brain of the singer, he died within a few hours.

About a year ago, a collector stopped in an antique store in a little suburban town outside of Los Angeles. The clerk showed him an old Colt Army model percussion pistol, telling him that they had taken the loads out of it that morning. The gun was in good condition and the gentleman thought to add it to his collection. He took an imaginary bead on an imaginary Indian out on the sidewalk and pulled the trigger. Imagine his surprise when the Colt "whammed" a hole through the window, after missing the dealer by a few inches. The collector dropped the gun and said, "I'm sorry," and hasn't been back since.

Every day new stories crop up — all due to carelessness and lack of caution. Use the same caution in handling an antique piece as you do when you come to plank down your good money to buy it. Don't keep a loaded gun in your collection. Check them carefully and make sure yourself. We can't be too careful.

ROBERT McCORMICK

Musket Maker of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

By L. D. SATTERLEE

ROBERT McCORMICK was one of three contractors who obtained a contract in 1798 from the United States for the manufacture of the Charleville pattern musket. For a copy of the advertisement see *HOBBIES* for August, 1934. Eli Whitney and D. Gilbert are the other two contractors. The guns which McCormick made are marked, I believe, with his name, "R. McCormick, Globe Mills," and the date 1800. I do not believe any other dates have been reported.

No doubt many collectors have been puzzled as to just what Globe Mills meant, and where located. Through the courtesy of J. W. Pittock, of Swarthmore, Pa., we are able to give this information in detail. The Globe

Mill was originally called the Governor's Mill and was erected for William Penn in the year 1700. It stood on the west side of the Germantown Road in the city of Philadelphia at the junction of St. John Street, and is about one and one-half miles north of the old settlement of Philadelphia and about one-half mile from the Delaware River. It is a few feet south of Girard Avenue, which street did not exist in 1800. The mill was used as a gristmill up to 1760, then became a chocolate and mustard mill from 1760 to 1791. In 1792 James Davenport changed it over to a spinning mill. In 1794 it was known as the "Green Mill," but in a book called "The Two Franklins," written by Bernard Fay and published in 1933, there is a map of Philadelphia dated 1796, in which the mill is called Globe Mill.

Robert McCormack was from Ire-

land, but when he came over, and whether he was a practical gun-maker, or simply a well-to-do business man, probably cannot be ascertained. He apparently leased the Globe Mill about 1798 or 1799, and started on a contract to make guns for the United States. In 1799 he answered an advertisement of the State of Virginia, and contracted with them for the manufacture of 4,000 muskets of the Charleville pattern, and stated that he would begin deliveries the first Saturday in the year 1800. After delivering a few hundred to Virginia, he failed in business and was imprisoned for debt. His foreman, James Haslett, endeavored to carry on the business, and a John Miles also. This John Miles is mentioned as making guns during the Revolution, and on June 20, 1808, obtained a contract for making 9,200 muskets, and according to a return of the

muskets delivered between May, 1809, and October 7, 1812, he had delivered up to September 30, 1809, 213 muskets; to September 30, 1810, 418 muskets; to September 30, 1811, 967 muskets; to October 7, 1812, 789 muskets, a total of 2,407; and there was a balance due on the contract of 6,793 muskets. And I just happened to notice that in the U. S. Cartridge Company catalog of 1904 on page 79 that the tabular column headed "Number Delivered December 1812" should really be "Number due"; so we have all been wrong, including yours truly. If anyone has any information as to where John Miles factory was located, the writer would appreciate knowing it.

After McCormick failed and Haslett completed the 600 muskets which he was making, it is probable that the Globe Mills was leased to John Hewson and used for block calico printing. In 1830 the Mill was known as Craige's Factory. In 1859 it is shown on an atlas as a cotton mill. In 1875 as the Globe Woolen and Cotton Mills. In 1896 as the Midnight Yarn Company. In 1901 as an ice storage building. In 1910 as Charles Ehinger Brewery. Of course, the original mill had been torn down long before this, but just when, probably no one can say with certainty. The creek, which formed a junction just south of the mills, one branch coming from the west and one from the north about parallel with Germantown Road, is now filled up, but is perpetuated by the name Canal Street which follows the old bed.

The correspondence of Robert McCormick and other data with reference to the contract with Virginia has been printed in Volume 9 of the Calendar of Virginia State Papers, published at Richmond in 1890, and believing this information would be interesting to the student of firearms, and to whomever may own one of these McCormick muskets, it is given herewith; as well as some extracts from the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography regarding the history of the Globe Mill.

The Governor's Mill and the Globe Mill

(From *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 1884, v. l. 8)

No historical sketch has been written of the water-power grain mill built for William Penn in the Northern Liberties, on Cohocksink Creek, where, for 109 years, it occupied a site afterward used for the first "Globe" Cotton Mill. There is also not any connected record of the Globe Mills—the most conspicuous establishment in Kensington for many years, and until about 1850 the largest textile factory in Pennsylvania with possibly one exception. In 1809

they endeavored to introduce cotton machinery.

It is probable the Governor's Mill (built 1700-1701) was the fourth water-power grain mill erected after Penn's arrival. All the machinery for it, of very rude description, was imported from England, as was also done for its predecessors, and there is reason to believe that English bricks were used for certain parts of the building. Power was derived from Cohocksink Creek, formerly called Coxon, Cookson, and even Mill Creek—the race descending from a pond covering almost three acres at the junction of the western branch, which entered said pond near the present northeast corner of Sixth and Thompson Streets.

The triangular sheet of water was bounded on the south by a lane, now Thompson Street, east by the "Old York Road," now Fifth Street, and the third irregular line stretched from the corner above named to where the creek entered, about the present junction of Fifth Street and Timber Lane, now Master Street.

The main stream, rising near the locality now known as 25th and Clearfield Streets, turned from its east course just below the intersection of Fifth Street with Germantown Road, and ran south into the said mill pond. On Foley's Map of 1794 the ground between the creek and the race is depicted as swampy. "Green Mill" is the name given to this mill on said map. Dimensions of the one and one-half story building were forty by fifty-six feet; walls very thick and of extra large stones; windows few and small; and the double-pitched shingle roof had heavy projecting eaves.

The great mill, for its day, was the Governor's Mill, a low structure on the location of the present (1830) Craige's factory.

All of the woodwork of the mill was destroyed by fire, as per an item in the Pennsylvania Gazette March 20, 1740. The first known change of the property in question from a corn mill is shown by an advertisement which appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette frequently during the early part of the year 1660. Benjamin Jackson, Mustard and Chocolate Maker, late of London, now of Letitia Street, has now at a very considerable expense, erected machines proper for those businesses at the mill in the Northern Liberties of this city, formerly known by the name of Governor's, alias Globe Mill.

Until 1839 there stood, fronting lengthwise upon Germantown Road and a few feet south of the present position of the stack of the Globe Mills, a small one and one-half story building. Its stone walls were over two feet in thickness, while the chimney and some other parts were built of English bricks, evidently imported

very early, for such practice did not continue after 1720. This building may have been erected in addition to the Globe Mills. Such a building was probably used for the block calico printing works of John Hewson, yet to be mentioned as located at the Globe Mill shortly after the year 1800.

As to the power used we can only conjecture. The topography and elevation were such that a branch from the race—the location of which will be described—could have supplied a breast wheel of the same diameter as the overshot wheel of the Governor's Mill.

As nearly as I can trace the boundaries, it was No. 10 (of twenty-six acres), only two acres larger than the tracts in the deed for "Mill Land" to Thomas Masters, or, perhaps, Nos. 10 and 12, which together included the mill land, mill buildings and water-power, afterward forming the Globe Cotton Mill property.

Miss Masters continued renting the property. The Pennsylvania Gazette of January 6, 1790, has an advertisement stating that mustard and chocolate manufacturing was continued by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. In 1792-93 James Davenport put in operation at the Globe Mills machinery patented by him in 1791 for spinning and weaving flax and hemp. In 1804 cotton manufacture became successful in Connecticut. In 1805 Messrs. Almy, Brown & Slate, of Rhode Island, whose mill and attempts of Almy & Brown dated from 1790 had 900 spindles at work.

(To Be Continued.)

Powder Horns

George A. Pratt of Middletown, Conn., has a pair of old powder horns that are cherished pieces in his collection. They date back to 1756, and one was at one time the property of Captain John F. Eaton, the other belonged to Solomon E. Eaton. They are very clearly marked, showing the roads to Albany, Saratoga, and Stillwater, N. Y., and have the plan of Fort Lake George. One has pictured on it the plan of a Civil War fort with pictures of the Union soldiers, Masonic emblems and gives seven different battles during the Civil War, all clearly outlined.

Cartridge Collection

It has been our pleasure recently to see a picture of the cartridge collection of Dr. Arthur A. Nelson of Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. Nelson has his collection of 325 different varieties attractively mounted in one frame. Mounted with his collection is a group of small bottles, all containing various kinds of powder, and a large group of bullets.



INDIAN RELICS

On the Red Man's Trail

Dr. W. J. Albrecht, prominent Indian relic collector of Somerville, New Jersey, called at **HOBBIES'** office during a visit to Chicago. Dr. Albrecht is a practical archaeologist and digs regularly in the ruins of New Mexico. He says he still finds artifacts around the rivers of New Jersey. His collection consists of between 4,000 and 5,000 pieces. The doctor says that in his medical practice he often advises retired men to get interested in a collection hobby as an aid to contentment and health.

American Indian Day was held in the Court of the Hall of States, at a Century of Progress on September 7, under the sponsorship of the Indian Council Fire of Chicago. An elaborate program of Indian song and dance was held.

Guests soloists—Chibiaboos, outstanding Chippewa tenor; Daisy Maude Underwood (Pakanli) the "Chickasaw Nightingale." Other noted Indians participated. The feature of the evening was the presentation of the 1934 Indian Achievement Award to Marie Martinez, Pueblo, of San Ildefonso, New Mexico.

Dr. S. E. Salisbury, a prominent California dentist, whose death occurred at Monrovia, in that state, recently, was much interested in archaeology and other collecting branches, and had a splendid collection of Indian relics, curios, etc. He was a most congenial man and very popular.

Pennsylvania held an "American Indian Day" on September 28 in accordance with a decree by Governor Pinchot. The Society for Pennsyl-

vania Archaeology sent out publicity asking teachers and school children to cooperate.

Hugh Skillings, farmer living near Geddes, S. D., was recently displaying a collection of Indian relics which were found on his farm. Extreme drought and high winds brought out these specimens.

The Rev. K. Lee Phelps, of Wetumka, Okla., who turned from cow punching to ministry work more than forty years ago is said to have preached to thirty-seven tribes of Indians at some time or other in his life.

Mound Work in Indiana

Ralph Pound of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, sends news of archaeological discoveries being made in a mound on the farm of Guy Nowlin, about seven miles north of Lawrenceburg, which is about thirty miles west of Cincinnati.

The work is under the direction of Glenn Black, who was affiliated for a number of years with the archaeological department of Ohio State University.

The mound is 198 feet long, 90 feet wide and 15 feet high. It is estimated that it will take more than a year to finish the work which has been in progress about three months.

The mound first excavated was staked off in blocks five feet square. Black started digging cautiously at one end with the intention of digging through to the other end, removing and examining all the earth as he did so. After eight weeks the first fifty

feet, or about one-fourth of the mound, had been excavated and removed. At the fifty-foot mark the mound was cut through as neatly as a loaf of bread sliced in two. Within the fifty feet cleared away Black first found some of the bones of an Indian woman, evidently disturbed by a previous excavation. But below the woman's grave and at the bottom of the mound, fifteen feet from the top surface, Black made the find of the buried Indian warrior.

Black said: "We may assume that this Indian was a chief or warrior of more than ordinary importance in his tribe because of the dignified burial he was given and the prominent position he holds in the mound. His grave occupies a large and important place at the end of the mound. He was placed in a tomb made of logs and covered with a rolling layer of clay. The logs forming the tomb have rotted away but their impressions remain in the earth around the skeleton."

Black has been conducting researches in mounds in the Ohio valley for some time. Last year, accompanied by Mrs. Black, he made a study of the mounds of southeastern Indiana.

He found 108 mounds in Dearborn and Ohio Counties, not far from Cincinnati. He also opened up two "stone mounds" upon the Theodore Burkam farm, Orchard Knob, near Lawrenceburg, and found the bones of fourteen Indians bundled together and buried under a small "stone mound."

Black has written much on the early Indians. Among his works are "Pre-Literate Culture in Indiana," "Archaeology of Greene County, Indiana," and "Archaeology of Dearborn and Ohio Counties."

ARTIFACTS UNDER THE GLASS

By
W. H. HAYES

WHEN a youngster first becomes interested in his first arrowheads he has started upon the path which will lead him, if he follows it, to many by-paths and outlets which he does not suspect unless informed by someone who has had the experience.

In his first collecting he regards his specimens as so many arrowheads, spear heads, tomahawks, and so forth. He soon finds, however, that some particular pieces stand out from the others as being of prettier stone, fancier shape, or better workmanship, and likes to show his best specimens to his friends. He does not yet realize to what depths he may go to learn the story of all the factors which contribute to the completeness and pleasure of his future study and experience.

If he continues to analyze instead of merely to collect, he will become interested in many details of the materials used, which brings geology into the picture. He will become interested in geography which links the specimens with the sources of materials, and the sites and locations where they were converted to the forms as found. He will begin to appreciate the application of ethnology which gives him the how and why of the minds of the beings who constructed piece by piece the units of his collection. He will seek to apply chronology to the different parts of his collection to bring it to his modern application of time; and so he will have his collection surrounded by many lively interests which fill the wells of his knowledge and bring him undying satisfaction.

Going back in thought to the period in which man made the tool called *Coup-de-poing*—there is an artifact which has been proved to be one of man's earliest stone tools. Upon close inspection one can discern the flint stone of which it was made. can note the exact spot where the blows were struck in shaping it, can determine by its shape and signs of usage what its purpose was, by the evidence of wear all over its surface one can perceive that it has been carried and rolled along with the other stones and sands of the gravel deposit from which it was taken, can determine the geological period which the gravel belongs to, and can place it on view as an indestructible heirloom from an early type of man whose virtues and mental limits one can hardly comprehend.

Consider some of the chipped implements from Egypt, known to be

prehistoric, and one can find that the choicest of flint was used, the chips are so small that if it were possible to gather them together they would appear as nothing but sand. The design and symmetry of these same pieces were artistic, indeed.

The writer now lives in a section of the country where probably no less than twenty native varieties of stone were used for implements and utensils, and there are many evidences of selection due to the fitness of the stone for the artifact in process of manufacture. Take for instance the scraper, which was made strictly for the purpose which caused it to be named so. Scrapers were not made for cutting or piercing, and those found which show actual wear are worn on the edge which was designed for the purpose of scraping something from other materials, whether it was grease and hair from skins, or rough surfaces from wood, bone, or other stone. On many forms of slate and steatite artifacts the scraping process is readily deciphered, the marks left by the scraper plainly showing what the contour of the scraper edge was. In reducing a chunk of steatite to a bowl the rough chiseling of the stone is plainly shown, even the length of the stroke of the chisel, then the smoothing of the surfaces, particularly the inside, shows the direction, the length of the stroke, the condition of the edge of the scraper and lastly the degree of finish and smoothness which the artificer desired.

An interesting type of artifacts to place under the glass are the so-called bannerstones. Usually they are made with great care and precision, and in studying them it will be found that there are many factors entering into their manufacture. A stone of workable texture is essential. First the general shape is arrived at through chipping, then to smooth further the surface and remove the sharp corners the direct blow of packing was used, then polishing of the outer surfaces was begun, but usually not completed until after the longitudinal hole was drilled. The drilling of this hole must have been a tedious task, for those bannerstones made of slate were easily broken, and it can readily be appreciated by one who knows drilling that any cramping of the drill will ruin the piece. Some writers mention the drilling of stone with a hollow reed and sand, and this might be possible where soft slate was to be drilled, but when such stone as hornblende and granite are drilled, it could not be accomplished.

The writer knows of a perfect bannerstone made of black hornblende, which is drilled with a half-inch hole, and when one considers the crystalline and metallic content of it, he is astounded that it can be done. In contrast to other bannerstones of softer materials, it may be said that neither the outer surface nor the hole are polished as is usual in those made of slate and similar material. Some tough material as flint or antler could probably be used best for the drilling process.

When archaeologists discovered turquoise beads by the thousands so small that fifteen hundred of them made a necklace, the most interesting question was that of how they were made. The magnifying glass solved the problem, and really added a new chapter to the book of knowledge, for it was found that they were made by first forming long stick-like pieces, then drilling them with needle-like thorns of some cactus or shrub, then polishing them where they were cut off. With modern tools we would not wonder at the process, but with aboriginal tools we are bound to marvel at the results achieved.

An example of a homely artifact is one commonly called a hammer stone. Examine many of them closely and it will be found that they were also used as anvils, rubbing and polishing stones to finish other pieces, grinding stones to grind shells for pottery tempering, and as tinder stones. Some of them show evidence of having all of the above uses incorporated in the single stone.

Not a few collectors follow hearsay in classifying their artifacts and call them by the names which they have always heard them called by. Is that enough? Decidedly not, for many of the stone tools which the Indians used had more than one purpose, and are often named without due consideration of the signs of use which are shown upon the implements themselves.

As we cannot see them in use by their makers we must use our powers of reasoning and deduction to determine accurately their part in the scheme of living of prehistoric man. The very mystery of the objects we lay hold of leads us on in continual search for further knowledge.

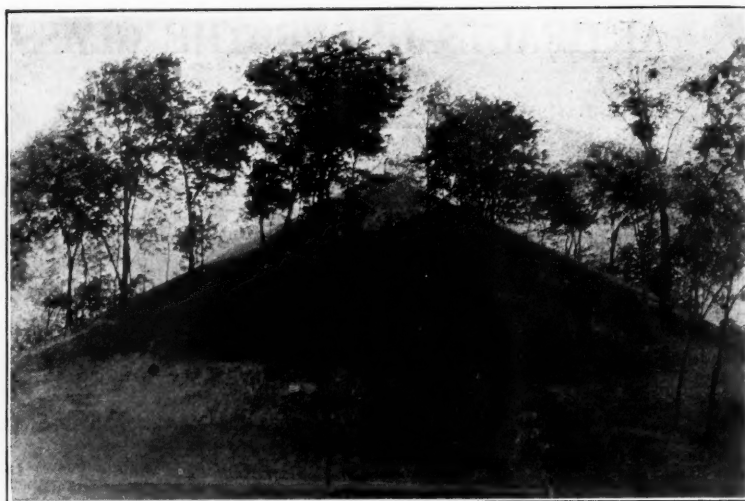
Coincident with the pleasure of collecting let us scrutinize closely the elements which make up the whole artifact and thereby doubly enjoy that which we observe.

Miamisburg Mound

By W. G. ADAIR

LOCATED on U. S. Interstate Highway No. 25 in Montgomery County, Ohio, stands Miamisburg Mound, that majestic structure of the Mound builder's art. From the topography of the surrounding country and from explorations, it is deduced that this mound was probably a signal mound. It is perfection itself, as an object of this kind, and is absolutely symmetrical. Altogether, it embodies an ideal wrought in concrete form that does immense credit to its builders, those ancient Americans of whom we know so little. Standing on the upland overlooking the valley of the Great Miami River, it rears its lofty peak heavenward, defying the elements to do their worst, as it probably has done for the last thousand years. It stands majestic in its silence and serenity, watching the centuries pass and caring not what befalls the human race. Could it talk, what a tale of the frailties of humankind it could tell. It stands 71 feet high and is close to 900 feet in circumference. It covers over an acre of ground and it is estimated that it contains close to 1,500,000 cubic feet of earth.

In Volume 14, pp. 446 of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society



MIAMISBURG MOUND

Located in Montgomery County, Ohio, is 71 feet high and 900 feet in circumference.

Publication is this: "It is the largest mound of its kind in the world. It was originally 85 feet high and was reduced to 65 feet by exploring parties." Since the Ohio Archaeological Society has assumed control of it has been restored to 71 feet. In 1869 a group of Miamisburg citizens sank a shaft from the top to two feet below the base. One skeleton, in a sitting position was found, eight feet below the summit. Nothing else was

found and the exploration was not considered much of a success.

Miamisburg Mound has at last found a 'Protector' in the Ohio Archaeological Society. Its face has been lifted and it is well manicured. The wrinkles of time have been erased and it is fair to behold. Long may it stand, as it has stood in the centuries gone by. King of Mounds and Emperor of all its surveys. Long live the King!

LARGE JIVARO

South American Headhunters
INDIAN SPEARS

Made of hard wood, 12 feet long.
Also decorative bows and arrows
from the same tribe.

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13 E. 8th St. New York City

- 2 Celts from France, each\$3.00
- 40 fine small pieces prehistoric Pottery from Missouri and Arkansas 1.50
- 10 Effigy pieces prehistoric Pottery, each 3.00
- 3 large Celts, 9 inches long, all fine, each 4.00
- 50 common Arrowheads 1.00
- 10 Pestles, each75

AMERIND RELIC COMPANY
Box 58 Marion, Ohio 3163

ONLY A FEW LEFT

"MOUND BUILDERS OF ILLINOIS," by Addison J. Throop, Call Printing Co., East St. Louis, Illinois, publishers. Contains large map of the great Cahokia mound group; twenty-six illustrations picturing hundreds of mound builder relics, and an 11-inch picture of the Cahokia mound, "King of all mounds"; 78 pages, paper binding. Price, \$1. Postage paid. "A valuable and interesting contribution to the study of Illinois archaeology." n3057p

Ollas

The question is often asked why so many ollas (a wide mouth pot or jar) are found in the districts known as Borego and Morengo valleys of California.

The tribes occupying these valleys might be termed "nomads," in a way, though not in the usual sense it is applied. They had a series of camps for different periods of the year, and when food was abundant in one locality, they camped there. Let the supply become exhausted and they finished their gathering and storing and moved on to the next camp, leaving always at each camp a complete set of utensils, equipment or, as you may term it. This accounts for the great amount of storage ollas of types found through this district, according to my interpretation.

According to certain government reports, it is quite well established that the Imperial Valley and the valleys bordering onto these mentioned districts were abundant in water, even to excess, for at least three periods of known history, thus might the In-

dians have looked to the hills as the more secure place for camps.

The mesquite, the chea, the cacti, the acorn, and other food supplies had to be gathered and prepared and stored, the two first no doubt came near together, while the latter two called for different camps, then while women were gathering these, the man would hunt and prepare weapons for future use when not gambling the favorite pastime of some of them, along with sports and feats of endurance and strength.

IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention **HOBBIES** when replying to advertisements.

COLLECTORS WELCOME AT HUNTER'S INDIAN TEEPEE

Rare plains and woodland Indian articles; beadwork; old Navaho jewelry and blankets; buffalo head and robes. Bargain values now on things that will soon enhance in value. So North over Michigan Ave. Bridge to Water Tower, West one block to Rush and Pearson. Antique district.

816 RUSH ST., CHICAGO Superior 0851

Scoutmasters, Eagle Scouts, and Junior Collectors Department

Scoutmasters, Eagle Scouts who take Indian work in their Scout organizations, and Junior collectors are invited to contribute to this department. It is our plan that this section be edited by these newer collectors and we invite all to send contributions detailing their work in Indian material. All worthy manuscripts will be printed.

MESQUAKIE POW WOW

By MAX A. AYER

THE Mesquakie, a branch of the Sac and Fox Indians, held their annual Pow Wow at Tama, Iowa, August 16-19. Several hundred members of the tribe participated in the ceremonies. Many tribesmen of the Sac and Fox from other states were represented. Several groups from Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma enthralled the visitors to the rhythmic beat of the drums and bells. Sunday, the big day of the twenty-first annual event enticed at least three thousand "Pale Faces," who sat upon bleachers constructed in an outdoor arena.

The first person whom I met, was Chief Jim Poweshiek, a flute soloist who participated in the ceremonies. He played and sang a special love song and dancers, both men and women, sang with him. The song was very old, according to the Chief, yet it has never been recorded as many of the old songs of the Sac and Fox.

As we walked over the grounds, we saw many displays of Indian handicrafts—bead work, baskets and carved novelties, and in a reed wickiup,

which housed the agricultural products and the homecraft work of the Mesquakies, there was a good array of ancient historical pieces that dealt with the history of the tribe. Vegetables, quilts, canned goods and blankets produced by these people proved to many visitors that the Mesquakie were advanced in the White Man's methods.

The dance opened with a parade of the dancers in full regalia. Highly colored feathers, bright shirts, beaded arm and leg bands, typical hair dress and bustles gave a colorful appearance to this wooded spot selected for the dance. The group was led by Chief Poweshiek and William Jones. The "Friendship Dance," a greeting to all the visiting tribes opened the repertoire, followed by the "Swan," "Shawnee Dance," "the Snake Dance," and a contest to choose the best male dancer among the boys and adults. Members of the Young Bear family won both.

The speaker of the afternoon, A. C. Wilford, state representative, gave the Mesquakie's his guarantee of support on the Wheeler-Howard Bill, and

also promised to help them in all phases of their difficulties.

William Jones, world war veteran, gave the interpretation of the "Hunter," pantomining it in a dance, which brought loud applause because of the accurateness of the act. Among the dances, the Pipe Dance interested a great many. It was a solo dance. To render the pipe dance is considered an honor.

The evening dances brought to a close the 1934 Pow Wow of the "Red Earth People," as the Mesquakie are sometimes called. Many comments were made on the atmosphere of the Pow Wow. Some said it was too commercialized. My Indian friends, upon being questioned on the subject said, "The White Man expects us to be as highly educated as they, yet they expect us to throw off as if by magic cultural ways and surround ourselves with a picturesque background by the Indians year ago. We cannot do it and yet be Modern."

Customs and Facts

Did you ever hear of an Indian cook book? Recently at the Kiowa Agency Miss Dorothy W. Smith issued a twelve page book on Indian recipes. It contains thirty recipes that are made with the native ingredients, except sugar. The flour used in the recipes is native ground



Photo by Des Moines Register and Tribune

Tama Pow Wow

corn flour, called "Cold Flour." Some of the recipes are old and rare, and there is an explanation of the various vegetables used by the Kiowa.

Among some of the ancient beliefs of the Indians are: (Choctaw) Girls never comb their hair after sun set lest they have bad luck. (Pueblo) Rain is said to be in the near future if they hear a coyote barking at night. (Papago) Beware of snake tracks, never step in one of them lest you are harmed or have bad luck. (Sioux) Persons dreaming of thunder and lightning are quite sure to be killed by it unless they see some great man in the tribe and tell him what took place and who was there at the time of the tale in the dream. (Creek) The first kill is to be brought home by the hunter but he is forbidden to eat any of it. After that he may eat what he kills, as the first kill is to be his luck token. (Pueblo) The land of the hereafter is called "Wae-nema-chz" or the place of eternal summer and the forest of good hunting.

The Calumet Pipe

Ceremonial objects were used by all the Indian tribes. Among these objects is the Calumet Pipe. It was used by many of the tribes—Crow, Chippewa, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Winnebago, Creek, Arapaho, Nez Percés, Sioux, Omaha, Pawnee, Cheyenne, Piegan and others. Some tribes claimed the pipe was given them by the sun. Its use was varied, such as a passport between tribes to bring rain, secure favorable conditions when hostility arose, and banish evil. The decoration of the pipe is similar among most of the tribes. Some of the pipes had no bowl, while the later ones did. So it became generally termed a "Peace Pipe." There were always two pipes the male and the female, with their different decorations as to the power of the sex they represented.

The length was about four feet, width two and one-half inches, thickness one and one-half inches. The stems were either reed or ash. If the stem was made of ash a hole was

bored through to permit air to be drawn through. The stem was painted blue to represent the sky with the exception of a groove that was cut the entire length, this was painted red to signify the passage way in which life enters the body. The female shaft was painted green with a red groove, to symbolize vegetation. Eagle wing feathers were then glued on the stems to symbolize the eagle, (as a Chief) as he soars near the great spirit. Blue feathers were then fastened near the mouthpiece to symbolize the sky where the Great Spirit lived. A woodpecker head was then bound to the stem near the mouthpiece, with the mandible pointing along the groove meaning that the bird's spirit moved along the groove toward the spirit, of the people. One of the jaws of the woodpecker was painted blue in reverence of the Great Spirit. Owl feathers were then bound in the middle of the stem with the undecorated ends thrust through the head of a duck, which faced downward toward the water. Ten feathers of the brown eagle were placed in a fanshape upon the stem, these were fastened by two

thongs running through the feather in the midsection and near the end of the quill. Two balls of down from the white male eagle were fastened to the ends of the thongs, to represent the reproductive powers of the eagle. The brown eagle feathers represent the fighting power of that species. The female stem was decorated with seven feathers of the white eagle, missing the latter had not the power of the brown eagle. The other decorations were as of the male stem. Songs were sung while the decorations were placed on the male shafts, but not the female.

Each of the birds used by the Indians in the decorations on the pipe represents the superiority of the bird over its fellow creatures in their respective class. The owl, the night; the eagle, the day; the duck, the water; and the woodpecker, the trees. The female shaft represents the night, moon, kindness, a mother, and the north. When objects were used on the Calumet pipe they became sacred. A song and a dance were given as an honor to the pipe.

More About Fakers

A DEALER in Indian relics sent in an ad. While the name on the ad was different we were sure it was from the same party whose ad we had previously rejected because of complaints. Under the new name he gave us references and to show how it pays to look up references and not take them for their face value we print this letter from one of the references.

"Your letter received contents noted. Am very much pleased in your attitude in writing me. The information I can give you is that I was taken in by this boy. I read the swap ad in your HOBBIES, one of the first issues I took, traded him two repeating rifles in perfect condition and a valuable high priced guitar. I got in return what he called gem points, a few pipes and a birdstone—he valued at \$20. I sent this stone on approval to the Bellson Company at Marion, Ohio, and they returned it and said

it was a fake. I got my eyes open then, wrote him and found out he was a boy only seventeen years of age so I was helpless to do anything."

HOBBIES is always inclined to give everybody the benefit of the doubt but where there are numerous complaints it stands to reason there must be more ground for it. A well known Illinois faker operated boldly for several years probably because he was a good advertiser. He would have got away with it awhile longer had he been a little more discreet in paying the New York people who made his discoidals. Another thing we would like to know is what you folks who complain against these fake dealers do with the fakes you get from them. Do you expect us to sacrifice the advertising revenue while you in turn trade the fakes off to someone else? HOBBIES could double its advertising in the Indian relic department if we



Attention Collectors

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is most complete and is being offered at very reduced prices. Why not take advantage of the low prices now and get a selection on approval?

Write today for Free New Catalog of Genuine Indian Relics, Arrow and Spear Points, Bird Arrows, Sioux Indian Beadwork, Cut Gems, Rough Gem Minerals, Elk Teeth, Blankets, Baskets, Fossil Fishes, Agates, Jewelry, Feathers, etc.

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DEADWOOD SOUTH DAKOTA

See My Display of

Bannerstones, Discoidals, Arrowheads, Bird Points, War Points, Spears, Pottery, Drills, Effigy Pipes, Effigy Flints, Pottery and Stone Pipes, Celts, Boat Stones, Hematites, Plummets, Grooved Axes, Wampum Beads, Stone Beads, and many other relics at my

BOOTH (No. 34) AT THE CHICAGO HOBBY SHOW

G. E. PILQUIST

DARDANELLE, ARKANSAS

would take these fakers' advertisements. Now if we can stand a loss you can stand a loss. It is also ironical to see a group in Chicago getting up an Indian relic association and fill their bulletin full of advertising of fakers that HOBBIES has thrown out. Isn't it a fact also that that association was gotten up for the purpose of rehabilitating one of the members who had been exposed by one of the museums for handling fakes?

A Typical Faker

A reader of HOBBIES sends us a letter from a faker, typical of their ilk. It shows how boldly these fellows operate:

"I have a few extra fine modern forms of Indian stones such as pipes, birds, banners, spuds, bars, crescents, discoidals, that I will sell at \$1.00 each, and it is very hard to detect them from the genuine, will ship on approval for I feel sure the same will prove most satisfactory, etc."—J. R. Leveridge.

Another Experience

M. O. Hallock of Medina, Ohio, writes:

"I was very much interested in what you said about fakers, and you are right when you say unscrupulous collectors often buy the fakes with the idea of putting it over on a more innocent collector. This is too bad. When I started to collect I had this worked on me a few times, and I know just what the feeling is when the fraud is discovered. But in the last week I have found there are other ways for a collector to have bad luck.

"For seven years I had been trying to get an old time collector to separate with a few choice pieces, and at last I was successful. I was so proud of them that I could hardly let them out of my sight. Last Sunday a friend collector was coming to see me and I had to make a special trip to town for the specimen. I had no sooner placed them in the car when an automobile thief stole car,

relics and all from in front of my store. The birdstones and rest of the specimen were so outstanding that I felt sure it would be the thief's undoing. So I made pictures and broadcasted them to my friend collectors and distributed them among the Akron detective squad. A few days later a detective walked in with three-fourths of the collection. He had found it in another stolen car. The arrest of the thief who stole my car soon followed. He was not a relic collector but just a car thief on parole from Lima, Ohio, for the fourth time. This time he stole fifteen cars and won a nice term in Columbus. But now the interesting part comes in. Who sorted this collection over and took out the three most valuable pieces?

"First, a large eight-inch lunate form, same as shown in Moorehead's 'Stone Ornaments,' figures 72 and 170; second, a very fine steatite stone pipe of unusual size and shape; and third, a broad, thin, slate spear.

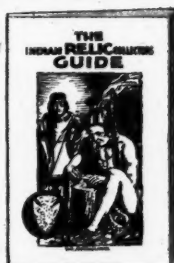
"I think all of these pieces are in the neighborhood of Akron, but so far I have not been able to make contact with them. My car was brought back with Michigan numbers and has been restored to its original good condition by the insurance company. But I sure hate to loose that eight-inch knob gorget or crescent. I guess it is just one of those things that happens in the course of a hobbyist's daily life. Outside of a few previous thefts this is my first bad luck, and I am still hoping to some day to see my crescent again.

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Send ten cents for my latest catalogue which gives location, material, color, size and price of nearly 1,000 fine specimens. This same dime will put you on my mailing list for future catalogues. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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GLEN WOOD

5022 North Lockwood Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Western Oregon Expedition

Since I have been on a two month auto trip to Western Oregon, I must tell the folks how the collectors along the Long Tom River hunt relics. The Long Tom is just a creek in summer but in winter it's miles wide. Its flood plain is covered with hardwood forest. Here and there a big fir grows on a slight elevation. Collectors go to these firs and dig through the needles and leaves with pocket knives or sticks. It seemed incredible to me but each of the three of us who went found a relic in a couple of hours scratching. They tell of one fellow getting 400 that way in half a day. Well, I only found a few good relics on the whole trip. I got some obsidian discoidals at East Lake, and at Miller, bought a bunch of arrows that are too good to be true. There is a tale there that after the surface arrows began to get scarce, three men panned the Columbia river sands for three years for arrow points.—Paul Rowe, Glenwood, Ia.

Pre-historic Relics

Dug from mounds, and graves in Arkansas and Oklahoma. My next price list will come out in September. Don't fail to get this—5c Stamps. Largest dealer in the South.

n34c

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Indian Relic Collectors

Remember we have a large and carefully selected stock of prehistoric stone relics, old beadwork and trappings, weapons, Navajo rugs and Indian pottery. We have an especially fine offering of the rarer types of ceremonial stones, as well as quantities of nice arrowheads, axes, celts, etc., at reduced prices.

Antique firearms and weapons, Colt revolvers, aboriginal curios and weapons, minerals, fossils, antiques, Carrier prints, and coins, are also described in our new price lists. tfc

Complete Illustrated lists 10c.

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Around the Mound

A Scouting Expedition in Massachusetts

IN THE southeastern part of Massachusetts, not far from the coast, a beautiful little river wends its way through verdant farm lands for a distance of some fifteen miles, finally reaching its destination, the open ocean.

The writer and his wife were recently in this vicinity on a scouting expedition, and called on the occupants of a small farm house, the main object being the collection of interesting curios and antiques.

We were shown a very fine Indian spear point that a small boy had found the day prior to our visit. This piece was about six inches long and was picked up in a sand pit near the house and close to the river. Naturally we were greatly excited when we were told that we could go to the place and dig to our hearts content.

The farmer's wife, a dear old soul, sent her son with us to point out the "spot" which we soon came upon after a short drive through a lovely winding lane leading from the old country road to the river.

Here we found a sand and gravel hill, the top being about twenty feet above the surrounding fields. One side of this hill had been dug away evidently to obtain top dressing for the country road, and there was a slide of loose sand and gravel from the top to the bottom at a very steep angle.

Our good friends had loaned us two light iron bars and a hoe, and after a rather difficult climb to the top through the shifting sands, we started to prod and dig under the top soil some four or five feet from the surface.

We soon began to find fragments of pottery and rather large stones that showed unmistakable evidence of breakage from intense heat. Other stones were covered with soot and here and there small pieces of charcoal were found. There were several stratas of earth each separated by a thin black line.

Each strata yielded fragments of mortars and other implements. After digging awhile at the top we would descend through the sand and scratch and dig around in the material that had been dislodged from above. Here we soon found a perfect flint spear point five and one-half inches long, and a small white quartz bird point.

We then ascended again and were

hunting again. Mrs. White who was standing knee deep in the sands and prodding away like any good laborer let out a gasping cry and I turned to see her sliding through the loose sand to the bottom with an object in her hands which I thought to be a large shell. She at once dropped the "shell" to the sand, and when I reached her side discovered that she had unearthed a human skull.

It seems that the skull, loosened by Mrs. White's digging had started to roll down the slide, and thinking the object a shell of some sort she grabbed it hurriedly and dropped it even more quickly when she discovered what she held.

Gingerly we scraped away around the place where the skull was found and unearthed the jaw bone with several teeth intact but a diligent search failed to reveal any other bones of any description.

Evidently we were on the site of an Indian encampment, and could we have remained longer other interesting pieces might have been discovered. Although this place is some hundred and twenty miles from home, we are planning to go back for there are doubtless many more interesting relics still to be unearthed in them thar hills. — Frank C. White, Meriden, Conn.

Effigy Specimens

Weather conditions have not been such as to wash out many relics this summer, but I occasionally add a rare specimen to my collection. One of my recent finds was an Indian medicine man or conjurer's magic wand. This is a grooved three pointed stone to be hafted to a stick at the angle of a windmill propeller. It is so constructed that when turned to different angles, it will represent a different object, viz., a standing bird, a flying bird, a stone pick, a hafted stone magic wand, a hafted stone hand sickle or scythe and an unhafted hand sickle. This effigy specimen and can be satisfactorily demonstrated by test.—Julian C. Spurgeon, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Trumpets or Whistles

Regarding the use of the Indian instrument pictured on page 97 of August *HOBBIES*, according to the report of the National Museum, under prehistoric art, 1896, page 580 (with picture of same, plate 74), I find this brief report: "Tubes encircled in middle with raised ring and expand-

ing towards ends supposed to be used as trumpets or whistles. Usually found around Tennessee."—Charles W. Porter, Rockford, Ill.

Fish Net Spacers

The interesting plate on page 97 of the August issue showing pre-Columbian artifacts is followed by the query as to the use of these articles.

The habit of archaeologists when they find an article the use of which they cannot otherwise state is to call it a banner stone, ceremonial stone or baton de commandement.

The six articles shown on that page are fish net spacers for weaving. No one knows what the hour glass tubes were used for, some say as musical instruments, eye shades, medical accessories. See Haywood's "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee. Bennett Young's, "The Prehistoric Men of Kentucky," pages 207-9 and figures on page 211.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is about to establish a state park on the Kokko Kills or Fort Ridge prehistoric site five miles west of Madisonville, and it is proposed to assemble there a great collection of local artifacts including some fine specimens of the articles shown by you on page 97 of the August issue. P. C. Williams possesses a very finely finished net spacer found at the Fort Ridge village site, and a diagram from the Archaeological Department of the University of Kentucky illustrating its mechanical use in weaving fish nets. The thing hard to believe is that the American Indian as first known to us had the energy, skill and industry to work out this process and execute in hard stone finely polished and perfectly and mechanically symmetrical artifacts of this kind.—M. K. Gordon, Madisonville, Kentucky.

The Big One Got Away

Although this may sound a bit fishy, it is no part of a fish story for it all happened, in and about a rock shelter, a few miles north of here. I would tell you exactly where, were it not for the fact we are all liable for trespass. As to its period? Well, it was about a month ago. There were five of us, not counting an M.D. that any well regulated expedition usually has with it. Burton and I were alternating with a sieve and spade in one place; Andrews was using a spade and sieve, on his own hook in another, while Britt and Huse, were operating just under the ledge. We were all pretty well absorbed in our work, not knowing what the next spade full of earth would show up. We were finding the usual amount of bones, deer, raccoon

and others, a similar few arrowheads and potsherd, when we heard Britt give that accented, "Oh! Oh!" That told us he had run onto something of account. We looked up to see him rubbing the dirt from a five-inch spear point. Now you fellows to the west and south of us will snicker at the mention of a five-inch spear, for we know that some of you fellows go out with a box wagon, scoop them up by the shovel full, and when you have the proper amount of ballast, in the back of your cart, you start for home. Not so here. In twenty-five years of intensive field searching, I have only about a half dozen fair spearheads. With arrowheads, that's different. I may have picked up 3,000 in the same time, of which about 250 are not nipped or broken.

The find proved to be an excellent red spearhead, and by far the best we had found yet. After passing it around for inspection, it was placed with the rest of the finds, on the top of a good sized flat rock that had been picked up from the floor of the shelter. We were all busy digging and screening again, when we heard

a rumble, looking up quickly, I was just in time to see the flat rock, used as a depository, burying its nose in a heap of loose dirt, and landing on top of Britt's pick ups I say on top. It seems that nobody in the party knows whether it did or not. For strange as it may seem, no amount of digging and screening could bring it to light. Britt and Huse worked for a full hour at it and were finally reconciled to the fact that they had dug and screened, in every conceivable place it could have fallen in. It was just simply not to be found. As we were picking up our traps to pull out, some one suggested that each of us be frisked, but all agreed too readily to have it carried out. Another case of where the big one got away!

What I have termed a rock shelter in the above is a hole in an overhanging ledge, where one might take shelter in a sudden downpour providing they were not too portly. Here the Indians holed up in them in severe weather. Last spring, and in another location, Britt took a bronze arrowpoint from such a shelter, the kind obtained from the French and

English traders, which reminds me, I have a one-third interest since we pooled our finds. Furthermore, I have not told you what Britt said as that flat rock slid off the boulder with his finds aboard. — "Smoothbore," Connecticut.

Unusual Piece

Recently an interesting effigy was found on a farm in Jackson County, West Virginia. This piece is more than sixteen inches long, nearly five inches wide and about two inches thick in its thickest part. It weighs approximately seven pounds. It has a partly pecked finish, is polished and covered in places with small valleys made with a sharp implement. It appears that some of the characters are picture writing. The stone rings like metal when tapped with hard material. One side of the piece is finished to look like a human face with one eye. On one side the throat looks like that of a human. I bought it off a farmer who found it. — Ernest Kelley, West Virginia.



Here is one of the excavations of Dr. Don F. Dickson of Lewistown, Ill., well known archaeologist and lately placed in charge of the famous Payne collection in Springfield. This scene shows a regular mortuary, apparently a wholesale burial place. Dr. Dickson started collecting Indian relics as a result of his bent for amateur archaeology years ago and has excavated several Indian sites in Central Illinois. He has also originated the Dickson Mound Museum at Lewistown, Ill.

CLASSIFIED INDIAN RELICS ADS

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (Cash in advance.)

WANTED FOR CASH—Fine long spears, genuine gem points and effigy pipes. Send outlines.—W. C. Fuellhart, Tidioute, Pa. n367

WANTED—Indian relics of stone, must be of good quality; will purchase or exchange Beads or other California Indian relics.—Eugene C. Tribble, Lodi, Calif.

WILL BUY extra fine long spears and knives; also super-fine war points, especially Arkansas willow leaves from graves. Write fully, today.—Cooperider, Established 1913, at 424 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. n3611

WANTED TO BUY—Flint spears or collections of Indian relics found in Ohio.—Bellson Co., Box 229, Marion, Ohio. d387

WANTED TO BUY—Wanted rare genuine superb Effigy Pipes, Quartz and other scarce Banner Stones. Extra large grooved axes.—N. Carter, Elkhorn, Wis. ja12042

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers', Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times, 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. (Cash in advance.)

PREHISTORIC STONE RELICS, over 50 years' experience in gathering Ohio relics, much sought by beginners and advanced collectors. No list. State your wants. Inspection invited.—Albin A. Elchert, New Riegel, Ohio. s12417

BIRD POINT AND LIST, 10c.—Floyd Vavak, Sank, Mo. o104

PREHISTORIC STONE RELICS for advanced collectors and others.—Albin A. Elchert, New Riegel, Ohio. d12633

FOR SALE—In part or whole large private collection prehistoric Indian relics, fossils, antlers, etc.—E. J. Williams, 790 Franklin Ave., Columbus, Ohio. o1001

30 GENUINE ANCIENT FLINT ARROWHEADS, while they last, \$1.00, or \$2.75 a hundred. Postage extra.—Petrie's Log Cabin Museum, Brown's Lake, Burlington, Wis. my3252

RARE GROUP SHRUNKEN HEADS, family of 4. Parents, infant, youth. Amazon tribe, fiercest of all tribes.—Trigger's 200 W. 49th St., New York City. f6882

READ MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 60.—Edward Goldblatt, 433 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. op

PREHISTORIC SOUTHERN Indian relics, especially arrowheads.—Ray Snyder, Sussex, N. J. o011

COLLECTORS, ATTENTION—Have some duplicate Indian relics my collection for sale. Write me articles you are interested in. Can send outlines.—W. M. Cunningham, Benton Harbor, Michigan. au12848

FOR SALE—Offer No. 1—Drill, Spear, Scraper, 6 Arrowheads, Bird Point, Fleisher, \$1.75 value for 75c. Offer No. 2—Drill, Knife, Bird Arrow, Triangler Point, Spall, Tanner, \$1.75 value, all for 75c. Offer No. 3—6 Arrowheads, 1 Select Arrowhead, Bird Point, Spear, Drill, Knife, Scraper, Chipped Implement, Triangler Point, 6 Arrowheads and 2 Bird Points, Kansas, \$2.95 value, all for \$1.75. All above perfect and genuine. Navajo Coin Silver Bracelet, beauty, 85c; Navajo Coin Silver Ring, turquoise set, 85c; Acoma Pottery Bowl, pretty good size, 40c; Hopi Pottery Bowl, pretty good size, 40c; 1 Celt Spear and 5 Arrowheads, 75c; 1 Shell pendant and 4 Flaked Relics, 85c; 1 Fine Rare Spear, 85c; 12 Fine Hide Scrapers, 50c; 3 Nice Spears, 75c; 6 Choice Variety Arrowheads, 50c; 25 Stone Age Relics, nice collection, all \$2.50; 10 Kansas Arrowheads, 35c; Stone Age Tomahawk, 30c; Northwest Wampum Grave String, 40c; Southwest String Wampum Mound, 40c; Sioux Brass Pipe Tomahawk, \$6.50; 10 Large Wampum Beads, grave, 10c; Indian Large T-shape Peace Pipe and Stem, used, \$2.50; 100 Fair Arrowheads, ancient, \$1.50; 100 Select Arrowheads, \$4.50; Gem Bird Point, beauty, 35c; Transparent Agate Gem Arrowhead, 35c; Quartz Arrowhead, 10c; Miss. Valley Bird Point, 10c; Kansas Grave Axl, 40c; 10 Nebraska Arrowheads, 35c; Stone Age Knife, 15c; Stone Age Hoe, 30c; Stone Age Celt, 30c; 10 Arizona Grave Beads, 8c; Pretty Oregon Gem Bird Point, 45c; Flint Hide Tanner, 7c; Finest Long Flint War Point, 45c; 4 Bird Points, 50c; Fish Scaler, 15c; Painted Arizona Pottery, large, pretty, 40c; 3 Western Bird Points, 45c; Chalcedony Arrow, 6c; Fish Arrow, 10c; Indian Teeth, 6c. Indian Beadwork, Coin, Bills, Stamps, Covers, Old West Photos, Minerals, Cut Gem Stones, Fossils, Baskets, Pottery, Weapons, Old Books, Sea Shells and Sea Curios, Navajo Silver Goods, Mounted Animals, Oriental Curios. Postage and insurance extra. Large catalogue, 5c. See my catalogue before you buy. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Vernon Lemley, Northbranch, Kansas. tfo036

PREHISTORIC RELICS FOR SALE Largest assortment in Middle West. No lists; state wants. Will submit outlines. Collectors, Museums supplied. Also Alaskan relics.—Donald O. Boudeman, Curator of Archaeology, Public Museum, 234 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich. jly12255

THE RECORDS OF A FORGOTTEN RACE, Hieroglyphic Carved on Stone Bluffs, Leave Inscrutable Indian Tales, Ten Pictures of the Prehistoric Carvings for \$1.00.—Theo. Orcutt, Tecnor, Calif. n2052

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THE SHIPMODELER

Official Journal of the SHIP MODEL MAKERS' CLUB

Cincinnati Public Recreation Commission Introduces Ship Model Making

A general outline and modus operandi of the Ship Craft and Model Engineering Guild of the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio.

By WM. RICHARDS, Director

Thru its success with handicraft for children on fifty of its eighty-two playgrounds, the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati has developed something for the older men who do not care to participate in games, or who if they wanted exercise, wanted to take it while they were riding their hobbies.

Some of these men were riding their hobbies, but in a desultory way, having no means of meeting with other men of like interest; and then there were those who would ride a hobby if they had a place to work, and still others with the inclination but lacking the initiative to go ahead and do something without a guiding hand or some instruction as to how to do things.

The outcrop of these ideas was taken to our director, Tam Deering, by the writer, with the suggestion that since ye scribe held an M. E. and an N. A. degree; had been building models for thirty years and was still learning, he might be able to formulate a plan that would bring these men together, with a place to work, a library of blue prints to work from, an instructor for those who needed him and a consultant for those who wished to discuss matters.

Whatever was done was to be self-supporting.

In order to try this out we had a small news item appear in the Cincinnati *Times-Star* stating that a class would be taught in model ship and sailing model building, and that anyone over eighteen years of age would obtain full information by coming to the City Hall office.

In the meantime the Board of Education was approached with the view of allowing us to use one of their manual training classrooms in a High School for the purpose. This was not only agreeable to them, but

they did everything possible to make it pleasant for us.

Fourteen men answered the invitation. After the formalities of gathering names and addresses, they were given our view of wanting to form a Guild for the advancement of ship model making and the healthful sport of building and sailing models on lake or river. The cost to them to be kept at a minimum, and in this way: The entry fee would be 50 cents to cover blue print costs; the dues 10 cents a week, and such material as they required to build their models from would be charged to them at our cost on a credit account, payable at 15 cents a week until the material costs were cleaned up, then the upkeep dues of 10 cents a week would be their only outlay. This was based on one constructive period each week.

As time went on it was noticed that the work chosen by the men as pupils (and they were at this time all pupils) was very evenly divided between scale models of old ships and sailing models.

While this was going on a lecture campaign was carried out, with talks to the Sea Scouts of America, the Naval Reserve Corps, private clubs and church gatherings of men closely followed by attractive posters placed in every club, Y. M. C. A., churches and last but not least in the main library and in their thirty odd branches. The display in the library consisted of a poster surrounded by books on models and model making which could be obtained from the library.

Because of varying employment conditions our class varied in the matter of attendance. With many pupils working nights there was quite a lot of absentees, but we felt that this would be overcome when the roster became larger.

So we finally came to the self-governing part of our plan.

A general meeting was held to discuss this phase of the situation. We now had some experience to guide us as to costs, and we had a good

idea of what we wanted for our equipment and we had another plan of dues to submit for approval. We also had an offer of our own shop and meeting room from the Recreation Commission.

It was finally decided to adopt what might be called a standard form of constitution, to elect proper officers and, in order to broaden the scope of the model work, to make an addition to the name to read "Ship Craft and Model Engineering Guild."

The initiation fee of 50 cents still helps the library for blue prints and books. The dues of 25 cents are apportioned to each member as 10 cents for operating expenses, 15 cents for material account, which is constantly credited to the individual member as his personal credit with which to buy material with at any time. When he enters, the material he purchases is carried on credit for him and cannot be taken out to be worked on at home until an amount is paid in to cover it, then it is released and his credit balance grows until he purchases more material. If he should resign or at any rate, once each year, any balance he may have in his favor is transferred with his full sanction to the equipment fund, from which equipment may be purchased for use of all members.

We found that the change of name, which is more inclusive together with the publicity derived from a feature article prepared by the sports editor of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Dixon Denton, featuring a model of the sailing type, brought some sixty applications who look forward to winning prizes offered for the finest workmanship in ship models and mechanical models; fastest sailing model and fastest power model. Awards to be made by *Times-Star*.

There developed about this time the realization that we had among us a number of men who had their own shops and who wanted only to come in every little while to discuss matters. We could not charge them 25 cents every time they appeared nor could we charge them 25 cents at each monthly meeting, so we worked out for these men a charge of one dollar and a half as their yearly dues.

Members are making old-time ship models, steamship models, locomotive models, fire apparatus models, sailing models and power models.

The sailing models have been designed with the idea of the model being paramount—that is, the sailing models are not merely scale reductions of some prototype, but have been developed and designed for all that there is in a given number of inches in the model itself. For instance, our smallest sailing class brings out a model thirty-six inches over all, nine inch beam, seven inch draft, with displacements of fourteen pounds and sail area of 1,027 square inches.

The power models are tried and true, either displacement or hydroplane hulls developed by design in the same way to give the utmost in their inches.

The sailing and power model members have their own group with their regatta and rules committee who regulate the sailing and building rules.

Just now we have one of the pupil's sailing model on display at the Public Recreation Commission's booth at

a Food Show at the Cincinnati Zoo, where thousands seeing the model ask questions and become interested every day. Quite a few became members of the Guild from this contact.

Altogether, while not a large group, it is an earnest, willing and eager group who display good craftsmanship and are turning out very creditable work, which will be displayed at a date near the first of the year.

We hope to go on to a point where we will have associated with us all those in the city interested in the sport and hobby, and we are particularly interested in, and anxious, to get back into circulation those fellows who think they are too old or too crabby or useless or have some other inhibition. Contact with our group will take that all out of them and add years to their life.

We also hope to develop sailing models from skiffs on the river and at a contemplated lake of some twenty acres at our Lunken Air Port; this is very healthful exercise, and combines careful and clever craftsman-

ship with larger boat building and handling.

Should we get our own place, a work and club room all to ourselves, we can do this larger work to better advantage, as the building of thirty-six inch water line length models that are sixty-six inches over all; forty-two inch water line length models that are seventy-five inches over all, and nine foot V bottom skiffs requires plenty of room where nothing need be disturbed from one constructive period to another.

At this time there are three periods each week. One evening devoted to discussion with the group that work at home. One evening for a class in ship model building and the third for a class in sailing and power model building.

Again it is interesting to note that the work chosen by the members is equally divided between ship scale models and sailing models, with the more mechanical models being done by new members.

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CLUB DOINGS

Chicago Chapter Has Good Program Outlined

AT OUR last meeting September 25 there was an election of officers. R. T. Shayler was re-elected president. Irving K. Campbell was elected vice president and Carl F. Koehn was re-elected secretary and treasurer. Briefly, our program for the coming year is as follows: We shall continue in our attempt to create a collective club library of books, blue prints, pictures, photographs and data that the members have collected by having each member furnish the librarian with a list of such material as he may have so that in the future when information is requested we can by consulting the librarian's files see which member has this information in his possession and go to him for it. We shall continue in our attempt to create a club collection of ship models of all periods and types by having as many members as will, construct at least one model to the best of his ability and information available, and then protect and keep this model for the club to use for exhibition and reference, and in the event of our being so fortunate in the future of securing a permanent meeting place

or club room, the builder will loan his model to the club for a semi-permanent exhibit and museum of ship models. We also hope to form a program committee to arrange for speakers and other instructive features for the coming meetings.

We shall redouble our efforts to find a more central place to have our meetings. At present we meet alternately on the North, South and West Sides of the city at some member's home. A place, preferably in the loop, would be much more convenient for all.—R. T. Shayler, president Chicago Chapter; Carl F. Koehn, secretary.

Brooklyn Starts Off Fall Well

The first meeting of the Fall season was held September 18 at the home of Captain S. N. Wessberg. The election of officers resulted in Captain Wessberg being made president; Harry Leigh, vice president, and Ralph C. Urban, secretary and treasurer.

Captain Wessberg answered the demand for a speech by giving us a most interesting account of his sum-

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mer visit to Sweden. Alan Villiers, in search of a sailing ship suitable for a training ship, had asked Captain Wessberg to meet him in Copenhagen and there act as his consultant and adviser. The result of their combined efforts was Villier's purchase of the full-rigged Danish Training Ship *George Stage*. It has been renamed the *Joseph Conrad* and, after refitting at Plymouth, England, will sail around the world with British cadets who desire sail experience. The little 100-foot full-rigged ship was enthusiastically described by Captain Wessberg as "the most beautiful thing in sail he had seen in his many years of sailing experience."

After refreshments the members descended to Captain Wessberg's den, which is fitted as a captain's cabin, and Mr. Urban showed his partly completed three-thirty-second inch scale model of the Whaling Bark *Sunbeam* of New Bedford and described the installation of a bronze weather-vane of the North Polar Ship *Roosevelt* on the roof peak of Admiral Peary's home at Eagle Island, Casco Bay, Maine. Mr. Urban made it as a gift for Mrs. Marie Peary Stafford.

Our next meeting is scheduled for October 9.—*Ralph C. Urban, secretary.*

Philadelphia Chapter Calls Fall Meeting to Order

The first fall meeting of the Ship Model Society of Philadelphia was held in the evening, September 10. Approximately thirty turned out, including many new faces, whom we hope will join our club.

The following six models were brought in for inspection: Cruiser "Indianapolis," yacht "Ayesha," battle model (five masted schooner), small sloop model, three masted ship in east sea and large yacht model.

Mr. Hunn in an interesting talk about his model heartily recommended Dupont's Household Cement, which he used throughout.

Mr. Meader explained how he had adjusted the rigging on his whaling model so that it wouldn't loosen or tighten too much due to weather conditions.

Due to the healthy condition of our treasury it was decided to have a dinner in the near future.

It was also suggested and approved that we spend a Saturday afternoon at some local shippard.

Mr. Meader wired that it was almost time that we had another exhibition. All the members agreed. We will try to get the "Art Alliance" again as it was so satisfactory last time.

Election of officers is scheduled for the next meeting.—*C. Judson Bowers, secretary.*

Happenings in the Capitol City

Washington, D. C. Yard held its first meeting, as usual at K. Foote's, 205 Quakenbos St. N. W., thirteen members and a visitor present. Carl A. Swanteson, well known for his fast steaming *Mauretania* model, was unanimously elected captain for the year. Thorwald Nielsen was elected, also unanimously, to serve as purser or treasurer. Election of secretary was carried over to October meeting, after an attempt to re-elect the present one for the second time proved contrary to by-laws. Committee to revise same was appointed. One resignation to the Yard accepted with regrets. October meeting will be at Arthur Linn's residence, Hyattsville, Md. Members all confessed to very little modeling during the summer, but there was quite a lot of travel-

ing and photoing around fishing boats, navy craft, museums, etc., that made very interesting recounting. Our guest, Gordon Drummond, national winner in the Fisher Body Napoleon Coach contest, gave a very good talk. Kaufman discussed the "Cut-All" tool and its uses.

The Foote lazarette produced apple pie, ice cream and coffee.—*Albert C. Wagner, Secretary.*

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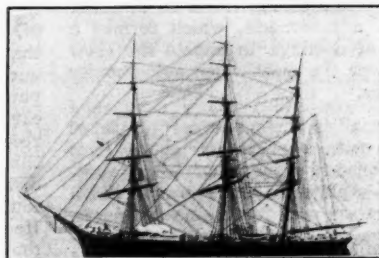
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PIECES OF EIGHT



More Odds and Ends About Ships

By ROLAND PITCH

A "BILLY-BOY" was a flat-bottomed boat built for the navigation of the Humber River and its tributaries. Boats of this type designed for sea service were generally clinker built and sloop rigged. Many of them carried a square topsail which was considered as an indispensable portion of the complete equipment of a sea-going "billy-boy." Some of them were schooner rigged and carvel built. They all drew very little water in proportion to their burthen; and to enable them to hold a good wind, those employed on short coasting voyages were fitted with lee boards which were unshipped when they had to proceed inland to Leeds or Wakefield; the masts of these were fitted into a strong trunk on the deck called a tabernacle, which formed a kind of a hinge to enable the crew to lower the mast when going under bridges.

"Vaca" is the name of a large canoe with a single outrigger. It is mentioned in accounts of Tongatabou. It has a platform amidships, on which is a raised seat for the native chiefs.

"Pinjadjap" is the name of a coasting vessel of the Straits of Malacca. It has a kind of broad washboard or topgallant bulwark, the continuation of which projects beyond the stem and stern from each side of the vessel, and has spars across at intervals. It is navigated with sails and oars, and, like the ancient galleys, has two masts. The sails, which are made of Indian mats, are rectangular in shape and have great drop.

"Damelopra" was the name given an ancient Dutch vessel with a flat

bottom; constructed for inland navigation and suited to carry a heavy lading with little draught of water.

"Lagan" is an old legal term for articles which are sunk in the water, but with a buoy attached, so that they may be found again.

Paddy Boats are boats used at Ceylon, some as fishing boats with nets, some for the conveyance of "paddy" and other goods, including timber, on the rivers, etc.

"Azoga" was the name given to the Spanish vessels which carried to America the quicksilver to be used in the working of the gold mines.

A "Ship's Husband" was the agent for the owners of a vessel, employed to take a general management thereof, in purchasing stores, etc., seeing that the ship was properly repaired and equipped, attending to the ship's papers, entering into contracts for cargo, receiving payment for freight, recovering losses and averages, settling with the master for wages and disbursements, and rendering an account of the whole to his employers. He was sometimes a part owner of the ship.

A "garookuh" is a coasting vessel, or large fishing boat of the Persian Gulf. A "gay-diang" is a coasting vessel of Cochin China, sharp at each end, rigged with three triangular sails. A "gay-you" is a fishing boat of Touranne on the coast of Cochin, China, of singular build and rig.

"Lastage," a term derived from the German "last," implies the lading of a vessel, or more particularly stowage room for goods: thus, when a ship is laid on for a general cargo

at any port in the Baltic or elsewhere, the shippers who may agree for a certain number of tons of lading are said to "Engage lastage."

"Kayack," or kayak, is the term applied to a fishing boat of Greenland, made of seal skins stretched around a wooden frame, and having a hole pierced in its middle, into which the fisher places himself, wrapped in a frock of seal skin, which is laced close round the hole to prevent the admission of water. The "Umyak" is the boat worked exclusively by women, as the kayak is by the men.

A "boopaa" is a small canoe with a single outrigger, of the neighborhood of Tongatabou. A "booanga" is a Malay vessel, having sometimes as many as three banks of oars besides those pulled by the men, who are seated on a kind of a raft on each side, forming part of the double outrigger with which the vessel is fitted.

A "buyse" is a fishing vessel of Holland, the bows of which are very full; they have three short masks, capable of being lowered abaft, rigged with square sails. These vessels are employed chiefly in the herring and mackerel fishing.

"Keckling" is a term for old rope wound round cables to keep them from chafing.

"Trebisond" is the name of a type of Turkish boat or small vessel having a long mast placed at about two-thirds her length from the bow, on which mast a square sail is set. It has great sheer, sharp bows and a round stern.

"Baggala" is the name of a type of large Arabian ship remarkable because of the elevation of its stern, which is ornamented with carved work like the ancient ships of Europe. The bows are low and have great rake. This type of vessel carries guns on the upper deck and sometimes on two decks.

"Toucan" is the term for a fishing boat of the Straits of Malacca resembling a French lugger. "Sala-Sala" is a name given by the Malays to the boats of India, called also "gourabes." "Rafiau" is the name of a type of boat of the Mediterranean worked with sails and oars. Its breadth is equal to half its length. It rigs a lateen sail and job.

A "Mediterranean Pass" was an "indenture of security" granted by the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty to British merchant vessels to enable them, according to treaty with the Barbary States, to pass the seas unmolested by the cruisers of these states.

"Larbowlines" was a cant name used by sailors for the men of the larboard or port watch.

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Jagging Wheels

SCRIMSHAW is the only native American art except that of the Indians. On long voyages the whalemen had leisure time which he spent in an attempt to fashion something of utility or crude beauty from the scraps of bone, or whales' teeth, tortoise shell or any material at hand. Some captains forbade the work because it distracted the men from their duties. The origin of the word is unknown. Melville, in "Moby Dick," and other authors, have called it "scrimshander." James Templeman Brown claimed to have traced the word to Indian origin but there is no authority behind the suggestion. Clifford W. Ashley conceives the scarcity of material, doled out to the men by the second mate, made "scrimping" necessary and thinks this may account for the first syllable. Also surmise.

The tools used were a jack-knife, saw and files. Holes were drilled with gimlets made of nails. The jawpan bone was planed. The grindstone was sometimes employed. The finishing was done with wood ashes, and polish given by rubbing with the palm of the hand. Whales' teeth were etched and filled in with India ink. There were canes, busks, swifts and reels, chessmen, ditty boxes, bodkins, crochet shuttles, cribbage boards, paper knives, dominoes and things legion. The magnum opus was the jagging wheel, an implement for crimping the edge of pie crust.

The Old Dartmouth, New Bedford, Mass., Museum is rich in scrimshaw

work. Frank Wood, the curator, who made one of the largest collections in the world, contributed 150 different productions of crimping wheels to the museum, some of which are illustrated in the photograph below.

The Old Dartmouth Museum lacks one exhibit it would like to possess, Capt. Ahab's leg, made of the jaw-



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The Shipmodeler

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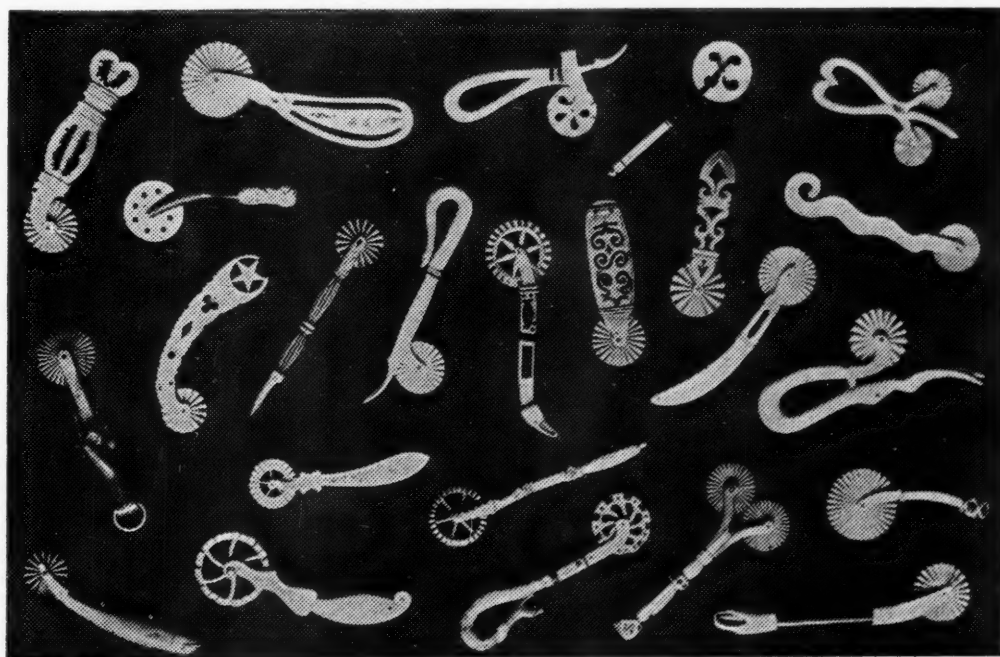
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Jagging Wheels in Old Dartmouth Museum, New Bedford, Mass.

EARLY AMERICA AND PIONEER LIFE

Preserves Early Southwest With Pictures

N. H. Rose, born in Texas in 1874, can't forget the early Southwest, for his collection of some 1,500 pictures of early Southwestern scenes and well-known Western and Southwestern character serves as a reminder of his early life. Mr. Rose says that he was born about seventy-five miles northwest of San Antonio, "just beyond the border of civilization in a community raided by Indians up to 1878." He tells of how at the age of seven he had some thrills uncomparable in the rest of his lifetime. A mountain lion came rushing pell-mell from off the mountain side to the school house. The charming young lady school marm, and older pupils succeeded in closing the door and window shutters (there were no glass windows), and Mr. Lion acquired neither a pupil or the teacher for his repast. "The same fall," says Mr. Rose, "we moved more than a hundred miles further northwest, where we lived in an old log house on a lonesome and abandoned ranch. Shortly after our arrival in our new home, a great herd of cattle gathered one day, and it seemed as if a hundred bulls among them began to fight at one time. They were all around the house. Dad wasn't home, so mother and I afraid that the house would be pushed over, slipped out of the back door and up the hill that sloped down to our back yard, taking with us the smaller children in the family. Those bulls kept us treed up the hill until evening when they left for the range to graze."

Almost as early, Mr. Rose started taking subscriptions for the Youth's Companion, winning a tin-box camera as a premium. It was then that his hobby began to unfold.

He used to slip away from work to take pictures of hangings and shootings. Then later as a tent photographer he wandered all over the west of Texas "shooting" cowboys, rangers, country weddings and what-not. Whether he could take the picture or not he finally managed to get all the celebrities in his collection. You'll find now plates of Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, Stephen Austin, Jesse James, the Dalton Boys, Belle Starr, Wild Bill Hickok, Calamity Jane and Billy the kid.

So on down the years he has nurtured his hobby, feeding it mostly on

views and scenes of the early Southwest. His collection contains such interesting variations as example of earliest gunmen and notorious badmen. Some of the interesting scenes he has not been able to witness himself but securing copies of others he has managed to get together most of those of interest.

In addition to deriving pleasure from his hobby, it has been remunerative in a way too, for many editors of outstanding books and magazines have called upon Mr. Rose to supply old time views of the Southwest.

"Strange to say," says Mr. Rose, "pictures of bad men, gun men, outlaws, and similar character, are in most demand. Next in popularity are peace officers' pictures, then follows those of Indians, Texas rangers, and pioneers whose achievements and hardships are outstanding."

Early American Beliefs From Old Almanacs

Because the almanac played such a part in the life of early Americans, we quote here some interesting sidelights on the subject from the *Evansville, Ind., Courier-Journal*.

"State agricultural colleges and the United States department of agriculture have superseded the old almanac as the farmer's guide to bumper crops, but there was a day when many a farmer consulted the almanac to see when the moon would be 'right' for potato planting or wheat harvest.

"Let's see now. Should potatoes be planted in the light or the dark of the moon? A once popular superstition had it that potatoes planted in the 'wrong' phase of the moon would develop big tops and no tubers, but there seems to be a difference of opinion as to which is 'wrong and which is 'right.'"

"The consensus of this newsroom is that 'Grandfather planted potatoes in the dark of the moon,' which is contrary to the directions quoted from Volume I (1888-1889) of The Journal of American Folk Lore, by Dr. Garry C. Myers, in his column on the editorial page of a recent edition of the *Courier*. The quotation reads:

"Potatoes should be planted in the light of the moon so they will take root."

"Other quotations in the column, entitled 'Are You a Believer in Signs?' pertaining to farming are:

"Wheat must not be cut before the full moon, as it will not be fully ripe."

"Cucumbers must be planted before sunrise in the morning or bugs will get them."

"To kill a toad or barn swallow causes cows to give bloody milk."

"A fence must be made in the waning of the moon or the posts will sink."

"Make vinegar in the light of the moon."

"Make wine in the dark of the moon."

"A search of an hour and a half through a stack of almanacs dating from 1857 to 1896, with at least one for almost every year, failed to reveal any injunctions to farmers such as those just quoted. The makers of the almanacs apparently depended on word of mouth instruction in the superstitions from father to son, and were content with listing the solar and lunar phenomena to be expected and signs of the zodiac, although some of them went so far as to make day by day weather forecasts for a whole year in advance. Those almanac publishers were not afraid to take chances. Today the United States weather bureau, with the aid of all kinds of instruments, with years of research and accurate records, and with reports from all parts of North America to aid it, refuses to forecast weather probabilities for more than a day in advance.

"Although the almanac makers neglected to set down the agricultural superstitions of the day, if the collection just referred to is a fair sample, they included in their works almost everything else of a 'practical' nature, from the use of coffee as a disinfectant to cooking hints and ways of detecting counterfeit money.

"They were published by patent medicine manufacturers, by seed, feed and farm implement dealers, and others with something to sell.

"On the cover of Morton and Griswold's *Western Farmers' Almanac* for 1857, published in Louisville, is a harvest scene of the days before the binder or even the reaper. The grain is being cut by men with sickles, while women and children gather and tie it into sheaves.

"The nineteenth century almanacs are all alike in one respect. They devote considerable space to humorous stories that present day radio comedians insist on telling as new, in spite of the more than half-century of mildew that clings to some of them.

"In addition to the usual contents and numerous patent medicine advertisements, Ayer's American Almanac for 1857, 'for the use of farmers, planters, mechanics and all families,' contains a facetious, reflection on the postal service of the day:

"A Michigander brags of his pumpkins that grow twelve feet in a week. Our government ought to plant some of these vines to carry their mails."

"Morton and Griswold's almanac for 1858 lists nine signs of rain, from the color of the moon to the flight of birds and the behavior of insects, domestic animals, plants and water fowl. The same volume contains sickroom hints and the use of coffee as a di. infectant, tells how to lay off a square acre, and jocular instructions on 'How to Catch a Night-mare.'

"Take mince pie just before going to bed, eat it, wash it down with a pint of brown stout; swallow a lot of chicken salad and some cold lobster, if you can get it, jump into bed, lie flat on your back, and in half an hour you will dream that a horse is sitting in your lap, with Bunker Hill monument on his back."

"We can expect to hear that as a part of a radio broadcast now.

"The Morton and Griswold 1858 edition is also the one that contains the instructions on detecting counterfeit money, a dissertation on the curiosities of electricity, and a typical almanac epigram:

"Troubles are like babies, that only grow bigger by nursing."

"Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1867 is a little more practical. Its 'Farm and Kitchen Garden Calendar,' without reference to signs of the zodiac or phases of the moon, advises what work should be done and what crops planted and tended in each month of the year.

"Dr. J. H. McLean's Family Almanac for 1872 is devoted largely to the virtues of the doctor's cure-alls, accompanied by grotesque and lurid illustrations of the 'before and after taking' variety. Dr. McLean modestly asserts that his Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier 'will effectually cure,' to mention just a few, 'rush of the blood to the head, fluttering of the heart, swimming or pain in the head, dimness of vision, night sweats, fevers, dryness of the skin, pimples, inflammation of blood, melancholy or depression of spirits, bloody flux, inward piles, pain in the bones, loss of memory.'

"John P. Morton & Co.'s Western Farmer's Almanac for 1878, the successor of Morton and Griswold's, contains hints on butter making, the destruction of vermin, drying damp grain, irrigation, manures, how to relieve cramps while swimming, and

the protection of river banks from washing.

"But we still have not determined whether potatoes should be planted in the light or dark of the moon to keep them from 'going to tops'."

These from a splendid collection of almanacs is in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cavin, Evansville, Indiana. They were collected by the late Robert Hardin of Ensor, Ky., near Owensboro, Cavin's uncle, who died about a year ago.

Early Pennsylvania

Andrew Sampara of Philadelphia sends copy of a petition submitted to the council in March 10, 1802, by Philadelphians.

Transcribed in part:

- - - That since the late unprecedented and atrocious murder and robbery committed on the highway in Market Streets, numbers of country people are terrified. Those who live so distant, as to render necessary, for traveling the vicinity at night, are under peculiar apprehension. At the Bridges on the Schuylkill, it is remarked that no travellers, market people or others of character pass after dusk, though it has been customary to travel in all seasonable hours of the night heretofore. The increase of dissolute and desperate vagabonds is notorious. This state of things is attended with great detriment to the citizens, by keeping away supplies from our market, and is dishonorable to the police of the city. It is on these accounts thought right, that some lamps should be placed between the built parts of the city of Schuylkill, in High Street; that, now, being the road which the country people prefer in travelling to market, a small patrol, is deemed proper, to give confidence to travellers.

Your memorialists therefore, without any intention to dictate, have respectfully suggested the foregoing facts and opinions to the councils, requesting they will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and apply such remedy, as to them shall seem adequate.

Among the signatures to the petition are Josiah Siddon, James, Case, Clement Biddle and James Dunlap.

Kentuckiana

Embedded in concrete in front of Mechanical Hall on the campus of the University of Kentucky at Lexington, there is a section of the original strap iron rails and limestone sills of the track of the old Lexington and Ohio railroad, which is now the L. & N. road. This track, which was laid at Lexington in 1831, was the first railway track west of the Allegheny mountains, and ran from Lexington toward Frankfort, and

was opened in 1833. The present L. & N. road from Lexington to Louisville follows the tortuous route of the 1833 railroad, which was built with constant curves under the engineering belief of those days that this had to be done to keep the "cyars" on the track.—By John H. Bowman.

Land Mark Removed

Orange, Massachusetts' last hitching post, a stone post that stood in front of Harlow's block in Central Square, has been removed says a press announcement.

Editor of Story of Vicksburg Dies

William Thomas Gardner, 90, who issued a "wallpaper edition" of the Daily Citizen of Vicksburg, Miss., in July, 1863, telling of the capture of that city by the union forces, died recently at his home at Freeport, New York.

Mr. Gardner, a member of the Ninety-seventh infantry during the civil war, was one of the first union soldiers to enter Vicksburg, where many residents had been living in dugouts during the siege. In one of the dugouts Mr. Gardner—who had been a printer in private life—found the printing plant of the city newspaper, The Daily Citizen. The forms were ready for the publication of an edition, but the editor and his help had departed.

Mr. Gardner wrote a short account of the fall of Vicksburg and set it in type. Then he found there was no printing paper. All he could find was a roll of wallpaper and he used that. With the help of two men he issued an "extra" consisting of one sheet, tabloid size.

A Letter of Civil War Days

From the Collection of A. L. Beeson
Greensfield, Ind.

Springfield, Missouri
February 24, 1863

Dear rather brothers and sisters: I suppose you would like to hear from me once more. I enlisted in the United States Army some two years ago when this rebellion commenced between the North and South. I thought when I enlisted that the war would soon come to a close, but I cannot see that it is any nearer than it was at the beginning. I have been in a good many battles, and always came out safe but I may fall in the next. I put my trust in God. The hardest battle I have been in was at the battle at Prairie Grove in Arkansas the 7th of December. We commenced fighting at seven in the

morning, and fought till dark, and then laid all night on the battlefield with the dead and dying. Our command of men consisted of the first Iowa General Blunts and General Baturup and some twelve hundred Indians and two Indiana infantry regiment. Our whole amount of men twenty thousand. The opposing army had thirty-five thousand, so you know we had to fight, several to one. We expect to have a big fight in a few days at Vicksburg. I think that will be the last fight. I hope so for this war is the greatest curse that was ever put on earth. Our Union troops burn houses, fences, kills hogs, and sheep, and destroy everything that can be found, leaving nothing for the South to live on.

I got a letter today from Mary Ann from Iowa City. She is well and the children are all well. Isaac has enlisted and gone to Kentucky, so his mother writes to me. I fear he is too young. I sent to have him discharged from the service. No more at this time. Dear father and brothers I want you to send a letter soon to me if you please. O, how often I think of you, although I didn't see you often.

So good night, may God bless you all. May the angels attend you; when you come to lay that earthly body of clay into the grave, the trouble of this shall cease.

O dear father, brothers, and sisters, what troubles I have seen since I saw you all with Mary Ann. A few more days and my troubles will be over. Back your letter after this style.

Commissary Sergeant
A. G. Beeson, Co., F.
1st Iowa Cavalry
Springfield, Missouri
General Herrins
Command.

Way Back When

The past is always interesting. Thus the column by Woodruff, "Do You Remember Way Back When," in the *Chicago Tribune* never fails to interest and gain contributions. We quote.

In zero weather granddad had to wait for his false teeth to thaw before he could eat his breakfast?—H. A. C. Roach, Rushville, Ill.

The postman blew his whistle and we had to run out to get our mail?—The Chimney Sweeper's Daughter.

We wore stiff bosomed shirts with collars to match?—Old Timer.

Your painter or paperhanger promised to come to work for you on a certain day, but went on a job for some one else that day because times were so busy?—Robert B. Hill, Janesville, Wis.

With what awe we youngsters regarded old ladies who indulged in a quiet smoke from a clay pipe after meals?—E. O. Barnes, Raritan, Ill.

Boys who used oil to sleek their hair were called dudes?—John J. McNamara, Jackson, Miss.

Tansill's Punch 5-cent cigar was a popular smoke, with headquarters for distribution at 45 State Street (1889)?—Mrs. C. T. D., Rock Island, Ill.

Night caps were generally worn and "nighties" always had long sleeves and yokes?—M. B.

Chicago fire engines went to fires with horses galloping at full speed?—W. Bodemann.

The "brakey" of a train crew usually carried a hickory stick rather than risk his fingers when making a coupling with the old link and pin with which cars were equipped?—Foster of Iowa Falls, Ia.

Men passed through the back streets and alleys of Chicago calling "Strr-aw, str-raw" for use under in-grain carpets?—Lucy Brown, Stillman Valley, Ill.

We used the pinch type of tie clips instead of the sliding kind?—Al Sordat, Milwaukee, Wis.

Passenger pigeons had a big roost between Yanker Slide on the east beach of Michigan City, Ind., and Corymbo, now Grand Beach, about 55 years ago?—B. A. M., Michigan City, Ind.

The Saloon building at the southeast corner of Lake and Clark was not a drinking place as its name implied, but a hall for assemblies of various kinds, and the United States courts and city council were housed there before the courthouse and city hall were built (1858)?—C. M. C.

We gathered discarded hoop skirts and tossed them over the cross arms of telegraph poles?—C. H. M.

Frank Daniels in the play "Litte

Puck" went to the basement to tap a keg of beer and returned all covered with foam?—Mort S. A., Elgin, Ill.

Gunny sacks, "resewed and baled," were sold by Josiah Lumbard, 50 La Salle Street, in wholesale lots (1866)?—L. C. O.

We had to gum our own stamps a long, long time ago?—Doc. J. M. N.

There was a hitching post in front of every home?—Ede of Elcho, Wis.

Another Early American The Cigar Store Indian

Fearful of countenance, brandishing high
His tomahawk, the Osage warrior stands,
Haughtily frowning on his match-scarred hands
He watches the loathsome pale-face go by.
The sun has peeled the warpaint off his face,
The rain has warped and cracked his upraised arm,
Still undaunted, he dares whatever harm
May come, proud of his noble, vanquished race. . .

The years have been unkind, for no tepee
Has he ever raised, nor kindled a fire,
Nor hunted buffalo on the great prairie
Where long, steel tracks now guide the iron tire.
The years have been harsh—but there's many more
In a museum's corner, on a waxed floor!

NORTON ASNER,
in *Baltimore Sun*

American advertising goes back to early American learning-to-read rudiments to impress the consumer. — Courtesy PRINTERS' INK.





Anything Wrong With Yours?

THERE has been some discussion abroad by our English cousins on "What's Wrong with Local Museums?" F. W. Robins writing in *The Bazaar*, London, says: (How do his remarks fit in with your local museum?)

"In these days it is not easy to get a corporate body to interest itself in the forming of a local museum where one does not already exist. The principal objection is usually one of expense, but this need not necessarily be great, especially where there is already a municipal building in which a room of a reasonable size and adequate lighting can be spared.

"A box for contributions usually helps a little, at any rate, towards the upkeep, and the more interesting the museum is made the more inclined to drop something in the box will visitors be!

"Exhibits are not generally the difficulty. A good many will be offered gratuitously as soon as it is known that a real museum (not a 'junk shop') is available, and the prospect of a small reward will lead many an observant workman to the place with something of interest. The difficulty is more likely to be that of diplomatically turning down unsuitable 'curios.'

"Cases, of course, are bound to mean expense, but there is an idea for the provision of these which the author would like to see tried out. Why not invite local bodies, or individuals, to provide and name cases in the same way as hospitals are often provided with special beds?

"The local Rotary Club, for instance, might very well be induced to raise a subscription for a 'Rotary' case, and a Toc H unit might very well consider the provision of one, a 'good cause' in which they might interest themselves. The expense would be spread lightly and a special interest in the local museum given to local organizations.

"Of course, the cases would have to be standardized, but this could easily be effected, as in the case of the hospital schemes, by the outside bodies simply raising their funds and

leaving the museum authority to make the necessary purchases.

"Another objection is the dullness of so many museums. This is largely due to the uninteresting and often congested arrangement of many of the old museums. A local museum must not be made the dumping ground for all the junk which a man's relatives have no use for after their collector is dead. Nor must it be the resting place for common souvenirs of no particular interest or educational value which would-be donors have brought from some trip abroad and wish neither to keep nor destroy.

"A local museum should be, first and foremost, a repository for exhibits representing the history and the character of the neighborhood—archaeological, geological, and botanical.

"Secondly, if possible, space should be given to illustrating the history of the industry or industries of the locality. Any general exhibits, unless, of course, something of very special interest is offered, should be confined to 'type' collections of educational value for the study of social life or industry through the ages, such as, for instance, a collection showing the story of pottery.

"These, however, should only be included if a definite sequence can be arranged, otherwise the exhibits are merely "odds and ends."

"The question of local material brings up that of a third objection—sometimes raised—that the locality has nothing of interest to preserve. This is scarcely true even of the newest of towns. The soil of this country, even in recently uninhabited areas, is full of relics of past peoples and their life.

"Moreover, a museum in any provincial town should cater for the surrounding countryside. There are a thousand and one interesting phases of human life which should be represented in the most severely restricted local collection, especially in the cases of domestic, agricultural, or other items which are becoming rare or dying out altogether.

"Why keep such relics? To argue

the point in all its bearings would require many pages, but suffice it to say that there can be no proper understanding of the present without some knowledge of the past or of human life and tendencies without some light on human history.

"Above all, a local museum must not be a rubbish heap. Not only must exhibits be selected, but they must be carefully arranged to tell a story. Spacing is important; crowded shelves cannot be properly labelled, nor can a story be told with exhibits huddled together.

"Lack of consideration of these points and the acceptance of a heterogeneous heap of souvenirs of no interest to anybody save the donors or their generation have been the rocks on which many of the older provincial museums have struck. The writer has in mind one or two of such museums which are repellant even to an archaeological student.

"At the other end of the scale stands such well-arranged and educational museum as those at Haslemere (whose Peasant Collection is worth a special journey to see), Basingstoke, and Newbury, to name a few of the judiciously planned smaller museums."

Museum Meeting

"The Michigan-Indiana-Ohio Tri-State Museums Association" will hold its 1934 annual meeting in the Museum Building of the Ohio State Archaeological Society at North High Street and 15th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday morning, October 12 and 13. Harlow Lindley of Ohio State Museum is president and Edward M. Brigham Jr., of the Battle Creek, Michigan, Museum is secretary-treasurer.

Two Museums for City

Lynchburg, Va., has taken steps toward establishing two historical collections, the first in a room set aside as a museum in the new Municipal Building and the other in a quaint little early American house which belongs to the Lynchburg Historical Society, according to announcement.

The first loan has been made the museum, which is sponsored by the

Woman's Club, by the public works of art projects division, Thomas B. Parker, secretary, and consists of etchings by Carson S. Davenport of Danville, and color prints by John Butler of Hume. The etchings relate to the tobacco industry, which has been responsible for the city's growth, and have for their subjects such as "Curing Time," "Tobacco Barn" and "On the Way to Market," and others similar.

Relics Come Back Home

Thanks to Public Works funds a collection of Mesa Verde archaeological material now in Helsingfors, Finland, will be returned to the enlarged museum at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, says The United States News. It is the most important collection of Mesa Verde material ever assembled, as the Swedish explorer Nordenskjöld was a pioneer who made his findings before unscrupulous persons and vandals carried away much valuable material. The Swedish Government purchased his findings, but they will now be presented to the museum at the site where they were discovered. The museum already has one of the finest private collections of Navaho blankets and jewelry in existence. Priceless prehistoric material is already in the possession of the museum.

Roosevelt Cabin

Residents of the Bad Lands of North Dakota and vicinity have started a move to secure the return of the Teddy Roosevelt Cabin, now located on the Capitol grounds at Bismarck. The cabin has been in Bismarck for about thirty years. It was originally moved from the ranch site and taken to the St. Louis exposition as a part of the North Dakota exhibit. Then it was returned to Bismarck where it has remained ever since. A number of Roosevelt souvenirs, gifts from time to time of the Roosevelt family, make the structure a historic shrine of unusual interest.

The group working for the cabin's return want it returned to its old site on the Maltese Cross ranch it seems.

This Should be a Lesson

Overeagerness on the part of Sam Harvey, a farmer of near Harlem, Mont., to cash in on one of the most important scientific discoveries in that section in recent years destroyed the value of his find, officials of the American Museum of Natural History told him. Harvey found the remains of a prehistoric dinosaur on his farm. Anxious lest they be stolen, he gath-

ered them up and placed them in sacks.

Darwin Harbicht, United States engineer and assistant to Barnum Brown, curator of the museum, told Harvey that the bones picked out of their native element by inexperienced hands were worthless.

Young Monument Planned

The Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association plans to erect a \$100,000 memorial on the spot in Emigration Canyon where Brigham Young said, "This is the place," when he first saw the Salt Lake Valley.

Jottings

A press item states: "The first cabin built in Utah, in 1841, and later used as the state's first postoffice, is preserved on the Ogden tabernacle grounds."

Having expressed admiration for the statue of Winged Victory, the President's mother was given a huge copy of it by the thoughtful French government. She may thank her lucky stars she didn't say she liked the Eiffel Tower.—*Boston (Mass.) Globe.*

A pencil-pusher on one of the metropolitan dailies remarks: "Money is flat—to be piled up."

Men of the late Stone Age in Europe had for domestic animals the ox, pig, sheep, goat, and dog, and possibly the horse.

A press report from Leningrad says: "An 'Arctic Museum' is to be opened here shortly. It will feature flora and fauna of the far north and will illustrate the life and activities of the Eskimos and the progress of Soviet science in bringing civilization to polar tribes."

A new museum of antiquities has been opened at the ruins of Corinth, to house relics found in forty years of excavation.

Appointed a special attache of the Guimet Museum in Paris, France, Miss Ruth Zentler, aged 21, formerly of New York, is the first American to occupy such a position in a French museum.

Recently the south terrace of the Kansas City (Mo.) Art Institute was turned into a gallery of prints at the morning session of the outdoor studio, with an exhibition of prints from the following collectors: Robert Fizzell, Miss Frances Logan, J. E. Horn, George Dillon, Conrad Hug, Helen Findlay and Mrs. Elizabeth Harding. Mrs. Fizzell spoke on prints.

There is quite a collection of firearms and Indians relics in the court house at Rock Island, Illinois. Among them are relics of old Fort Armstrong and the Black Hawk War.

Museum Adds Rare Lace

Old lace is becoming more and more rare and museums it seems are always glad to be able to add a rare old piece to their collections. One of the most exquisite pieces of lace ever produced in Flanders is a flounce of bobbin work which has recently been added to the Nelson Gallery of Art and Atkins museum in Kansas City. It was made in 1715 for Charles VI, emperor of the Holy Roman empire. The shape of the lace suggests it might have been made for a bed, probably to cover the royal pillows.

This particular piece has all the finest elements of Flemish bobbin lace and is in perfect condition. The design is a graceful canopy surmounted by plumes. It bears the design of the crown of the emperor and below is the Hapsburg eagle guarding her young. On one side of the canopy is the Bohemian and on the other the Hungarian crown. Several times along the border appears a "C" for Charles, another "C" for Christina and an "A" for Austrian.

Worthy of Museum Space

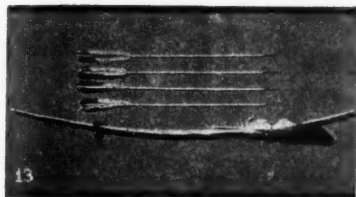
A collector of perfumes and fancy perfume bottles writes that history records Napoleon as a sweet smelling warrior. He favored aloe wood and eau de cologne, and used as much as sixty bottle of cologne a day. Another mighty man, Alexander the Great, had perfumes sprinkled with great regularity on his palace floor. One historian states that Louis XIV was the "sweetest smelling monarch I have ever seen." We will have to get our American histories to confirm the next statement. It has been said that one of the reasons Martin Van Buren was defeated for re-election to the Presidency in 1840 was because his opponents made the shocking charge that he perfumed himself regularly with Double Extract of Queen Victoria and Concentrated Persian Essence.

History is filled with incidents showing the part that perfume played in history. Just another. When the Black Plague came to Ancient Egypt, Royalty escaped usually while the commoners died like fleas. It was the general belief then that perfume used by royalty pleased the Gods thus allaying their wrath toward royalty, but later bacteriologists said that the fumes of perfume killed the bacteria.

The collection at the Roosevelt House library and museum in New York contains a three-barrel gun which was made to order for Theodore Roosevelt and which he used in many of his earlier hunts for big game with great success.

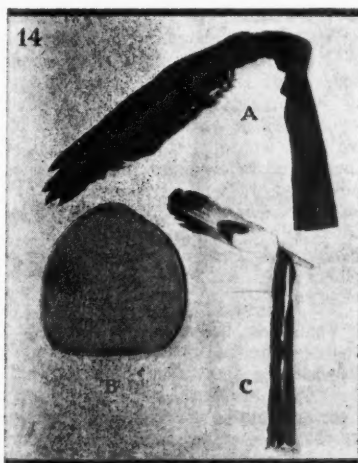
Union Pacific Shows Indian Relics and Indian Trophies in Museum

THE Union Pacific Historical Museum at Omaha, Neb., shows in its museum among valuable Lincolnia, and other material relating to highlights in the development of the railroad, a number of Indian relics and trophies, a few of which are represented here. Where once the Red Man had his trails the Union Pacific road now runs.



Shoshone Bows and Arrows

Pictured here are a bow and four arrows which were used by the Shoshone Indians. The bow has seen a great deal of service. The arrows are "modern," being tipped with some of the first nails taken into Idaho. The eagle feather on the bow is a Shoshone emblem of highest respect and esteem. When the bow was presented March 31, 1926, to C. R. Gray by George P. La Vatta, the Shoshone envoy, for and with the compliments of Chief Tendoy III of the Shoshones, the bow carried two feathers. The presentation was made for Chief Tendoy to Mr. Gray as a token of mutual friendship. On March 31, 1927, twelve moons later Mr. Gray returned one of the eagle feathers attached to the bow of Chief Tendoy to indicate the continuation of the friendship. The arrows are placed parallel with each other as crossed arrows are a sign of hostility.



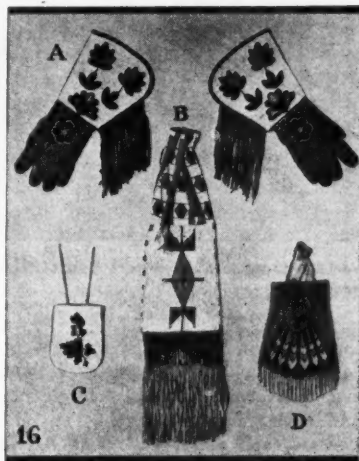
Relics of the Shoshone Tribe

This eagle wing fan (a) was formerly the property of Chief Tendoy II. It was used in the sun dance of the Shoshone Indians. This dance is one of the oldest traditions and ceremonies handed down by them. A great many people have a misunderstanding as well as a misinterpretation of the sun dance. There are two kinds; the sun dance which is done by the Sioux Indians of the Dakotas and is danced for high honors and is very

severe on the dancers, but the sun dance of the Shoshones is a religious dance. It is a dance of prayer; it is a dance for the sick, and there is nothing severe about it.

(b) The article shown is a sifter for grain and seeds after they have been ground. This particular sifter was made by hand from corn straw and willows and was used by the wife of Chief Tendoy II.

(c) Here are two of the oldest eagle feathers known to the Shoshone people. They were used for decoration on the back.

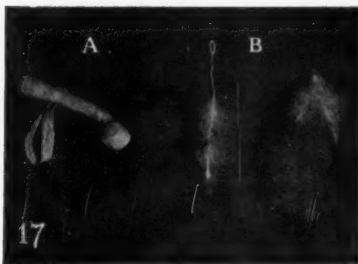


Indian Beadwork

Among the most interesting pieces of beadwork shown in the Union Pacific Historical Museum is this pair of gloves, (a). Made of buckskin, they are beautifully decorated with red, blue, green and brown beads upon a white background.

(b) This is a tobacco pouch and it belonged to Chief Tendoy II. It is made of elk hide and was tanned by the squaws. The center symbolizes peace and friendship in the central camp of the Shoshones. The designs around the center in the four directions are offers of and requests for peace and friendship with the people from all directions.

(c) This bead bag was a first attempt at making a "white man's purse," as distinguished from the conventional design. The Shoshones make beadwork after their own designs as well as after the white man's designs. The solid background of white beads in the Indians' work is based on the belief that there is good in everything.



Shoshone Weapon and Eagle Feathers

The weapon (a) shown here preceded the bow and arrow. Chief Tendoy I was particularly skilled in the use of this. It

was his ability to use this weapon which made him chief. The title of chief, and the reign among the Indians passes from father to son, and in the absence of a son, to a direct blood descendant of the chief. When a line of chiefs becomes extinct, the Indian council nominates candidates for the position and in the election of a new chief, Indian politics differ materially from the politics of the white man. When a white politician says he will do something, if he is elected, a lot of people take his word for it. When the backers of an Indian candidate for chief say he can or will do something, it is up to the candidate to prove it to the council. This was the case when Tendoy I was elected chief of the Shoshones. Tendoy was credited by his backers, among other qualifications, with ability to stun an antelope at 100 feet while riding horseback, using as his weapon a rounded stone encased in buckskin with a buckskin handle and wrist thong, pictured herewith. It is not unlike the present day blackjack, except in its use as the Indians threw their weapon. When the claim of the backers of Tendoy as to his ability with this weapon was presented to the council, he was invited to prove it, which he did, and this feat is credited with having swayed numerous members of the council to his support at the meeting which resulted in his election.

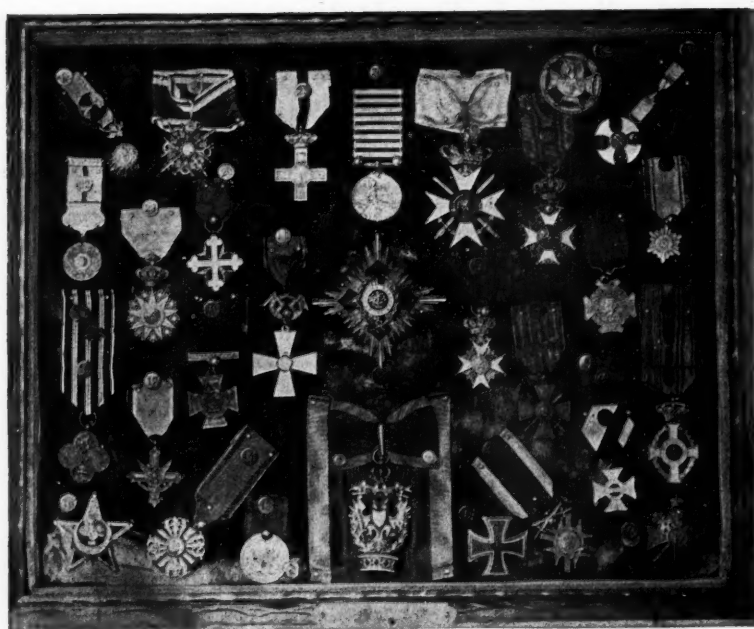
(b) Here are pictured two feathers used in the sun dance. The one with the thread attached to it is to be placed on the little finger, and the other is to be worn around the neck, as symbols of healing. These feathers are secured from the breast of the eagle.

The weapon and the feathers are among the relics from the Shoshone tribe in the Union Pacific Historical Museum presented by George LaVatta on behalf of Chief Tendoy III.



Indian Headdress

Through the courtesy of the Shoshone tribal council there is in the museum a war headdress which was captured in battle near Granger, Wyoming, by the Shoshones when driving a hostile tribe from the scene of the construction work on the Union Pacific. The tribe is not identified but it was either Cheyenne, Arapaho, Ute, Nez Perce, Blackfoot or Crow. It is made of wild turkey feathers and an old hat was used as the base. It is displayed in the museum through the courtesy of Chief Tendoy III of the Shoshones.



One of a soldier collector's nine frames of World War medals. Some are gold set with precious stones.

Out of the Trenches to a Hobby



WHILE overseas serving in fighting units, I not alone saw all the decorations of the Allied Armies, but often-times the decorations of the officers and enlisted men of the captured soldiers, and time and again I whispered to myself, if the Lord spares me I will try to collect world war medals, frame same, list as to the type of award, history and origin. Luck was with me, because I have been hospitalized several times, but never reached the graveyard. About July 1919 we sailed from Bordeaux and after eight days at sea, eating six meals a day, three down and three up, we finally passed the good old statue of Liberty, then the grand parade up Fifth Avenue, reception by the City of New York, theatre tickets and one glorious four days round of pleasure, with receptions and dances. Then out to Long Island and finally discharged. The next big worry was a job. Like a good many other boys, I was unfit for indoor services, (before sailing I was in a brokerage office) so the open spaces were very necessary to keep body and mind together. Finally wandered out to Oklahoma and found my better half and married. Then with domestic ties and a little settling down my mind wandered back to medals and the thought

that I had in the trenches. We went to work and contacted each and every Government, large book agents and medal concerns getting an edition of each and every medals that they knew about. Then started combing the world for one copy of each type medal, issued by that Government, State, County, or City, as well as the Corporations. I had considerable difficulty in most Foreign Countries, for as you know several were under different types of Government than during the World War period, and they discarded the medals and pomp of the old days, but the country that gave me the most trouble in locating as well as purchasing medals was Russia, and I finally had to resort to looking up old Russian Soldiers between Washington, D. C., and Seattle as well as the old Russian Soldiers now residing in Paris for it seems that the medals were no more. Dies had been destroyed, etc. We even combed Austria through their magazines and veterans' societies, and also the Orient. So you can readily see that we did not just confine ourselves to just certain countries. In the United States, most of the medals we see upon old soldiers are plain, but very impressive. Ninety per cent of the medals are made in bronze, eight per cent in silver, and two per cent in gold. But very rarely in the United States has a medal ever been awarded made up of gold and jewels, but in European Countries silver and jeweled and gold and jeweled are quite common, particularly the medals from the Nobility class. And

sometimes, for extraordinary heroism one of the lower class might receive a jeweled decoration. Our research work has been very extensive and our quest for medals also. First we either contact dealers or old soldiers, and then the bargaining.

In seeking medals of various European countries, we became interested without realizing it, in the Regimental badges worn upon caps and left shoulders, and not knowing it, we fell in line collecting these, each one, in my opinion a masterpiece, and especially struck off for said Regiment, typical of their activity and assignment. For instance an impression of a machine gun mounted by men with the wording "To Death." Others with heavy artillery, artillery piece in action worded "Paris or the Graveyard." And according to history the the graveyard won in most instances. These regimental badges are about 95 per cent in bronze, dull finish, and five per cent made up in some kind of silver plate, dull finish. The reason I especially make mention of the dull finish, is because it is an important factor. When a soldier wore something of a glistening metal the sun or signal lights at night would disclose his whereabouts which meant that he would either be wounded or killed. We grouped these regimental badges in their respective country, each country having one frame.

It has gotten so that my World War collection of which my medals are a part occupies about two-thirds of our residence but I trust this will not always be the condition, as my objective is to open a museum in some city or country place.

We tell you about our collection of World War medals in a very short space, but the collection has grown to its present size in sixteen long years, day in and day out, in which we have written letters, thousands of them, and often-times give up other pleasures, just to purchase some one or two medals that we recently located and needed for our valued collection. So our hobby called for sacrifices and we made them without hesitation.

Gathering the collection has been too big for one person, so my wife has become as vitally interested in it as I have. Many a night we rely upon the typewriter to keep our correspondence up with other collectors, and dealers, but the joy of receiving a new medal is satisfactory recompense for us.—By C. M.



A PORTLAND, OREGON, collector of fungi, has a strange phenomenon in his collection. It lives on an odd-appearing gray rock. For fifteen years the rock has been shedding the fungus without apparent shrinkage.

When Least Expected

Don't despair of ever finding anything of interest and importance. A story comes from Milwaukee, Wis., stating that recently Mrs. Faye Darrow Steinel of that city now possesses one of the most sought after signatures—that of Button Gwinnet, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Steinel's signature is on a letter which she found while rummaging in an old bureau drawer in Excelsior Springs, Mo. The letter, which is said to have been stamped as a genuine Gwinnet by the Milwaukee Public Museum reads:

"Athens, Ga.,
"Sept. 23, 1773.

"Mr. A. Middleton,
"Greenville, S. Carolina.

"Dear Sir:

"I am sorry that the S. Carolina delegation will not meet with the views of we, the people of Georgia in the matter at hand, regarding the new stage idea—It is our aim to link the two borders with a line that is to be helpful to both of our commonwealths in the hasty transmission of the express and the writing matter. Let us know if we can alter our plans to suit your people.

"Yours sincerely,

"Button Gwinett,
"Athens, Ga."

Forum

HOBBIES:

I commenced taking HOBBIES for the "Ship Modeler." I keep taking it for hobbies, though none the less a ship modeler for that. I've hobbled around all my life until I was once suspected of being the world's trash collector, but now that's boiled down to the make-something hobby with ships first and above all else. Along with that goes a good and growing general Marinalia collection. There is a fine 1837 Quadrant among the stuff. Also something that should interest many, I hope. How many of you have ever had a "Beach Bottle" (or jar)? I've seen quite a few as a boy, and tried the stunt recently at Cape Henry. It's very interesting and can be as scientific or as bizarre as the collector desires. Pick up from your beach a bottle or jar and get it thoroughly clean and very dry inside. Then from the sands collect an assortment of flotsam and jetsam typical of the beach you are on. At Cape Henry this proved to be nine-tenths shells of the clam and oyster type, perhaps twelve or fifteen varieties, also cuttlefish and fiddler crab bones and shells, wood worked on

by ship worms and a bit each of coral, sponge and bits of brick from some wreck or other.

I arranged the best specimens to the outside of the bottle with a slender bamboo splint as I filled it and let the center fill up with pebbles and the broken things. The result is beautiful as an ornament, at least semi-scientific and very reminiscent of my trip to that place. The bottles are a Scotch whiskey bottle, pint size and a quart honey jar both washed up clean by the sea. The important points in this collecting are to have everything thoroughly clean and absolutely dry to keep the bottles from smudging. Specimens must be of a permanent nature and of course each bottle must contain things from one section only.

Hope to hear more about this.—
Captain Albert C. Wagner, Washington, D. C.

Late News

The Canadian Post Office Department announces that a regular winter air mail service will be inaugurated about the first week in November, between Atlin, B. C. and Telegraph Creek, B. C. To commemorate the inaugural flights between Atlin and Telegraph Creek two separate and distinct cachets will be used on letters carried on the initial flights, as follows:—

Atlin—Telegraph Creek
Telegraph Creek—Atlin

These cachets will be used only on such covers as are sent to the District Superintendent of Postal Service, Vancouver, B. C. and which reach him not later than the 22nd October, 1934, bearing sufficient Canadian postage. Letters will be carried in Canada, to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, United States and Bermuda for six cents the first ounce.

Are You a Grave Digger?

Brooklyn, N. Y.—HOBBIES is the best magazine I have ever subscribed to, and that's saying something. I collect everything almost—firearms, swords, knives, world war relics, military insignia, cartridges, Indian relics, coins, bills, stamps, rocks and minerals, sea shells, curios, books, antiques, and last but not least, human bones.—Thomas H. Mulligan.

Day by Day

Thompson, Ohio.—I enjoy each issue more and more and don't believe I could do without taking HOBBIES.—Charles T. Crocker.

BOOKS FOR COLLECTORS

The Care and Repair of Books

By H. M. Lydenberg and John Archer of the New York Public Library (b)\$2.00

The Bookman's Glossary

A Compendium of Information Relating to the Production and Distribution of Books, By John A. Holden (b)... 2.50

The Map of America's Making

Printed in the warm and beautiful tones of the lovable old maps with scores of little illustrative drawings which scatter over the land. Over 200 references to famous and romantic events in American history. Size, 22 x 28 inches. Full colors (b) 2.50

The Booklovers Map of America

A Chart of Certain Landmarks of Literary Geography. Nearly 300 books mentioned. Size, 22 x 28 inches (b) 2.50

Historical Map of the State of New York

Students of New York History will find this map accurate and careful as well as full of sparkle with its quaint drawings and general air of charm similar to old maps. New York from its original history down to present day. Size approximately 22 x 28 inches, full colors. Price (b)\$2.00

Early Christian Iconography and School of Ivory Carvers in Provence, by E. Baldwin Smith (p).... 9.00

Coins, by H. W. Bell (p) 5.00

American Railroads, by Winthrop M. Daniels (p) 1.50

The Emigrant's Guide to California, by Joseph E. Ware (p) 2.00

Scenery of the Plains, Mountains and Pines, by Langworthy (p) 3.50

Handbook of Print Making and Print Makers, by Arms (m) 2.50

Story of American Furniture, by Ormsbee (m) 4.50

The History of American Sculpture, by Taft (m) 2.50

Reflections on British Paintings, by Fry (m) 3.00

Tall Tales from Texas Cow Camps, by Boatright (s) 2.00

Commerce of the Prairies, by Gregg 3.00

Texas, by Claudia W. Norvell (s) .. 1.00

Alkali Trails, by Holden (s) 3.00

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2810 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED

Energetic person living in Maine to represent HOBBIES and take subscriptions in the Maine Antiques Show, Hotel LaFayette, Portland, Maine, November 13, 14, and 15.

HOBBIES

2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HAVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF Old Mills, Bridges, Trees, Meeting Houses and other historic places in Southeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware. Can supply definite data with each photo. Write for prices and information. Twenty prints of covered bridges, \$1.00, postpaid. nx

C. H. THOMAS

216 Centre St., Kennett Square, Penna.

I REPRODUCE specimens of all kinds of collection material in black or color drawings. Commercial art work of all kinds.

FRANK KING, JR.
FERGUSON, IOWA

Cigarette Cards

Since there has been a great deal of interest lately in the collecting of cigarette cards let us look into a brief history of the subject in England. S. F. Braham writing in a current issue of *The Bazaar*, published in London says in part:

"To the student of early issues of cigarette cards those of Messrs. Wills must always be of special interest, as this firm was the first to issue cigarette cards in this country.

"The earliest form of 'stiffener' (still the trade name for cigarette cards, describing their primary function in the old paper packet days) was a ticket bearing wording only. This was followed first by reproductions of Wills' packings and then by a series of eight Wills' showcards.

"There is still considerable doubt as to the first series of cards as we know them today. According to a list compiled by Messrs. Wills, placed at my disposal through the courtesy of the London Cigarette Card Company, a Naval and Military series takes precedence.

"This list, however, makes no mention at all of either a Ship or a Wild Animal series, both of which are known to have been among the very earliest issues, and either of which, according to some collectors, may have been actually the first. Reliable information on the point would be very welcome.

"It should be noted that none of the series mentioned in these notes bear any official name. They are unnumbered and carry on the backs only the name and trade-marks of the firm. While the finish, in comparison with present-day standards, is somewhat crude, it is considerably higher than might be expected.

"They were all, with the exception of 'Double Meanings' (1879), issued between the years 1892 and 1895. The reproductions of Wills' packings and showcards were issued, I believe, about the year 1887. All are in color.

"The Naval and Military series, depicting soldiers and sailors of all nations, was issued in three styles. The commonest, numbering 100 or 104 cards, has a green back. A second series of 50 was issued with a grey back on a thicker card, and another printing of these (very rare indeed) bears a grey line round the picture and a blue back. In finish these sets bear a striking likeness to a Siamese issue on the same subject.

"The Wild Animal series mentioned above was later issued (retouched) by Player's, and, in the newer form, is the current issue of Messrs. Adkins. As such, it is available in large quantities. The Cricketers series (1894) should prove of absorbing interest,

particularly to older followers of the game.

"The small-peaked cap of those days and the number of players wearing ties strike a quaint note today. The Ships series was issued in two printings, both very rare, one bearing the maker's name on the front, the other without. There is no definite information as to the number of cards in the set.

"Two humorous series, of the type once rather common, are Animals in Fancy Dress—a series of 50 (very rare), and Double Meanings. A typical card of the latter set is one bearing the picture of a clergyman, conducting a marriage ceremony, with the caption 'A Costly Tie.' I believe that this set contain 50 cards.

"As with most similar pastimes, the summer holiday period may be said to mark the close of the cigarette-card collector's year. And this year the hobby has made tremendous strides in the public favor. The abolition of coupons gave it a noticeable fillip, and now, with its own journal and the co-operation of issuing manufacturers who, as a whole, have been very ready to give information, to say nothing of growing Press recognition, it may be said to be on a definitely well-organized basis.

"I understand that it is now only a matter of time until the long looked-for Standard Catalogue appears, and it cannot be long before the Dublin Cigarette Card Club finds itself one of many similar institutions.

"Once more, too, the cry of 'Got a cigarette picture, mister?' is heard in the land. (The rising generation in my own neighborhood regards me as something of a Golconda.) These youngsters are the collectors of the future, and I am sure that all devotees of the hobby will be at least tolerant of their importunities.

"Disappointment was felt at the beginning of the post-coupon era in lack of originality shown by issuing firms. Much new ground has now been broken, and great care obviously being taken in the production of the cards themselves. Probably the most striking novelty has been the metal-faced cards issued with 'Summit' cigarettes. What has the future in store for us?"

We Record Here

Two Greeks run a saloon near the Francis E. Willard School in Chicago and thinking they were adopting a popular name for their saloon called it "Willard Tavern." The Greeks were humorously chagrined when someone told them that Francis E. Willard was a great prohibition leader.

Waldo C. Moore of Lewisburg, Ohio, past president of the American

Numismatic Association, Ex-member of United States Essay Commission and an ex-trustee of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, broke into print again recently by showing some of his collection treasures at the Preble County, Ohio Fair. Ten thousand celluloid and litho metal buttons, many of them of the World War period is numbered among his hobbies. Mr. Moore's collection of obsolete bank bills is described as the largest in the world. At one time Mr. Moore collected checks for one cent signed by celebrities. Some of these were displayed.

Vic Latta of Lorain, Ohio, has recently taken over the Hobby Mart Shop in that city formerly operated by S. F. Martin. Mr. Latta has changed the name to the Hobby Shop.

A Fleischman, for many years connected with Joseph Fleischman, well known collector of deep sea wonders and curiosities, is now engaged in this line of business in Tampa, Florida.

The Indiana News Shop, Indianapolis, has been selling 30 copies of *HOBBIES* a month and now increases to 50. Some dealers have increased their orders 100 per cent and yet sell out. Hobbysm is spreading.

Clarence Hart of Marion, Ohio, collects lead pencils.

There wasn't any Fathers' day stamp this year, the *Detroit News* explaining that father already knows when he's licked.—*Kansas City Star*.

Watch for This Dame

Reading in the September issue of *HOBBIES* of the Adams woman, makes me think this is the same woman who swindled me out of \$50 worth of goods in 1930.

The description given in *HOBBIES* is exact. This woman came to my house with another woman, who turned out to be her daughter. She went through the old time dodge of contracting for a large bill of goods. These were to be shipped later to Oswego, N. Y., where she said she was running an antique shop. She took more than \$50 in merchandise, unpaid for, and was to send a check the next morning from Rockford, Illinois, for the full amount. Letters to Rockford received no answer. I wrote to Oswego, N. Y., and letter was returned with the postmaster's notation: "Left the City, No Forwarding Address." There is a warrant here in Wisconsin for her, if ever I catch her over the line. She should be locked up. Hoping that through the efforts of *HOBBIES*, and her victims she will be brought to justice.—G. R. Moore.

Acknowledgments

John H. Keller of Anderson, Indiana, who is confined to his bed most of the time because of illness, has sent a box of material which he wishes placed in the Hobby Museum in his memory. This will be fittingly entered, Mr. Keller. May peace be with you.

Ralph Goldstone of Brooklyn, N. Y., came through Chicago recently to pay us his annual visit after spending the summer in the county fair business in Canada and the Northwest. Ralph presented some petrified figs from McCone County, Montana, to the Hobby Museum.

R. P. Hommel of Richlandtown, Pa., has sent us an interesting booklet which has been reprinted from *The China Journal*. It is entitled, "Duck Hunting in China: A Canard?" It contains rare curios and is appropriate coming as the birds are migrating to warmer temperatures.

A souvenir shin plaster comes from the Marion, Ohio, Hobby Club, which recently has been in the limelight with a successful hobby show.

George L. Dodds of San Diego County, Calif., sends a beautifully illustrated edition of *Rancho Santa Fe* (California).

Arthur O. Hill of Canton, Ohio sends a contribution for the wall in the hobbies museum which is to be made of rocks from historic places. Mr. Hill's contribution is accompanied with this explanation:

"Though my offering is not very large (or good looking) I hope it can be used in the wall as I wish to do my part.

"Ohio has a very colorful history; has been the birthplace of more presidents than any other state; the birthplace of Edison, Sherman, Grant and many other outstanding men.

"The home of Wm. McKinley was moved to a new location several years ago to make room for an addition to a hospital, so I could not get a stone there since I do not know if they used the old stone for the home's foundation. (McKinley's tomb is in our city).

"It is rather hard to get a stone that is part of a historic structure since most of them are owned by and supervised by the State, and I didn't want to pick one up just because it was near by some historic place.

"I am glad my offering came from a part of the building itself.

General George Armstrong Custer
1839 - 1876

"General George Armstrong Custer was born December 5, 1839 at New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio.

He was nearly six feet in height, of great strength with a weight never above 170 pounds. His eyes were blue and his hair long and golden.

"At the beginning of the Civil War he left West Point (in his third year) and became a Lieutenant of Cavalry. At the age of twenty-three he was made a brigadier general; at twenty-five a major general—the youngest man of his rank in the army.

"At Gettysburg he had two horses shot under him and in the course of the war eleven horses. At Winchester, he took nine battle flags and more prisoners than he had men engaged. When Sheridan arrived at Cedar creek after his famous ride he said, 'Go in Custer.' Custer went in—drove the enemy for miles, captured many prisoners, a Confederate major general and 45 pieces of artillery. For this he was brevetted Major General of Volunteers. He was the first to receive the white flag from Gen. Lee," and Gen. Sheridan presented Mrs. Custer the table on which Gen. Lee signed the surrender. He never lost a gun or a color and captured more guns, flags and prisoners on the battlefield than any other general not an army commander (Volunteers).

"He was killed with his whole command of 277 cavalry men by the Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull at Little Horn River, Montana, June 25, 1876. His brothers Thomas and Boston and a brother-in-law met the same fate. The old chief a year or two later was asked at a conference the particulars, whereupon Sitting Bull replied: 'I do not know where the Yellow Hair died.'

"My father, wife and I drove to New Rumley, about fifty miles from Canton, and there is where I obtained my stone.

"It is a corner of a large stone—a part of the old home in which General George Armstrong Custer was born, December 5, 1839. It is from the foundation, the house was of wood and torn down.

"This place is not under state supervision, but the old well and foundation are marked by signs and a very large bronze statue of the general stands by. An old man living across the road has all visitors register, so I asked his permission for the stone.

"I hope it serves its purpose, and if there is any others we can get, we would be glad to do so, since visiting historic places is sort of a hobby with us."



Cachets and First Day Covers:

Dedication of Wilkes-Barre's (Pa.) new post office—cachet sponsored by Wyoming Valley Philatelic Society and Craftsmen Engravers, Inc. Commemorating the 53rd anniversary of Labor Day from H. Lee, New York City. A first day airmail from Wash-

ington, D. C., September 5, through the courtesy of Milton H. Cullen. A first day cover, via airmail mailed from Crater Lake, one of the National Park series through the courtesy of Myron F. McCamley, Portland, Oregon. One commemorating the 325th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrik Hudson from Egges A. Das, Clifton, N. Y. A cachet from Asbury Park, N. J., memorializing the memorial services of the Morro Castle held in that city on November 23, from Wm. J. Korbonits.



Clippings Acknowledged

Mrs. Paul Huntley (86)
Anthony Kigas, Jr. (44)
Ralph Pound (2)
Stanley Cox (13)
Ellis D. Robb (1)
E. C. Beam (8)
W. J. Horky (5)
Frank Ross (18)
Waldo C. Moore (46)
Wilson Straley (39)
C. H. Thomas (2)
Fred R. Verd (11)
Frank Wheeler (1)
J. N. Lawrence (2)
L. M. Campbell (1)
Norton Asner (1)
J. L. L. Kuhn (1)
Olive Mourvan (13)
Charles Bernard (1)
Dr. Roy S. Horton (1)
H. Mueller (44)
Donald Meyers (1)
Bert Gilson (10)
Donald Myers (1)
Roscoe B. Martin (1)
Stanley Cox (29)



Among Out-of-Town Visitors

A. C. Riebel, prominent Indian relic collector of Arbela, Missouri, called at the office during the past month and spent a little time exchanging experiences on Indian relic collecting.

Joseph Castalano of Baltimore, Md., one of the newer recruits in firearms collecting stopped also for a greeting last month. Mr. Castalano made some interesting remarks about firearms from the point of view of a new recruit to the hobby.

Among California readers who called on HOBBIES staff last month was F. R. Johnston, President of the Archaeological Society of Southern California. Another was J. M. Standish, proprietor of the Hobby Shop, San Francisco, who came through Chicago with Mrs. Standish on his way to New England and eastern and southern points making a three to four month trip. They are buying antiques, firearms, stamps, coins and various hobby material for their store in San Francisco. Mr. Hutchings, one of the proprietors of the Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif., telephoned a greeting while passing through the city.

Among Easterners who greeted us recently was F. J. Boyle of West Philadelphia, Pa.

H. Kerst, secretary of the Madison, Wisconsin, Stamp Club, was among stamp visitors.

HOBBY SHOWS

AND OTHER HOBBY EVENTS

Employees Hobby Show

The Hobby Show in the Toledo (O.) Museum of Art, in which employees of the Toledo Scale Company participated recently drew wide comment from the press in both editorial and news columns. The Museum sponsored the show in order to ascertain what people actually are doing in their spare time, and, to keep the study within control, limited exhibitors to one company of 650 men and women workers. Of these, it was found that 132 have hobbies of which they were sufficiently proud to exhibit in public. On this basis it was figured that twenty per cent of Americans have definite hobbies and pursue them diligently in leisure time. Directors of the show, however, believe that as many more follow hobbies but are shy about displaying them.

The Museum published a catalogue of the show listing those who exhibited and brief descriptions of their hobbies. The collecting exhibits included stamps of Ward Dorrell, of the President's office of the Toledo Scale Company. This exhibit showed representative varieties of a collection, including a collection of all issues of Austrian stamps from 1850 to date. George White of the treasurer's department showed a collection of china dogs, which was started in remembrance of various trips he had made. A. Burtcher, foreman of the tool room, showed a collection of fifty-three assorted medals which are the result of five years hard practice and straight shooting. They include City, State, National and United States Government prizes. Mr. Burtcher also exhibited cartridges and guns. Edson Kinkel, tool maker, also showed thirty-two medals won in rifle matches. Elmer Dreez, tool grinder showed coins.

A collection of photographs showing fifty-two different kinds of iris was exhibited by J. Ter Woerds. Mr. Woerds says that "iris make a house look like a home."

George S. Reinhart, ledger clerk, told of the interests that lie nearest to his heart by his exhibition of nine hundred popular songs of England of a generation ago. All are English editions except when same were not procurable.

Clem Banachowski of the assembly department, showed coins. His hobby started as a ten-year-old newspaper boy when he received his first coin, an American fifty-cent piece, dated 1826. E. A. Snyder of the treasurer's department, also showed a collec-

tion of coins which he started about fifteen years ago. His exhibit showed a complete consecutive series of pennies dating from and including 1880 up to the present time. J. W. Read, office clerk, also displayed coins, many having been acquired in foreign lands, and representing about thirty years of collecting. Mr. Read also showed curios from foreign lands.

Mary Sherwin, a dictaphone operator, showed that she has a practical turn of mind in displaying her exhibit. She exhibited baby scrap books, pictures that will interest children. These, Miss Sherwin finds, make ideal Christmas gifts for small children.

Another collection that showed the great variety and range found in a group of this sort was a sample of the pithy sayings and articles which C. A. Weinandy of the Cost Department collects. Here it is: "Admonitions constantly hammered in or monotonous speeches are like steadily flowing rivers. They go their way without making much of an impression, but sometimes on the surface is borne a pithy saying that is caught on the banks of a bit of driftwood and is retained for its unquestionable value. That is my axiom of life. Do not try to soak up everything that comes your way. Pick out the best."

One of the significant things about the display was a number of exhibits displayed by members of families of the employees. Wives and sons and daughters showed that the man of the house was not alone in his hobby proclivities.

State Fair Falls in Line

No doubt many of the adults wished they were boys and girls again when they attended the Indiana State Fair from September 1 to 7. Hoosier school boys and girls who pursue a hobby were invited to display their wares at the fair as a part of the special educational exhibit.

And So Does the Church

Among the interesting hobbies exhibited in Denville, N. J., at a recent hobby show held there by the Undenominational Church was a collection of four-leaf clovers arranged to spell "Good Luck," the property of Mrs. Stephen Sofield. Individual prizes were given for the costliest, funniest and largest exhibits.

The Legion, Too

A new feature of the Legion Fair sponsored by the local chapter of the

American Legion, Rushville, Indiana, recently included a display of hobby material. The exhibit was arranged primarily to attract the interest of school children, yet adults interested in hobbies were invited to participate also.

Parent-Teachers

Mothers, the teacher, as well as the Parent-Teacher Association of one Middle West school, have recently started a hobby club for pupils in the school. The club now meets every Friday afternoon, the first part of the meeting being a short business session. Following this, the children work on their various hobbies, among which are philately, handwork, antiques, pictures, and coins. Each child has two hobbies, so that in case there is not material enough for one, attention may be given to the other. The children are planning to have a hobby show at the end of the school year, a big feature of which will be a collection of imported dolls.

The Parent-Teachers Association of Wheaton, Illinois, handled the hobby situation a little out of the ordinary recently. With the opening of school the boys and girls were induced to bring to school for display their hobbies that they had been riding throughout the summer. A prize was offered to the child having the best display.

The Merchants Assist

Store windows in St. Joseph, Michigan, recently took on the appearance of by-gone days, when the city celebrated its centennial. But the crowds that came to view did not resemble the lonely traveler of long ago. The streets were crowded, and in fact, some said, that never in the history of the city had such a large crowd turned out. In one store the state conservation department made a display of guns and illegal traps confiscated by the department. In one clothing store the John B. Stetson Hat Company showed old style Stetson hats, which included an old style coachman's hat, Kentucky colonel hat, old style derby hats and old style felt hats. The Eagle Shirt Company furnished an exhibit of old style shirts, with starched fronts and starched detachable cuffs. The Fashion Park Clothing Company, of Rochester, N. Y., furnished an exhibit of old style show cards and old fashioned advertising cards depicting the styles of 50 years ago. The children particularly were thrilled by a collection of dolls that were exhibited in a gift shop window, and old and young were intrigued with the history of shoes as told in an almost complete collection displayed by the E. K. Warren Foundation of Three Oaks, Michigan.

And the residents came and enjoyed and went away more historically-minded than ever.

Hobbyists in Texas

Texas, too, has its relics and heirlooms. Proof of this is furnished in a recent exhibition held at a local store in the town of Ballinger. Prizes were awarded for the best exhibitions and there was much rivalry to see who could show the best old quilts and antique heirlooms. An item in the antique cases that attracted attention was a toddy spoon and lemon strainer used in the first saloon in that city. In the quilt exhibit of which there were about two hundred were ones made entirely by slaves, including the spinning and finishing.

Playground "Hobby Days"

A series of "Hobby Days," was held in some of the Boston, Mass., playgrounds recently. "Making Believe" was the order of one of the days. The children were made up as well known characters. About 250 boys and girls took part and more than 1,400 spectators, made up of parents, and other relatives of the children witnessed the affair.

The Public Endorsed

The Marion (Ohio) Hobby Club with the cooperation of the business men of the city, Chamber of Commerce, City Officials and the Y. M. C. A. recently brought to a close the First Annual Hobby Display and Home Coming Week held in that city.

The public responded enthusiastically. There were one hundred window displays of collections of all kinds, including stamps, coins, guns, glass, china, Indian relics, shawls, quilts, pictures, autographs, books, minerals, ship models, and many heirlooms.

Free entertainment was provided for each night including band concerts by the leading bands of the county, free acts on the streets and street dancing. Each day the interest grew. Beginning at seven o'clock in the evening the streets were so crowded one could hardly get through. Each night it seemed that the crowds grew larger until on the closing night there was a genuine traffic jam, but no one seemed to mind.

The local hobby club issued a 10-cent souvenir shin plaster printed on imitation wood. On one side was a picture of ex-president Harding, who was a native of Marion, and the other showed a picture of the beautiful Harding memorial in that city. These were accepted by the merchants, but very few were cashed, as the issue was limited and most folks seemed to prefer to keep them for souvenirs.

The week was considered so well spent that the business men and the hobby club members are making plans for a bigger and better show in 1935.

Also Strong for Hobbies

The Rochester, N. Y., Museum of Arts and Sciences held a hobby show in connection with its centennial celebration recently that reflected a wide interest in hobbies in that community. Undoubtedly the museum itself is responsible for a great deal of this widespread enthusiasm. The museum has lent every assistance to hobby clubs meeting regularly in the museum building, and various individual clubs and groups have previously displayed their various collection and recreational handiwork there. By a concentration of effort hobbyists brought their treasures together and gave the city an outstanding representation of leisure time activities.

During the show the museum published an interesting sheet on an old Washington press, No. 184, Hoe type, called the Rochester Hobby Show Gazette. It listed the Hobby Show Staff consisting of C. Carleton Perry, Director; Walter Stephany, Assistant Director; Sumner H. Forward, Associate Director, and the Hobby Show Committee composed of John R. Williams, M. D., Chairman; Arthur C. Parker, Museum Director; C. Carleton Perry, Vice Chairman; James F. Barker; Robert Deveson; Clifford M. Ulp; Edwin A. Roberts; and Walter Stephany, Secretary.

One of the features of the show was the fitting up of a "House of 1834." It consisted of ten rooms of early Rochester furnishings, a complete house of the early pioneer style with rooms also in the late pioneer and Victorian periods.

An appropriate program consisting of a dulcimer and fiddle duet, mouth organ playing, and other old time pastimes lent the right atmosphere.

Plans are being made to have a similar show annually.

A Family Reunion That Was Different

Are you one of those who develops a sudden sore throat on the day that you are supposed to go to the family reunion. It won't be necessary for you to alibi any longer, if you have your family, introduce some interesting events such as the Douglass family did at their family reunion at Oxford, Ohio, recently. The members brought old relics of the family and displayed them. Members of the family gave historical sketches concerning events of the family 100 years ago. One of the members took for her subject, "Forty Years Hence." And just in case your family discarded all the relics and family hand-me-downs years ago, and you are despairing for a universal topic of interest, why not a hobby show by your family. Life is such that one shouldn't have to have toothache on family reunion day.

Pets and Hobbies

Residents of the Hyde Park district of Chicago combined a hobby and pet show last month. The list of judges included Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy of the University of Chicago, Major Reed Landis, Irene Castle McLaughlin, Alderman James Cusack and several prominent business and professional men of the South Side.

Eight Day Exhibit

The Westchester, N. Y., County Recreation Commission will open an eight-day hobby exhibit on October 30. The exhibit will be open daily, including Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Lincolniana

Blaine Brooks Gernon, Chicago attorney, has brought out something new and unique in Lincoln lore. It is a booklet entitled, "Songs of Lincoln," all original poems based on Lincoln's life. 500 copies were issued in the first edition, all autographed, and they have been exhausted. Mr. Gernon is planning to bring out a second edition for collectors. The work is one of the gems of any Lincoln collector's library.

He Needs a Hobby!

"I married a widow who had a grown daughter. My father visited our house very often and fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother because she was my father's wife. Sometime afterward my wife had a son. He is my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he is the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife, namely my step-mother, had a son. He is, of course, my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he is the son of my daughter. My wife is my grandmother because she is my mother's mother. I am my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time, and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather I am my own grandfather!"

GET READY

Third Annual
Chicago Hobby Show

NOVEMBER 20-25
SHERMAN HOTEL



The Publisher's Page

DEPOSITORS in Chicago's busted banks are agonized to find the lawyers acting for receivers getting more money out of the wreckage than the combined depositors. Lawyers are riding for a fall. They specialized in damage suits until they overdid it. The state compensation laws put them out of business along that line. What is coming next is a law requiring all receivers' attorneys to be assistant state's attorneys at stated salaries. Following that we are due to adopt the system that has been so popular in New Zealand of providing public attorneys to draw up wills and legacies free of charge to the people.

If we are to believe what lawyers say about each other at the annual conventions of the American Bar Association we would be convinced that the law business is getting to be a racket. Let us quote the president of the association at their recent convention:

"We are all suffering. Our influence is minimized, our honesty doubted and our leadership repudiated. Let us no longer delay the already too long deferred house cleaning. Let us begin at once."

If a business man conducted his affairs on the same plane the lawyer does—even reputable ones—he would soon have no standing in the community whatever. The lawyer doesn't consider what is right or wrong. He is trained the other way. The question of right or wrong is ridiculous to him. The nature of the profession puts a premium on sharp practice. We have all had occasion lately to examine the affairs of people who fail in business. It is often surprising how much of the income of a business institution goes to lawyers. We have seen instances where men would still be in business and creditors could have been satisfied were it not for the amount of money that was paid in legal fees. Leading lawyers constantly talk about reforming the profession, but they accomplish little. It will be up to the people who are its victims to reform the profession. One Chicago law firm has drawn three-quarters of a million dollars acting as attorneys for bank receivers while the depositors are still holding the bag, awaiting a dividend. In other words they got it and kept it.

Conversation among all classes of people is convincing that practically every person has suffered at the hands of this decaying profession, a group of non-producers who have fastened their tentacles upon an awakening civilization. Their leaders warn in vain but the conscientious among them are far in the minority. Let us quote from President Evans of the American Bar Association again:

"The campaign against lawyer-criminals must be so general and so intense that the unexplained failure of any member of the profession to participate will constitute a suspicious circumstance against him."

All it takes is a leader to arise among the people to set the woods afire.

.....

Here's a start in the right direction. The Baltimore grand jury has recommended licensing gambling, recognizing the fact that mankind has always had a penchant for it. In Chicago Mayor Kelly estimates that a gambling tax would bring in \$7,500,000 a year, but he is opposed to it.

Why are politicians opposed to licensing gambling while willing to recognize its existence? Isn't it because, instead of license, the gamblers stand regular assessments for political campaign pots, and in addition corrupt police officials through bribery?

Gambling is here. Why not, then, tax it, where the people want it, and put the money in the public treasury?

.....

An Ohio reader writes that a coal dealer in his town was closed for selling below the Code price and asked if there was not some Code to make HOBBIES raise its subscription price inasmuch as it seemed to be too cheap. The N. R. A. has done everything possible to make us raise our subscription price but we are going to resist as long as possible. The paper mills formed a monopoly and raised prices 25 per cent. However, they are breaking down now. Prices have been reduced somewhat. The photo engravers raised their prices 110 per cent but the publishers working together have broken up that monopoly pretty well.

A roller manufacturer sat in our office not long ago and made the remark that the local business men ought to get together and make the *Chicago Tribune* quit knocking the N. R. A.

I disagree with 90 per cent of the *Tribune's* editorial policies, yet I read it because it is a good newspaper. I could cancel my subscription when I am at odds with their views but that would spite me more than them. When a publisher sells a copy of his newspaper or magazine at two cents or ten cents it does not gainsay that he sells his policy. If the other parts of his paper satisfy my desire for news or information I realize that there is nothing to force me to read the publisher's views in his privately-owned editorial page, much less agree with them.

But in this instance I got up and went into the bill file and found that my roller friend had raised his prices 40 per cent. No wonder he liked the N. R. A. and wanted to suppress opposition to it. There are only a half dozen roller makers in Chicago and it is fairly easy for them to form a monopoly. The publishers are getting up a company to make their own rollers and we are going to bust that monopoly.

.....

We don't believe that price raising stimulates business or puts more people to work. On the other hand there is ample evidence that increased prices beyond the means of the public to pay stops consumption and throws people out of employment. We believe that if business men would be willing to make smaller profits out of a greater volume they would be better off and they could put more people to work. There are times, of course, when reasonable price increases are justified and in most cases they are not resented, but arbitrary price fixing beyond the scientific rules of supply and demand are against the public interest and will not in the long run succeed. It does not take any brains to raise prices. It does require real ability to give the people more for their money. Arbitrary price fixing only puts a premium on inefficiency and encourages the sluggish business man whereas open and reasonable competition puts a premium on ingenuity, experience and resourcefulness. Had we gone ahead and encouraged monopolistic price fixing we would soon have been enslaved by the most conscienceless monopolies ever known.

By producing big value for the money HOBBIES has grown rapidly. In a single day in September we got 197 subscriptions and we will beat that record when the Christmas subscriptions start in December. While HOBBIES has thus grown it is consuming an increased amount of paper and other supplies. The higher price magazines, or those giving less value for the money, have consistently lost circulation, many of them have gone out of business, thus stopping orders for supplies and throwing people out of work. We have said for several years that business men can afford to forget profits for awhile. They can look forward to profiting in the long run by giving all possible employment. If everybody will put their prices down in order to stimulate demand we will soon absorb the surplus labor and after it is absorbed wages will begin to go up according to the natural law.

Mr. Roosevelt deserves credit for a great many things that he has done in his administration. He has got the money situation straightened out without any undue inflation. He corrected the banking situation and restored confidence. In fact, he has done what Mr. Hoover could just as well have done. It was plain that the various steps Mr. Roosevelt has taken had to be taken sooner or later and if Mr. Hoover had acted he would have saved many of our solvent banks, checked declining values, and relieved much general distress. Mr. Ford said awhile back if the government would solve the money question, which is the province of government, that business men would automatically do the rest.

Mr. Roosevelt has now done his share. He has done all that we should expect the government to do. By attempting to push business into regulatory channels he is going to hurt the whole situation. If he will let us alone now he can rest on his oars with assurance that everything will go along all right. We won't absorb all the unemployed at once. That would start a dangerous boom, but we will absorb it gradually and that is all that can be expected.

The worst thing the administration can do is to listen to this element who clamor for extreme prosperity. There is a certain class of people who can't make money till those periods arrive when any fool can make money. These were the people who wrecked Mr. Hoover.

Government officials seem to want to harass constantly the business men as if they were responsible for the present situation. They are victims of it. It was the gamblers who

wrecked us. Take this army of snoopers off the neck of industry and see the quick improvement. It is well known that without price fixing industrial leaders are not going to support these Codes. Some of them went into it because they thought it was a chance to force their competitors to their prices.

In the meantime they have installed an army of Code enforcers that we should well be rid of. Very few of these men ever earned an honest dollar by the sweat of their brow. Very few of them ever had the experience of meeting a payroll on Saturday. Most of them are a group of men whose parents were more fortunate than the average and could afford to give them a college education. Coming out of college, of course, they had the world by the tail. The N. R. A. offered them a chance to put their theories into effect. Seeing the end of their regime they are desperate to get dues in to pay their salaries. Some of the threats contained in their bulletins demanding dues would lead to indictment for blackmail if used by unsanctioned individuals.

Fifty per cent of the unemployed would find work in two weeks if they understood there would be no more relief. All of us know specific instances of people who refuse to work unless they can find the ideal job at the ideal wage. They openly boast that they would rather stay on relief. These people can do what is unpleasant the same as the rest of us can. Not a day passes but that we all do things we don't like to do or don't want to do. The man or woman who is unafraid to face unpleasant duties is the one who succeeds.

What kind of people is this relief business going to breed? Are all of these children going to grow up to become a part of the next generation without a sense of pride? Is the idea going to be instilled in them that they are a dependent people, that the world owes them a living?

You say, "Are you going to let these people starve?"

They won't starve. All of us who have been through it know they won't starve. All of us who have experienced poverty know the unerring lessons of poverty. You folks who remained in the soft comfort of the effete East do not understand the philosophy of the pioneer. Generation after generation of the American people underwent hardships and they came out of them our best citizens. We have lived through many depressions when a far larger proportion of our people experienced worse need and no historian can place his finger on a single instance of starvation.

Isn't it a fact that most of this relief is a political movement anyhow? A friend told me that there were 60,000 negroes in Cincinnati and 40,000 of them were on public relief. They call the N. R. A. down there the "Nigger Relief Association." In Chicago the proportion is just about as bad. Politicians do not understand the philosophy of this race of people. They don't want to work and they don't see the white man's idea of working. If they have enough to eat and a comfortable place to sleep and can get some second-hand clothes, that satisfies fully the desires of a great majority of the race.

Is coddling them only an effort to wean them away from their traditional moorings on the Republican rock?

Is there any truth in the repeated statement that the colored citizens of Chicago are being threatened that if they don't vote the Democratic ticket their relief will be cut off? If this is true it is as reprehensible as the Republican practice of threatening workers that they will lose their jobs if they don't vote the way the boss says.

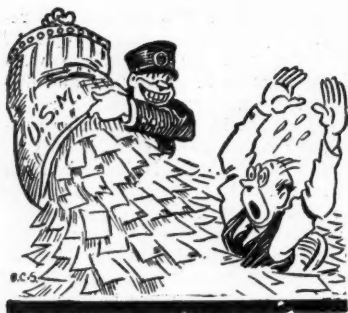
We cannot blame the Democrats altogether. The Hoover administration started this relief. Mr. Hoover was at his best in relief roles. The whole danger is that this army of relief will become a political power. There are so many of them today that both parties have pledged in their platforms to take care of them! Neither party desires to offend them. If they become the balance of power they can organize so that we will have a thriftless minority hanging on the necks of the workers doling them out increased benefits.

What broke the back of Rome? It wasn't the barbarians. The soul of Rome had rotted before the barbarians broke through. Rome was ruined by her great army of dole loafers who howled "Bread and the circus"—and got it.

An Indiana Hoosier came to Chicago for the first time. Returning home he was telling his friends about all the sights he saw.

"There was a man up there," he said, "who was the fastest driver I ever saw. He had a yellow automobile and I saw that feller wherever I went."

D. C. Righter



It Will Be Here When We Are All Gone

Anderson, Ind.—"I am sending a box of stuff for the museum. It doesn't amount to much but I wanted a little something in it. I am confined to my bed most of the time, and the doctors say nothing can be done. So I wish you success in the museum, but I will never get to see it. Good luck and goodbye."—*John H. Keller.*

Come Up and See Us Sometime

Dollar Bay, Mich.—"Have read with interest your article on the upper peninsula of Michigan, being a resident of that district. In your travels in Hiawatha land, however, you missed the most beautiful part of the upper peninsula—the Keweenaw peninsula, also known as the Copper Country. I agree with you that the scenery around Munising is wonderful, but it cannot compare with the scenic beauties of historic and romantic Keweenaw land. I invite you to come up here and prove it. At this season, the vari-colored leaves make Keweenaw land more beautiful than ever. The Brockway Mountain drive, about fourteen miles long, from Eagle Harbor to Copper Harbor, was completely recently. This is the highest drive above sea level between the Rockies and Alleghanies. It has been a source of wonder and amazement to thousands this summer who never knew there was any such scenery in the state. This is only one of the many attractions of Keweenaw land. Eagle Harbor, birthplace of the Knights of Pythias; the singing sands of Bete Gris; historic old Fort Wilkins and its stockade, at the northern terminus of US-41; the Cliffs and Cliff mine, the first copper mine to pay dividends; and Isle Royale are a few other attractions.

"Only a few weeks ago a woman, who has traveled all over the United States and Canada, told me she has never seen any scenery to compare with that of Keweenaw land.

"I feel that your comparisons of the upper peninsula (with Rhode Island in area, and with Lexington, Ky., or Nevada in population) are unfair to

this district. Lexington has a population of 45,000, while Houghton county alone, which is the most populous of the 15 upper peninsula counties, has 52,000 people. The entire upper peninsula has a population of 318,000, while Nevada has only 91,000. I believe that Marquette county, the largest in the state, is as large as Rhode Island.

"In closing I want to congratulate you on your excellent magazine and especially the Publisher's Page. I usually am in agreement with your opinions on political and economic subjects."—*John E. Steve.*

Consider the Lone Pilgrim

Lancaster, Pa.—"I enclose check for two dollars for two years subscription. Maybe you think I am expecting you to raise the price, but that is not it; you wouldn't be 'such a nasty man,' I am sure. Think of getting news of all the hobby horses at a cost of less than a third of a cent per day!

"A thought occurs to me which merits some consideration. What becomes of all these collections? Do we realize the potential possibilities in such collections while making them; do we provide for their being of benefit to others when we let go? Perhaps some of your contributors will tell you how they utilize their collections, for after all the simple gratifying of a fancy or inclination is not of sufficient importance to justify the time, labor and expense involved. There should be other motives and aims. What are they? The stamp man of the air told recently of a man afflicted with a nervous breakdown regaining his equilibrium through taking up stamp collecting. A lady said of her son that his collecting kept him busy and out of mischief. The president of the United States is certainly a worth while man and, busy as he is, has time to ride his hobbies. There is a reason.

"Again, about the more pretentious collections, can we say that they are utilized as they might be by those who could use the information they contain. Architects are just getting wise to the fact that our museum has valuable collections of colonial pieces, early iron, and examples of the things our forefathers used; students of folk lore have just found that we have abundant material on the social customs of the Pennsylvania dutch and this has been already used by students while writing their theses for a college degree. We have collaborated in the writing of books, such as Omwake's "Conestoga Wagon" and furnished many writers of newspaper articles with illustrations and data.

We are trying to be helpful and this takes up a consideration portion of our time. We are under no more obligation to do this than any private collector and present the thought for consideration.

"I ride a stamp hobby says one; no, declares another, I ride a coin hobby; Indian relics for me say others and some prefer books or guns or what not. Each goes forth proselyting in his field and small beginnings soon result in worthwhile accumulations and soon another convert is gathered into the hobby fold. The writer can still run up stairs without losing his breath. When a boy he trailed after experienced collectors and was amazed at their knowledge. There was Auxer on beetles, and Zahm on Indian relics, and Roddy on birds, and Gruber on minerals, all enthusiasts, and it was a rara avis indeed they couldn't name. It got in my blood and is still there. Result, a museum of 100,000 pieces and a library of 15,000 volumes to lend interest to those later days that come to all of us. When you meet a lone pilgrim along the way who knows not what to do, start him on a hobby and he will call your name blessed. Put a purpose and inclination behind collecting and it becomes a glorified treasure hunt."—*H. K. Landis, Landis Valley Museum.*

Thanks for the Advertising

Indianapolis, Ind.—"I don't know how many readers I have gotten for you, but I usually keep a copy lying in my store, as a favor to collectors who may not have seen it before. They usually want it, I find."—*C. W. Cooperider.*

Live Long and Be Happy

New York, N. Y.—"This is my second subscription to HOBBIES and I expect to subscribe the rest of my life, since I am philatelically and numismatically inclined."—*Joseph Reiss.*

Poetana

Illinois.—"HOBBIES is by far the most interest crammed, newsy, friendly, neatly arranged magazine for collectors ever published. And especially since the increase in size it is the greatest dollars worth of reading matter obtainable. Lots of success and luck to it."—*Ross Norbert Poe.*

Why—And How!

Canton, Ohio.—"I will take this opportunity to tell you that I think HOBBIES is the best magazine I ever read. Why Roosevelt killed all the

pigs, and how you publish HOBBIES for one dollar is far beyond me."—*Arthur O. Hill.*

"P D Q"

Berwyn, Ill.—"Subscription renewal notice received 10 A. M. By 10:10 A. M. this check will be in mail box. What more need I say?"—*F. W. Jones.*

"Busted" Is Our Word

Washington, D. C.—Here is a dollar. You will probably go broke anyhow. How in the world can you send twelve copies for a dollar? Oh, well, it is your funeral and not mine.—*N. N. Wallack.*

Magic Carpet

Indianapolis, Ind.—It is with pleasure that I enclose subscription renewal for miniature and up-to-date Magic Carpet, which will bring to me throughout the year thousands of times its weight in interesting facts about hobbies. My particular interests are in the realm of philately. However, like most hobbyists, my interest extends to other fields. HOBBIES carefully and compactly covers all the highways and byways of hobbying. I have only the regret that I have not been privileged to be a subscriber longer than one year.—*F. Tulley Hallam, M. D.*

Three Hours I Spent With Thee

Louisville, Ky.—Yea, verily! I do want one year of HOBBIES. I was a subscriber to the Collectors' Journal. Apply the enclosed dollar toward subscription. HOBBIES seems a great magazine. I read my first copy for three hours without stopping.—*Mrs. Fannie Casseday Duncan.*

Enjoyment

Strafford, Mo.—I think HOBBIES is one of the most interesting magazines published, and I certainly enjoy the editorials by O. C. Lightner.—*J. C. Vinton.*

No Shocks for Two Years

Binghamton, N. Y.—I nearly had heart failure when your notice came announcing that my subscription expired with the last issue. I do not want to miss a copy. I enclose \$2 so you will not have to send me another card for two years.—*Frank H. Marble.*

Oh Well, We Like Lawyers

Foxworth, Miss.—I am herewith enclosing my \$1, and let me warn you if you let me miss a copy of HOBBIES, I am pretty liable to start damage suit against you! Get that?—*P. G. Nichols.*

The Fourth Estate

Wisconsin—We all enjoy HOBBIES and agree that it, The Readers' Digest and Time, with a daily paper, are equal to almost any education offered anywhere. It will be a long time before we will give up HOBBIES.—*Hubert Ritchie.*

Takes No Chances

Jersey City, N. J.—Have been buying a copy each month for months in the stores; but to make sure of receiving each one am enclosing one dollar bill for year's subscription.—*George Keating.*

Three Years—Tip Top

Los Angeles, Calif.—HOBBIES: Just couldn't do without you. After three years you stand top on our list. Please renew with September.—*Bill and Bess Shaw.*

May She Enjoy It, Too

Los Angeles, Calif.—I took the August number with me on a trip north and enjoyed running through it. The first article to attract my attention was the contribution on railroad history by my good friend, E. L. Bangs; the second one was the publisher's account of his visit with H. W. Fay, custodian of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill., and the third was the article by H. Gerald McMurtry on Lincoln's acquaintance with Smith's valuable work, "The Christian's Defence." These three items made the mid-summer number most intriguing and withal invaluable to me! A woman cousin of mine, who is just starting to collect stamps, was attracted by the many items concerning this hobby. She is in her 70th year, and now that her three children are grown, finds the pursuit of her hobby of interest and value. To surprise her I wish to subscribe for her and enclose \$1 for that purpose.—*F. Ray Risdon.*

The Five Year Plan

Battle Creek, Mich.—Please accept my check for \$5 for HOBBIES until 1939. Thanks for the postcard notifying me that my time had expired. I like HOBBIES; there is nothing else like it. I collect stamps as a hobby and certainly enjoy it.—*Henry Jacob.*

Dad Speaks for All

New York, N. Y.—Send me HOBBIES for two years more. Send it to my home address so the whole family can enjoy a smart magazine. With best wishes, from an old subscriber.—*M. Blumenthal.*

Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Enclosed find renewal. Would hate to miss even one month. My family all enjoy HOBBIES.—*W. H. Lotz Sr.*

Automatically We Quote

San Francisco, Calif.—Received your automatic card so I am sending an automatic dollar for another year of HOBBIES. Your magazine now covers about everything. I hope you do not add dieting and fasting. Nevertheless, if you do, it sure would be good as the rest of your work. I enjoy the magazine immensely.—*Janet Dressler.*

Wants Double Dose

Toledo, Ohio.—Last year I bought a copy of the magazine, little thinking what a prize I was buying. I am an amateur collector and I certainly have received a great deal of pleasure and interesting reading from this publication. I wish it came twice a month instead of once, because the time seems so long between this interesting and instructive magazine.—*Ruth E. Van Ormer.*

Dear Old Alabama

Montgomery, Ala.—Enclosed find a dollar "William" for which enter my subscription. Also please change my address as I am moving from a house that I have occupied for forty-five years. I was pleased to see my poem "Shattered Glass" in the June issue, and took this copy with me to the Alabama State College for Girls, where the twelfth annual session of the Writers' Conclave (Alabama) held forth in June. HOBBIES was placed upon the table with other distinguished publications and books containing the work of "Alabama Authors," and was viewed by prominent writers from all over the state. I had a large photograph of my collection of more than 1,500 different bottles, and a photograph also of my general antiques which I placed nearby. This combination seemed to gain a new audience for the gentle art of hobbies. I certainly get a big kick out of reading about the hobbies of other people through the splendid publication, HOBBIES.—*John Proctor Mills.*

He Eats It!

Cleveland, Ohio.—Here's a renewal to the biggest dollar's worth since hard times set in. Hungerily awaiting your October number.—*Emanuel Levy.*

A Large Share

Lakewood, Ohio.—Don't ever let my subscription expire. Half the fun of life would be gone if you did. Enclosed is my renewal.—*Frances Striegel.*

A Horse On Us

Southbury, Conn.—Couldn't think of being without HOBBIES. I even have a hobby horse hanging from my sign, meaning, I'll shout myself ho(a)rse for "hobbies."—*Mrs. E. C. Havens.*

MATCH BOX LABELS

HOBBIES is the official organ of THE BLUE MOON CLUB an International organization of collectors of this hobby. M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Box 732, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Pres.—W. G. Fountaine; Vice-president—Howard J. Young; Manager Cover Division—John C. Schulz.

CLUB NEWS

By M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary

New Labels

New labels.—Phyllis, by Federal Match Company, colors, red, white, and blue. Protecto by Diamond Match Company, again changing from paddles back to diamond in the center.

Miscellaneous

Winter will soon be on us, and it will again be time to put your house in order. A new album, look up all those labels you found this summer and get them mounted, weed out those poor copies, and don't pass them on to your friends. Burn them.

Russian and New Zealand members will appear on the October membership list, making a total of fifteen different countries in which the Blue Moon club has members.

Pre-War labels of England just received by the writer are: the battleships, Nelson and Renown, also Firing Squad, Ole Bill, London Scottish, Gallant, Edith Cavell, and Howitzer.

Complaints are being received against, a few of our book match collectors. If you haven't a little time to exchange, or have stopped collecting this kind, at least have the courtesy to answer and say so.

A very few copies of booklet One are still available, and of course No. 2 is in stock but going rapidly. No. 3 will be out about December 15.

Now is the time to get those new members you have been after so long.

Special Warning

The following early pioneer American labels are in circulation in bogus and rank imitation of the old genuine label Wagner & Co., P. Eichele & Co., B. Bendel & Co., and V. R. Powell, Troy, N. Y. If you have them in your possession, and cannot detect from the genuine, send them with return postage to your secretary and he in turn will advise you if they are bogus or O. K.

Post Card Collecting

By ROBERT RESSLER

Now that vacations are over we find ourselves busier with our hobbies. I have increased my collection to make up for the lack of travel during the summer.

Many collectors have written me about mounting the cards. In mounting my collection I use a ten-cent scrapbook that holds a little more than 400 cards. Some of the older collectors use special albums which were made at the time of the postcard boom from 1909-1912.

At last the United States Post Office has given postcard collectors a break. With the National Park issues we have a chance to obtain cards and stamps of the same view. I have in my collection a card of Old Faithful with the 5c National Park stamp on it. There is a slight variation in the formation of the tip of the Geyser. The card of the Yellowstone is the only one I have

been able to find that matches. After obtaining the cards and stamps it is very easy to obtain a corresponding postmark. The best way is to place the stamp on the card and mail it to the postmaster of the park telling him that you wish a light cancellation. It is best to have him return the card in a self addressed stamped envelope, saving him a lot of time and expense.

A few interesting foreign cards have been sent to me recently. One shows the arrival of a princess to the royal family of Netherlands. It was sent me by a reader of *HOBBIES*. It bears the date, May 26, 1910. A detailed inscription in Dutch is under the picture. Since I am unable to translate Dutch I am afraid I cannot tell you its contents. The card is noted for its historical value and not scenic. A card from far off Zanzibar has found its way into my collection also. It shows the market. Zanzibar is a small island off the East coast of Africa. Historians say that there is no place on the Eastern coast of Africa with more romantic history

than Zanzibar, which has for ages been recognized as a land of charm and inspiration. The chief produce of the island comprise cloves, copra and fruits. From Santa Isabel, Spanish Guiana comes a card showing the Cathedral. The cathedral stands out from the two story typical African buildings. Leaving Africa via postcards recently received for my collection, we travel north to Iraq. Here in Amara we see a man making repairs on a boat while the rest of his family looks on.

Designs with Knife

Lee West of Gold Beach, Oregon, writes of a hobby show held in his part of the country recently in which a table with inlaid design was featured. The table approximately six feet in diameter was the outstanding piece of an exhibit of hobbies at the Curry County Fair, (Oregon) which closed recently. The table, said to be about two hundred years old, is probably of French or Italian manufacture, and is owned by Count George Hay Dubarry, a resident of Gold Beach, in which city the fair was held. The design, which comprises an ornate inlay in a lemon colored wood, is interspersed with blades of grass and rose leaves and flowers. The blades of grass are frequently turned as they would be in the wind, the leaves are with inlaid veins, and the flowers are detailed in exquisite mosaics complete in the finest detail. The top of the table, circular, and which tips to right angles to its usual position, is an enormous burl veneer, probably of French walnut. Another piece displayed by Count Dubarry was a Japanese cloisonne vase, one of a pair, standing about four feet high. This was but a part of a large and unique collection of antiques owned by the count.

Other items displayed were principally heirlooms although several pieces of locally inlaid myrtle wood, mostly of the manufacture of Frank Carskadden, drew no little attention. Carskadden displayed a splendid collection of obsidian and agate arrow points, part of his extensive collection of Indian relics, mounted in an inlaid myrtle wood case.

WANTED

I will pay cash for old U. S. match box labels made between the years of 1885 and 1910. Look over your attic boxes and trunks for some of these old ones. Send them on for my inspection and offer.

M. A. RICHARDSON
Box 732, Ticonderoga, New York, U. S. A.

SWAPPERS' PAGE

Any one reported offering for sale any article advertised under this heading will henceforth be refused the use of the department. Our readers will confer a favor on us by reporting any instances of bad faith.

ADS MUST STATE WHAT IS WANTED IN EXCHANGE, AND WHAT IS OFFERED IN EXCHANGE.

1c per word for one time; or 3 times for the price of two insertions; or 12 times for the price of six insertions.

(Cash must accompany order. No checking copies furnished on this service.)

LARGE CENTS and other old coins exchanged for Indian relics (grooved axes preferred), candlesticks, bullet moulds, Civil War buttons, buckles, revolvers, etc.—H. S. Moore, Kahoka, Mo. n12611

INDIAN ARROWHEADS, stonework, other genuine Indian pieces wanted in exchange for commercial printing.—Morton Enterprise, Morton, Minn. Established 1886. my967

ONYX—Petrified Wood and Abalone Shells to exchange for Indian artifacts.—Johnston, 615 S. El Molino, Pasadena, Calif. jly12001

TRADE—Duplicator, cartooning course, watch, Want binoculars, rifle, motor gas engine.—K. Hudson, East Syracuse, N. Y. d304

DEFECTIVE OLD FIREARMS, antiques, metal and woodworking machinery wanted. Exchange firearms, antiques, coins, antique gunsmithing, restoring, clock repairing. Reasonable. Best workmanship.—Hacker Martin, Jonesboro, Tenn. o06

HAVE SEA SHELLS, old buttons, foreign cards. Want shells, minerals, gem stones, Indian relics, curiosities, buttons. All letters answered.—Hines, 70 Ardell St., Atlantic, Mass. n306

SWAP OLD AND MODERN rifles and pistols for modern pistols. Also some edged weapons to swap. Want .22 Colts and Springfield action, barrel and stock immaterial. Stamp please.—Angell Hardward, Fortis, Kansas. o366

DIME NOVELS Exchanged—I have over 3,000 to swap.—C. Bragin, 1525 W. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. pje35

GEOLOGY. Will exchange rocks showing glacial striations for fossils or colored quartz rocks.—R. S. Galbreath, Huntington, Ind. d372

WILL TRADE 400 covers (first flights, dedications, first days). Entire lot only. Also collection 2,300 Bureau Precancels, catalog value \$280.00. Want Bureau Print coil pairs, Batavia B2, Liberty B102, Experimentals. What have you? Write—Harvey, Box 1723, Phoenix, Ariz. d388

GIVE 150 VIEW CARDS for Scotch and Irish manuscript genealogies.—Kenneth MacCallum, 3418 Jackson Blvd., Chicago. d1269

EXCHANGE your duplicates. If not too common, will allow honest exchange in good better class stamps.—James Shrimpton, Wadena, Saskatchewan (Member Canadian Philatelic Society.) d384

EXCHANGE—Blank checklist with over 3,600 Cat. Nos. for ten undamaged commons. No N. R. A. or 2c Bicentals. This wallet-size pamphlet is good for recording any stamp, cover, coin, etc. collection listed in any catalogue. U. S. or foreign. Ideal exchange list.—E. Das, 17 Clinton Ave., Clifton, N. J. o3001

40 INDIAN PENNIES, 10 1/4 dimes, 1 Colonial Coin, 1798, U. S. Copper Cent, 20 mixed U. S. Coins, and rare Sioux War Clubs. Trade for best offer in U. S. Half Dollars, etc.—Otto Nill, Islip, N. Y. jcl53

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS—Will exchange specimens of Southern Illinois, for those of your part of the country.—O. G. Rawson, 3203 Forest Place, East St. Louis, Ill. n306

PHOTOGRAPHS—Actual photographs, size 5x10 inches, gloss finish. Hundreds of these, aeroplane, flyers, wrecks, royalty and interesting events. A few good photos of Calvin Coolidge, Lindbergh, and Prince of Wales, motion picture stars, Oriental and California pictorial scenes, oddities, World War scenes. Desire stamps that catalog over 5c Scotts.—Frank Gordon, 646 Bright St., San Francisco, Calif. n3001

SWAP—Want good Colt's automatic. Will exchange nearly new high power binoculars. Swap pedigreed Boston pup for Remington automatic twelve.—L. O. Zimmerman, Mt. Vernon, Ill. o162

WILL TRADE U. S. or foreign stamps for any denominations or amounts unused U. S. stamps.—Virgil Smith, 501 South Seventh, Ponca City, Okla. s12621

WILL TRADE polished buffalo horns for Commemorative half dollars.—W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill. o303

SWAP—Novelties, photos, books, to swap for camera, telescope, guns, etc. Illustrated list for stamp.—Jack Sumner, Box 921, Worcester, Mass. o324

WILL EXCHANGE stamps for curios. Send particulars.—J. A. Stroebele, 426 E. Mt. Airy Avenue, Philadelphia, Penna. d343

SWAP—Printing, books, stamps for commemorative stamps. Write—Striepecke, 447 Logan St., Brooklyn, N. Y. s303

WILL TRADE National Geographic magazines for old scrapbooks or precancels for old County Fair display signs, depicting race scenes, groups of stock animals, midways, fruit, etc.—Mourvan Bureau, 1232 W. Spring St., Lima, Ohio. dp

MAGAZINES—Back numbers or views of Tulsa. Exchange for buttons, any age, size or color. Suitable for collection.—Mrs. Helen Clark, 422 So. Boston, Tulsa, Okla. o162

TRADE—Fine mounted specimens, wildcats, eagles, owls, hawks, etc., for guns, tent, fishing tackle, kodaks, or what have you?—W. E. Blackhurst, Cass, West Virginia. o384

WILL EXCHANGE one 32 campaign card, "Douglas for Congress," made from Arizona copper, real souvenir, for one block Commemoratives, U. S. stamps, any issue, plus postage.—Mr. Murphy, P. O. Box 406, Phoenix, Ariz. np

SMALL BOTTLES, Arizona painted desert sand, filled and designed by Navajo Indians. Trade for U. S. mint stamps, catalogue 75 cents Scotts.—Oscar S. Johns, Box 354, Holbrook, Arizona. o356

JUNIOR COLLECTORS—Will give foreign stamps for U. S. in good condition.—J. A. Stroebele, 426 E. Mt. Airy Ave., Philadelphia, Penna. d344

HUNDRED PRECANCELS for fifty Commemoratives.—E. Judd, 661 Platt St., Toledo, Ohio. ja12621

WILL SWAP gladioli bulbs, large or small of the better kinds, any amount, for good foreign and U. S. stamps, mixtures, coins, cameras, anything of value. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write—Daniel Fernald, 38 N. Main St., Brewer, Maine. o173

EXCHANGE any part of 50 copies Newfoundland No. 47 (used) for British Colonies.—Stroebele, 426 E. Mt. Airy Avenue, Philadelphia, Penna. d324

EXCHANGE WANTED with all countries, basis Scott or Yvert. I give Latvia, Estonia, Russia, etc. Send list and settle immediately.—S. Munica, 15, Helene Jela, Liepaja, Latvia. r6001

SWAP—Bows and arrows to swap for guitar, banjo, binoculars, books, fishing tackle, or?—Royal G. Brandon, Greenway, Ark. n383

WANTED—Scott's Catalogue 1934, Kodak cameras, Parker fountain pens, postcard views, magazines, back numbers in exchange for Malayan stamps.—Cheah Kim Chew, (A.P.S. 12486), 3 Bishop Street, Penang, Straits Settlements. d306

WILL EXCHANGE one book, "Foolish Questions of Yellowstone Park," for Ranch Romances magazines, or what have you? 3c stamp for reply.—Frank J. Falbaum, Cameron, Mont. s12651

WHAT OFFER in stamps for 100 postmarks, 2 x 4, scarce, small, southwestern towns.—Peck, Box H-1564, Tulsa, Okla. o303

U. S. AND FOREIGN Stamps, to trade for old coins, Gold, Silver and Copper, etc., or what have you?—Archibald Sabin Parker, 236 Brackett St., Portland, Maine. d12021

EXCHANGE original cartoons by well known cartoonists for other cartoon originals.—George T. Maxwell, 451 Beach Ave., Rochester, N. Y. mhl2021

LIST OF 50 PERSONS wanting to swap stamps sent for four mint 3c Commemoratives.—S.T.A., 21H East Street, Stoneham, Mass. o102

SEND ME MINT United States Commemoratives in blocks of 4 in exchange for different Malayan stamps.—Cheah Kim Chew, (A.P.S. 12486), 3 Bishop Street, Penang, Straits Settlements. d346

OLD FRENCH FASHION PLATES, water color drawing, books, autographs (1650-1900), in exchange for Godey's Lady's Books, autographs, wearing apparel before 1900.—B. H. Blackford, State College, Pa. n366

1,000 FOREIGN STAMPS on paper given in exchange for each 500 well centered Precancels. One First Flight cover, value 25c net, given for each 100 local Christmas Seals of U. S. and Canada in booklets, sheets or unused singles. Two 25c covers for each sheet of U. S. National T. B. Seals, before 1927, or for 100 well centered and lightly canceled Mother's Day, Maryland, Wisconsin or National Parks stamps. No straight edges wanted.—Sheldon Griese, Wheatridge, Colo. o3861

SEND ME a copy of your home town daily paper and I will send one of my home town papers in exchange. Please send unread papers only.—A. L. Liebert, 518 Goodell St., Green Bay, Wisc. o397

WILL TRADE mint or used United States for precancels. Send precancels with want list for offer and I will return stamps you want in exchange, holding your precancels intact until you are satisfied. Will also trade precancels, postmarks or stamps.—C. R. McCracken, 3809 Harriet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. n3001

GOOD FOREIGN for your precancels. Don't send damaged, torn, New Yorks or Chicagos. Send as many as possible.—Francis Greeley, 9019 88th Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y. n384

15 CALIFORNIA Precancelled Commemoratives, Parks, etc., for 15 varieties mint blocks.—Dutton Efker, 509 Citron, Anaheim, Calif. s12201

SEND ME ANYTHING you don't want. I will exchange it for something you do want. Collections, U. S. current, job lots, precancelled collections, Bureau prints, airmail covers, or what have you? Very little that I can not supply and I assure you of a fair deal. Write — W. P. Betts, Elsie, Mich. d3201

FOR TRADE—Collection stone cameos; antique watches; convertible 6-8-10 binoculars; Parker Bros. damask, hammerless 12 gauge; new riding boots, size 10; 30 Geo. Baxter and other prints; etchings; Edison "Fireade" phonograph; 35 blue amber 2 minute disc records; for collection material of similar nature.—A. Griesmeyer, 836 N. Lockwood Ave., Chicago. n329

EXCHANGE U. S. papers for Canadian and other foreign papers.—A. L. Liebert, 518 Goodell St., Green Bay, Wis. o101

OLD U. S. COINS about \$10 face; many halves, 1808 upwards; fine dollar, 1798. Want U. S. collection of stamps.—Efker, 509 Citron, Anaheim, Calif. d344

INDIAN RELICS AND GUNS exchanged for good stamps, coins, curios, old glass, autographs, etc. Kindly enclose stamp for list and reply.—Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson St., Chicago. jly12261

WILL TRADE mint Commemorative blocks for transportation tokens, celluloid buttons or matchbox labels. All collectors write—Charles Larson, 2132 So. Harding Ave., Chicago, Ill. o152

SWAP 25 TO 50 different pieces of foreign war money for same number of U. S. coins before 1909 or transportation tokens.—T. Albert, 1264 Montrose Ave., Chicago. o345

FOR EACH well-centered block of 4, block of 6 or 12 of either Braddock, White Plains, Bennington, Charlestown, Yorktown, Fallen Timbers, Sullivan, Edison, Clark, 2c Aero or Valley Forge sent to me, I will send equal size block of 4c National Parks. For each block of Pulaski, Ohio Canal, Steuben, Red Cross or Lake Placid sent me, I will send equal size block of 3c National Parks.—John Mavhione, Main St., No. Reading, Mass. d357

WILL SWAP painting and decorating for wood carvings, odd prints, ancient weapons, small antiques. Chicago and south suburbs only. Other swaps.—Decorator, 14513 Union Ave., Harvey, Ill. o345

MALLARDS, GLADIOLI BULBS, collies, wild geese, perennial plants, for minerals, gem points, relics.—Dawson, Brothers, Franksville, Wis. jcl2001

WANT TO EXCHANGE birds' eggs with museums or private collectors.—W. G. McMillan, Lubbock, Texas. d454

NEW FIRST SPANISH BOOK—Woman and Lectures Para Principiantes. Ray. Trade for stamp collection.—Fred H. Kenney, Eugene, Oregon. jep

30 DIFFERENT CANADA or 15 Newfoundland, or 15 foreign Commemoratives, for any mint block of 2c or 3c U. S. Commemoratives or five singles. The better you send the better I send.—Albert Edgar, 100 Maple St., Windsor, Ontario. n387

WANT U. S. straight edge stamps. Will give U. S. and foreign stamps in good condition in exchange.—Teller, 403 Georgia Ave., (A), Brooklyn, N. Y. o3p

WILL TRADE Manhattan percussion 5-shot revolver or 5 polished buffalo horns for good pepperbox revolver. Fine large perfect set of elk antlers and small pair of mountain sheep horns for blunderbus pistol or fine Oriental rattail flintlock pistol. Fine trilobites to exchange for fossil fish specimen. My exchange list for yours.—H. J. Pryde, Aberdeen, Wash. o106

CALIFORNIA PRECANCELLED, Parks, Mothers, Commemoratives, for Precancelled Commemoratives, U. S. Revenues, Mint Commemoratives.—Dutton Efker, 509 S. Citron, Anaheim, Calif. s12021

WILL TRADE 2 LOTS, 25 x 100 ft. each, for good stamp collection. Lots are in restricted section of fastest growing town in Northern New Jersey and only 2 miles from George Washington Bridge. The 2 adjoining lots sold in 1933 for \$3,500.00 and are worth more today. There is a \$1,000.00 mortgage on the property. Taxes are paid to date. Railroad station ¼ mile from property. A genuine opportunity as property in this section is increasing in value yearly. U. S. A. collection preferred, but will consider foreign. Make an offer.—T. Prescott, 73 Matlock Street, Paterson, N. J. o4003

BOOKS—Have many good ones. Confederate, Southern, miscellaneous, historical, humorous, mysterious, educational. Will exchange for old paper money, stamps, sheet music, 1865 and earlier in bound volumes, or what have you to offer?—Joel H. Du Bose, 330 Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, Ga. o308

EXCHANGE YOUR duplicate stamps, cataloguing 4c and over. Details for 3c postage.—Elma Stamp Exchange, Elma, Erie Co., New York. S.P.A. 6985. jly12651

500 GUMMED STICKERS printed with your name and address for 10 precancels of my choice and 4½c postage. Have collection of 824 postmarks to trade for collection precancels or airmail stamps.—Fred H. Kenney, Route 2, Eugene, Ore. op

SWAP — U. S. coins or Indian head cents. Have a good Corona adding machine, Conn Bb silver plated gold bell trumpet.—Fred Chion, 4900 So. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill. o103

WANTED — Typewriter, portable preferred. Have Imperial album containing about 500 stamps worth \$10.00, Elgin pocket watch, new guitar with lessons, old coins.—Jesse White, Lebanon, Jct., Ky. o172

SIGNS—Lettering, illustrating, all kinds to order for?—Acme Service, Copley St., Auburn, N. Y. d303

BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE Stamps, 4 different values, to 10 shillings, for every 6 Bicentennial or Commemorative precancels sent me.—Archibald Sabin Parker, 236 Brackett St., Portland, Maine. mh12261

FOR 1 NICE mint block of 6 3c commemoratives, will give 20 different good U. S., no current 1-2-3c values included except commemoratives or 60 different good foreign stamps, postpaid.—H. P. White, S.P.A. 7137, 757 Whitehall Place, Bronx, N. Y. n387

WILL GIVE twenty volume set, Book of Knowledge, excellent condition, for antique pistols valued at twenty dollars.—R. C. Young, 225 West Main St., New Britain, Conn. o152

GUITAR WANTED—Have 100 different superb German Colonies. Write immediately.—E. Moore, 715 Grace, Chicago. o152

We use every precaution to protect our readers in these Ads and unhesitatingly expose frauds. Yet we cannot be responsible for dissatisfaction resulting from these small insertions. Always insist on references and follow up references.

COLLECTORS MATERIAL to trade for Indian relics, old coins, guns. Have at present Jap sword with knife, Satsuma incense burner, Terracotta statue, bust of Gen. Grant, guns, gem stones, books, curios, fossils, sea shells, many other items. All inquiries answered. List for stamp.—Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson, Chicago. o184

ASTROLOGICAL FORECASTS—Know yourself, your talents, abilities, hidden powers, personality, destiny. A large guide covering business, health, love affairs, etc., to exchange for each three blocks of 6 Wisconsin or Maryland Commemoratives or one mint set of National Parks series. Give day and month of your birth.—Franklin Book Shop, Franklin St., Newport, R. I. o3p

WATCHES — 7 to 21 jewels, Elgins, Walthams, Illinois or Hamiltons, to exchange for U. S. stamps, Bureau prints, coins or Currier and Ives prints. Send stamp for exchange list.—Franklin Book Shop, Franklin St., Newport, R. I. o3p

METER POSTMARKS. Will trade for symmetrical trade marks such as round, oval, square, triangular, etc., appearing on letterheads, envelopes, circulars, in catalogues, etc. Collecting trade-marks is worthwhile hobby and has real background. I have many duplicates and would like to interest you. Write me regarding meters. Have thousands and will swap for trade-marks.—Chas. W. Erdell, 612 Montclair Ave., Bethlehem, Pa. d6652

SPECIMENS OF SULPHUR PYRITES of Iron, in exchange for rocks, crystals or minerals from your locality. ja405

BOTTLES, Glassware, China antiques wanted for rare cactus and succulents from all over the world, also have some purple desert bottles to swap—what have you?—McCabe Cactus Farm, Rt. 3, San Diego, Calif. ap12402

WILL TRADE Indian and Flying Eagle pennies for Lincoln pennies with mint marks, S or D.—Walter Jones, Woodlawn, Va. o102

WILL EXCHANGE for Derringers or World War Rifles, five books entitled "L'Armee Française," by Edouard De-taille.—Eltion M. Manuel, 7 Walnut St., Newport, R. I. n6001

BICENTENNIAL AND OTHER Precancels for your Bureau Prints.—Louis Staub, 4217 16th Ave., Brooklyn. mh1237

HAVE GOOD 19th and 20th Century U. S. and foreign stamps to swap for good U. S. coins (old). Trade good U. S. covers for flintlock pistols.—Leland J. Mast, Box 872, Lubbock, Texas. n7001

FOR 300 UNITED STATES POSTAGE, airmails, specials, dues, revenues, not over five any kind, good copies only, no current ½, 1, 2 or 3c, will send, prepaid, 1,000 fine varieties from entire world. Will accept precancels from cities under 50,000. Commonest current, perforated initials, straight edged, dirty cancels or damaged will be returned for replacement. Send good stamps, get good stamps. Send 3c postage.—Fred Luther Kline, Kline Bldg., Kent, Ohio. f12414

SWAP—For 20 good different Bicentennial or Commemorative precancels, your choice of 10 Indian cents, 2 eagle cents, 3 nickel three cents.—Weigel, 143 Stewart, Mansfield, Ohio. n346

EXCHANGE—Genuine Indian relics for Boy Scout trappings. Scoutmaster, 15 West Roy Street, Rock Hill, S. Car. n353

CANADIAN AIRMAIL COVERS exchanged for arrowheads or Commemorative stamps.—Stamperies, First Street, Edmonton, Alberta. ja1269

CHRISTMAS CARDS, 21 in gift box or 25 or more of one design, ideal for canvasser, mail-order business or store. Will exchange for stampless covers, cigarette cards, leathers, silks, books, stamp or hobby magazines or merchandise that interests me. These are distinctive cards in perfect condition.—Donald Van Brakle, Crown Point, N. Y. o105

LET'S TRADE! Send stamps, catalog 5c to \$2.00. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Enclose 3c stamp.—Jack Korthank, 639 North Lafayette Park Place, Los Angeles, California. np

MIND TRAINING COURSE—\$5.00 used stamps.—"Cosmopolitan," Allahabad, India. ap1263

SHELL COLLECTORS NOTICE—Will exchange West Coast shells for those of your locality.—K. Althaus, 319 East 110 Street, Los Angeles, Calif. d6001

HAVE FIRST DAY COVERS, curios, Indian relics, firearms, books. Want good United States stamps and flintlock pistols.—Wm. Reeder, 10 Chatham Road, Upper Darby, Pa. d305

HAVE KRAG RIFLE; Springfield .45-70; flintlock pistol; Remington bull dog revolver; 15 other pistols and revolvers to exchange for other pistols and revolvers.—Frank Wheeler, Osborne, Kansas. o152

WILL SEND cacheted airmail or first day covers for each G. A. R. badge or medal you send me.—W. F. Housman, Steelton, Penna. n304

SILVERWARE—Simmon's chain, cigarette case, books and other items to trade for foreign silver coins.—Mattie R. Wolfe, 16 Jefferson, New Haven, Conn. d12001

WILL EXCHANGE foreign curios, magazines and postcard views for United States Precancels.—Carl Cook, 2414 Grove Street, Blue Island, Ill. d304

TRADEMARKS; Colophons or Printer's marks; "Brand" marks; Column Headings. Will swap same.—Chas. B. White, 17 Fernwood Rd., Summit, N. J. my152

STAMPS EXCHANGE WANTED with collectors, medium and small Scott's basis.—Walter Ritt, 3 Dapontestreet 6, Vienna, Austria. f12201

SIXTY DIFFERENT postcard views of Bermuda, post free, \$1.00.—A. Booker, St. Georges, Bermuda. ja12001

USED BLOCKS is the latest United States specialty. I have nearly two thousand postally used blocks to swap. Let me hear from you.—Scott Nixon, 8th Street, Augusta, Georgia. n305

EXCHANGE—U. S. Postage, Revenues, Narcotics, Airmails, Foreign and covers, for Odd Cancels, printed names and addresses on U. S. Revenues, Transfers and double prints.—H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Ind. my12291

WANTED—Mint blocks of U. S. Will give 100 U. S. No. 720 Stuart for each mint block. More for blocks of six and plate number blocks.—Hobbs Stamp Co., 4512 North Racine, Chicago. o123

HAVE PRECANCELS and early foreign stamps to trade for Precancels and Bicentennials.—E. Judd, 661 Platt St., Toledo, Ohio. ja12621

WANTED—Precancelled dues and Government postal cards. Will give supplies and cards you need.—Gerstenberger, 2749 No. 23rd, Milwaukee, Wis. o102

WILL EXCHANGE all kinds of celluloid buttons for Red Cross, Tuberculosis and Modern Health Crusade Buttons.—W. L. Kinkead, 56 Park Ave., Glen Rock, N. J. n305

TRADE—Arrowheads, bird points, other Indian relics, watches and guns, for Indian relics, U. S. coins, guns and real old watches.—Felix Koehler, Humansville, Mo. o152

SWAP—California gold tokens: \$1/4, \$1/2 and \$1.00 sizes for stamps; coins for stamps or stamps for coins.—Zim Stamp & Coin Co., Box 1484, Salt Lake, Utah. my53

WANTED—Tear gas gun, stamps, album, wrist watch, printing, clothing, useful articles. Have 86 items valued from 10c to \$250.00, including sun lamp, violet ray machine, victrola, fiction, business and magnetism books, stamps, covers. Exchange swap lists. No stamp necessary. Everyone satisfied.—Rudolph H. Zak, 2509 East 89th, Cleveland, Ohio. d3001

I WANT transportation tokens and matchbox labels. Have for trade cigarette cards, book match covers, view post cards, first flight covers and U. S. unused blocks.—M. P. Ganey, Gillespie, Ill. o153

HIGH CATALOGUE value stamps. Covers, minerals, fossils, Indian relics, coins, to trade for curios, weapons, relics, stamps. What have you? My stamps catalogue 25c to \$200.00 by Scott and no reprints.—Lemley Curlo Store, Northbranch, Kansas. my12612

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN stamps, also stampless covers, to exchange for your miscellaneous lots precancels and accumulations. Send along a trial lot.—Henry Perlish, 110 Riverside Drive, New York City. s12081

WILL TRADE 2 second-hand addressograph outfits, equipped with motors, for any kind of collection material. Replies solicited from Chicago and vicinity only.—Addressograph, c/o Hobbies, 2810 S. Michigan, Chicago. my12612

WILL GIVE 4 Indian cents for a 1914-D cent.—Henry Evanson, 421 Washington St., Dedham, Mass. n626

INDIAN STATES Stamps given for your current mints.—Beerindra Kumar & Co., Saharanpur, U. P. (India). my36

BEER LABEL COLLECTORS. I have a large stock of 3.2 beer labels to exchange. Some of the hard-to-get ones are still on hand. If you don't collect beer labels, why not start now? Information free.—Schlader, 208 N. Central, Chicago, Ill. d348

FOREIGN COIN given for each presidential political button before 1920 or for each ferry, bus, tram or trolley token. Don't send less than 10, preferably more. Will give premium coin book for a 1914 S or D mint, or 1923 S mint, or 1926 S mint cent in fine condition.—T. Albert, 1264 Montrose Ave., Chicago. n3001

OLD MCGUFFEY READERS for American Legion National Convention Medals.—W. C. Fisher, 16 Church St., Shelby, Ohio. n343

TRADE rifles, books, glass, butterflies, stamp catalogs, lamps. Want McGuffey Readers, etc.—Chas. Patrick, Highway 31, Peoria, Ohio. my12001

WANTED—Old bottles, glass and chinaware, Currier prints, etc., for U. S. and foreign stamps.—H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Ind. au12411

SWAP—Mail order course, plans, schemes, formulas, for other.—A. Detlaf, 3347 Wall St., Chicago, Ill. n323

U. S. STAMPS WANTED—Collections, accumulations, odd lots (pre-1926 postage, pre-1890 covers). Fine U. S. in exchange, or what do you want?—Vernon Baker, Elyria, Ohio. my1248

WILL GIVE 100 different U. S. for 10 different Bicentennial precancels; 150 for 25 Bicentennial precancels; 200 for 50 Bicentennial precancels. Will trade Bicentennial precancels with anyone. Walfrid T. Victoreen, 25 Taylor St., Pittsfield, Massachusetts. d4001

SEND ME 10 Bicentennial or Commemorative precancels. I will send you 100 mixed U. S. revenues.—M. Wood, 2175 Washington Ave., New York City. n364

HAVE FEW SETS of 30 cachets issued by the Minnequa Historical Society to commemorate events in the history of the West. Each cover contains a clipping describing the event commemorated. Will trade for first class Indian artifacts.—M. M. Watson, Valdez, Colo. n348

14 DIFFERENT KEDAH, catalogue \$1.20c, in exchange for mint U. S. commemoratives, face 39c.—Teo Beng Ee (APS 9569), 42-G, Jahudi Road, Penang, Straits Settlements. n384

1,900 FOREIGN STAMP varieties before 1912, catalogue value \$104, in two International albums. Will trade for best offer in stampless covers.—Donald Van Brakle, Crown Point, N. Y. n365

TRANSPORTATION TOKENS of horse cars, street cars, buses, ferries, etc., of metal, celluloid. Give description and price. All answer.—B. H. Baake, Jr., Fullerton, Md. n3001

IMPROVED FARMS Eastern South Dakota. Want sheep ranch, city property or vacant land Southwest. \$25,000 bottling works clear. Want cheap land.—Dunlap, Flandreau, S. Dak. n305

TRADE—Two Seth Thomas mantle clocks, 1 electric washing machine, ladies' and gent's diamond rings. Want Winchester pump gun, typewriter, adding machine, letter file cabinet. Tell me what you have.—Fred C. Myers, 607 S. Buchanan St., Danville, Ill. d325

PURE-BRED Fox Terrier puppies from champion stock to trade for any collection material, especially firearms or U. S. silver coins prior to 1890. Face value \$5.00.—Haight, Meriden, Ill. n329

SWAP—Books, pamphlets, etc. Americana (many items); Civil War (several hundred items); Slavery; American Revolution; Washingtoniana; Town and County Histories; Genealogy; Association Books; Napoleon; First Editions; Old Sheet Music (Lincoln and Civil War as well as many others); Bibliography; Roycroft Publications (The Philistine—Little Journeys, many volumes complete); Early Songsters (Old Uncle Ned, Old Plantation, Pop Goes the Weasel, Songs of Love and Beauty, Sentimental Songs for Ladies, Stephens Fenian, Christy's New Songster and Black Joker with ill.) Also fiction and some broadsides and historical prints. Two or three thousand items. Mostly in fine condition. Will exchange for fine to superb U. S. A. stamps, my choosing. What have you?—Rev. Wilbur F. Stowe, 51 Wynkoop Place, Kingston, N. Y. o1021

21 DISTINCTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS in gift box for four U. S. stampless covers in good condition.—Donald Van Brakle, Crown Point, N. Y. n304

SEND ME mint United States Commemorative in exchange for Malayan stamps.—Toh Keng, Swee, (NPC), 70 Irving Road, Penang, Straits Settlements. d324

LARGE CURRIER & IVES PRINT, in original frame, value \$10.00. Want Indian relics, American coins, guns, curios, or? Make offer.—Harmon Casey, Johnston City, Ill. o152

WANTED—Good stamps, weapons, Oriental pipes, Oriental objects. Have good covers, postcards, curios, pipes, mugs, books, hotel labels, Geographics, stuffed birds, stamps, autographs, match covers to exchange.—Shutter, 4729 Rorer, Philadelphia, Pa. n306

WILL TRADE 25 celluloid buttons, 3 sizes, no duplicates, for 6 street car transportation tokens, or what have you?—E. S. Cole, 10 Berbro Ave., Upper Darby, Pa. n365

TRANSPORTATION TOKENS. Wanted obsolete celluloid, metal fare tokens of horse cars, buses, ferries, bridges, etc. Will give tokens, commemorative stamps, or else?—B. H. Baake, Jr., Fullerton, Md. n355

ELGIN, WALTHAM watches for old guns, etc.—Byrnes, Drawer One, Robinson, Ill. d342

WILL GIVE 50 match covers for every transportation token sent. One round trip first flight cover for every four transportation tokens received. 2,000 view postcards to exchange for matchbox labels.—M. P. Ganey, Gillespie, Ill. o153

FINE FOREIGN STAMPS to exchange for Italy and colonies or 16 mm. movie camera and projector.—Leo Reggiani, 9116 50th Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y. n305

U. S. 447 MINT pairs and Memphis Buro B-60 blocks for U. S. stamps.—Warren P. Ware, 1616 E. McLemore, Memphis, Tenn. n324

WILL GIVE 5 large U. S. 1c pieces for any celluloid transportation token of Allentown, Pa.; Auburn, N. Y.; Aurora, Ill.; Austin, Texas; Burlington, Iowa; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Eau Claire, Wis.; Lincoln, Neb.; Madison, Wis.; South Bend, Ind.—Ray B. Cooper, 620 Bunker St., Chicago. o106

SWAP BOOKS—Full set ten volumes Edgar Allen Poe, new; Music Lovers Cyclopedica, by Hughes, thousand pages, new; one volume Scott's poems, good. Wanted, stamps, early U. S., high value, Canada, Newfoundland. Best offers takes separate or the lot.—H. E. Burt, Fairton, N. J. o134

LOOK! New "Collector's Own Catalog" (of stamps) in exchange for 20 Indian arrowheads, Bullard handbooks (on stamps), for 5 Indian arrowheads. List 3c. Your offer in stamps?—Robert A. Leon, Jr., 159 Florence Street, Melrose, Mass. n357

WILL TRADE—15 Indian head cents for each lot of 25 different good Bicentennial or Commemorative Precancels sent me.—Ralph Hinrichs, Box 677, Verona, Wisconsin. d3

WILL SWAP newspaper headings and view cards.—Harvey H. Ives, Str. Commonwealth, Pier 14, N.R., New York City. o151

TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT United States Commemoratives given for thirty-five precancels, no large cities.—Paul A. Dentz, 83 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J. n324

U. S. AND CANADIAN mint Commemoratives, old firearms and Commemorative coins for Scott's 1935 Catalog.—Ed. J. Frank, Library, Pa. o1

LABLES—Whiskey, beer, gin, etc. Duplicates exchanged.—Lawrence Smith, Orpheum Pharmacy, Wichita, Kansas. n303

DESIRABLE FOREIGN STAMPS for Precancels. 100 U. S. Precancels, well mixed, for 25c. H mint commemoratives.—Paul M. Cooper, Sank, Mo. d304

OLD NEWSPAPERS before 1818 and autographs, to exchange for your mint U. S. Commemoratives, sheets, blocks or singles, or fine used in lots of 50 or 100.—Harold J. Bush, 92 Quitman St., Newark, New Jersey. o153

WILL GIVE 50 different foreign stamps for every 10 different Bicentennial or Commemorative Precancels.—Ralph Hinrichs, Box 677, Verona, Wis. d3

OLD FIREARMS and mint Commemoratives for high quality letterhead printing.—Ed. J. Frank, Library, Pa. o1

I WILL GIVE 100 different U. S. for 10 different Bicentennial precancels—150 for 25—200 for 50, 5,000 Bicentennial precancels to trade.—W. T. Victoreen, 25 Taylor St., Pittsfield, Mass. n385

WILL TRADE old chess books for old U. S. coins. 1908 Christmas seal, value \$1.00; Christmas drafts, novelty, 25c dozen, for old coins.—A. Atlas Leve, Syracuse, N. Y. "Only real stamp shop in Syracuse." o165

SEND ME 15 different Bicentennial or Commemorative Precancels and receive in exchange a mint sheet of 100 German stamps.—Ralph Hinrichs, Box 677, Verona, Wis. d3

WILL EXCHANGE a \$100.00 Edison phonograph, good condition, together with 35 records, list value \$135.00, for stamps, shotgun, rifle, outboard motor, or what?—A. M. Corbus, Ottawa, Ill. d3p

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS from all parts of the world. Brilliant and rare kinds, perfect, named, not mounted, very large stock. Will exchange for World stamps. Satisfaction guaranteed. Use cash prices for exchanging.—Geo. MacBean, 6568 Balsam St., Vancouver, B. C. s12042

SWAP—Old flag and canteen carried through the 1812 War and made by Betsey Ross with sworn affidavits; 200 old badges; old bull's-eye watch; old Book Council of Trent, 243 years old; also a album of freak photos. Want Indian curios and large U. S. cents.—Fisher, 5418 Percy St., Los Angeles, Calif. o146

"101 WAYS TO MAKE MORE Money." 104-page book of practical methods. Given in exchange for 90c catalog value good stamps. (None under 5c.)—Hufnell, 402 Geddes, Wilmington, Del. o192

WILL GIVE mail-order course books in Traffic Management for U. S. stamps, mint or used.—B. Crystal, 623 Central Ave., Cedarhurst, N. Y. o112

SEND ME 100 or 200 good mixture Precancels. I'll return a fine mint 1c Parks for every precancel I keep.—William Knostman, E-3812 6th Ave, Spokane, Wash. o182

WHAT HAVE YOU in exchange for a block and single of Morristown, N. J., 1c bureau or block of 1c Bicentennial, Madison, N. J.—Box 710, Morristown, N. J. o162

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, 1914 to 1922, to trade for American coins or guns.—Vernon Cage, 1611 E. 9th St., Des Moines, Iowa. o112

CONFEDERATE LETTERS, describing battles, etc., was in battle of Pea Ridge, near General McCollough, when he was killed. Very interesting lot. Will trade for Texas books, pamphlets, etc.—Mrs. B. G. Green, Edna, Texas. o103

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of **HOBBIES**, published monthly at Chicago for October 1, 1934. State of Illinois.

County of Cook, ss.
Before me a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared **O. C. LIGHTNER**, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of **HOBBIES**, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing director, and business managers are:

Publisher, **LIGHTNER PUBLISHING CORP.**, 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

Editor, **O. C. LIGHTNER**, 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

Business Manager, **O. C. LIGHTNER**, 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)
LIGHTNER PUBLISHING CORP., 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

O. C. LIGHTNER, 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

M. C. LIGHTNER, Wichita, Kans.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)
None.

O. C. LIGHTNER, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of September 21, 1934.

(Seal) **W. D. MOSLEY**, Notary Public
(My commission expires July 24, 1936.)

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Perfect pink Adam's Spatterware Teapot, with bird;
perfect pink Adam's Spatterware Plate, with bird; collection of colored Thousand-eye Glass; pair early red Bohemian Wine Bottles, rare, all glass, blown Bohemian Lamp; rare Cranberry and White Overlay Lamp, on original base; set 6 rose carved Slip Seat Chairs; fine collection genuine old Staffordshire Trinket Boxes; also fine collection genuine old Staffordshire Vases; fine collection genuine old Staffordshire Dogs; pair perfect crackled Sandwich pink and red Vases; covered Sandwich Sugar Bowl and other Sandwich pieces; many sets of Pattern Glass, Goblets, Plates and Sauces; set of early silver Fruit Knives.

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B. Max Mehl

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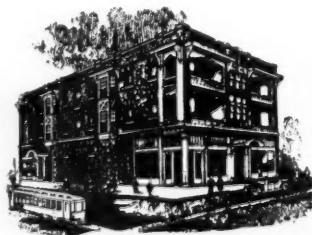
Do you blame me if I am proud of this achievement? (In the past several months, I have secured the Comstock, Stoddard, and now the famous Bauer Collection. Approximately \$100,000.00 of remarkable numismatic material).

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B. MAX MEHL



B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST

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